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Honorable

John Jay

New York City.

With Compliments of

Col. A. J. H. Duganne

Chief of Bureau

Military Statistics.

March 4, 1868.

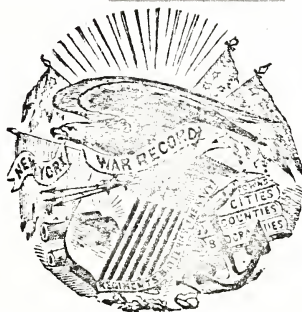
FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU

OF

MILITARY STATISTICS.



STATE OF NEW YORK.

SUBMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 11, 1867.

ALBANY:

WEED, PARSONS & CO., DEPARTMENT PRINTERS,
1867.

1735166

STATE OF NEW YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, *Albany, March 22, 1867.*

Resolved, That seven hundred and fifty copies of the Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Military Statistics be printed by the department printer, under direction of the Governor, for the use of the Chief of Bureau, and that two hundred and fifty copies of the same be bound.

By order of the Assembly,
L. CALDWELL,
Clerk.

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State of New York.

No. 235.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 2, 1867.

COMMUNICATION

FROM THE GOVERNOR, TRANSMITTING THE FOURTH
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU
OF MILITARY STATISTICS.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
ALBANY, February 2, 1867. }

To the Assembly:

I transmit herewith the Fourth Annual Report of the Chief
of the Bureau of Military Statistics.

R. E. FENTON.

REPORT.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
BUREAU OF MILITARY STATISTICS, }
ALBANY, Feb. 11th, 1867.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY REUBEN E. FENTON,

Commander-in-Chief:

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 61, Laws of 1864, providing that abstracts of the statistics gathered and arranged in this Bureau shall be transmitted annually to the Legislature, I have the honor of presenting the accompanying report.

I deem it proper, in this connection, to submit a statement concerning the progress and labors of the department, from the date of its organization, in December, 1862, to the present time.

The order of Governor Morgan, creating the office, under authority of Chapter 477, of the Laws of 1862, was as follows:

"SPECIAL ORDERS }

No. 866. }

"I. An additional bureau, to be called the Bureau of Military Statistics, is hereby established in the Department of the Adjutant-General.

"II. Colonel Lockwood L. Doty, Inspector Sixth Division, National Guard, is hereby detached from his Division, and assigned to duty at these Headquarters as Chief of the Bureau of Military Statistics.

"By order of the Commander-in Chief."

The lack of suitable provision for the collection and safe-keeping of statistics growing out of the War, had been seriously felt, and the formation of a special department for the purpose was a measure of recognized utility and forecast. We had been engaged, as a people during twenty months, in a domestic struggle which involved new and extraordinary relations between the State and her citizens. A pressure of patriotic responsibility rested upon every household. The recruiting officer was busy in every community. A father, a son, a husband, or a brother had already marched from home, or was liable to be called upon, at any hour, to leave the family with whose name and affections he was identified.

To follow this citizen-soldier, from the date of his enrollment, through all his military life, tracing his service in the field, his camp experience, and his marches, until closed by casualty, decease, or discharge, was to be one of the tasks assigned to the Bureau of Military Statistics. To note the recruitment and organization of regiments, and chronicle the changes and episodes incident to active campaigning, making proper record of distinguished officers and soldiers, was to constitute another grateful duty. To amass and classify the statistics of hospitals and sanitary work as connected with our State volunteers in the army, and to obtain reliable data regarding the treatment of New York Soldiers in rebel prisons, came likewise under purview of this department.

At the same time, the financial details involved in the raising of troops demanded corresponding attention. Towns, cities and counties, under the stimulus of loyal enthusiasm, had contributed from the beginning of our great struggle, to the patriotic work of encouraging enlistments. The money of our people at home flowed as freely as their blood upon the battle-field. Individuals, communities, and the State were unceasingly bringing their offerings to the common altar of patriotism. In justice to ourselves, and as an example to posterity, due note of all these sacrifices was to be preserved in the archives of this Bureau.

Such was the area of service entered upon; and the primary duties involved were defined by act of the Legislature (April 8, 1863), to be as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the Chief of the Bureau of Military Statistics to collect in permanent form, an authentic sketch of every person from this State who has volunteered into the service of the general government since the fifteenth day of April, 1861, and likewise a record of the service of the several regiments, which shall include an account of their organization and subsequent history and operations, together with an account of the aid afforded by the several towns and counties of this State; and an abstract of such statistics shall accompany the annual report of the Adjutant-General."

Had a department for preserving statistics and memorials been embraced in the military establishment of our State before the rebellion, with settled plans and means for the collection of information, it would have been an invaluable auxiliary to the government of both State and Nation. Had it existed during the Mexi-

can war, it would have been the means of securing interesting data regarding the personal histories of our New York volunteers in the general service, and would have become the depository, without doubt, of trophies, regimental records, soldiers' letters, and other memorials of that war. Going back to the earlier military experience of our State, who can calculate the amount of information which a Bureau such as this might have gathered concerning the part taken by our New York citizen soldiers in the Revolutionary struggle? How affecting to our generation would be the recital of some simple story of the sufferings in Valley Forge, handed down to us through the pages of a New York soldier's letter, kept sacredly in the archives of a Bureau of Military Record! How inspiring would be the sight of a "torn flag," under which Schuyler, or Herkimer, or Sullivan had mustered a regiment on the soil of our State, and marched it forth, to join the armies of Washington, battling for American independence! Who may compute the price or value of such a memento, in dollars of public or private money? It would be inestimable; because it would embody, to patriotic appreciation, the memory of all that the Revolution cost, and the realization of all that it purchased for our country!

My predecessor, Col. Lockwood L. Doty, in entering upon his duties as Chief of this Bureau, brought a single-hearted devotion to the work, and a praiseworthy ambition to make it as thorough as possible. He sought to place the department in communication with New York troops in the field, and to secure, through correspondence and agencies in regimental organizations, the means of obtaining constant and reliable intelligence touching the active service of our State soldiers. He was successful in this direction only to a limited extent; because the frequent shifting of camps and the strict regulations of military departments on hostile soil interfered with the local co-operation of officers or enlisted men; while the War Department deemed it improper to allow agents not enrolled in the service to visit its offices or our armies in the field for the purpose of gathering military statistics.

If the Bureau had been established at an earlier stage of the war, in season to connect with its operations some one or more of the officers or non-commissioned officers of each company organization from this State, it might have been enabled to trace and follow, march by march, the enlisted men of our regiments, through every phase of their active service while they continued soldiers of the

Union. It would then have been possessed, at any hour, of the latest information concerning every member of a company, battery or troop of New York volunteers serving in any military department, and would have been prepared to state, as accurately as possible, whether the man was on duty, in hospital, a prisoner, wounded or dead. And all such data, it is probable, could have been regularly received and registered without breach of military discipline in any camp or district, and without reciting matters whose publicity might be any more detrimental to the public service, or any more imprudent in a military point of view, than a soldier's sealed letters written from camp to his parents at home.

The necessary denial of access to official records, or to field statistics, was accompanied, on the part of the Adjutant-General of the United States, with an expression of full appreciation of the value of the data sought to be obtained, and with an assurance that all such information should be placed at the service of the Bureau after the permanent cessation of hostilities.

I quote General Townsend's letter, dated

WAR DEPARTMENT.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 25, 1863. }

SIR: I have examined the blanks you left with me, with a view to getting a pass to visit the New York regiments in the army of the Potomac.

Although your papers should properly have been indorsed by the Governor of New York, the want of such indorsement has not prevented a full consideration of the question, neither has it had any bearing on the decision I feel it a duty to make.

The information embraced in the heading of the blanks will be of great historical value to the State, and the minuteness of the details inquired for, give evidence of singular care for the fame and interests of soldiers from New York on the part of the State authorities. But much of that information belongs to a class strictly forbidden to be furnished on any account to any person. On this consideration I regret it is not in my power to forward your views at this time.

At the close of the war such information will be given freely, so far as the records of this office will go to make up any deficiencies in the records of the State.

I am, sir, &c.,

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

It being thus found impracticable to obtain statistics from troops in active service, the efforts of the chief of this Bureau were directed to soldiers in winter quarters or in hospitals, and to others who had returned to their homes on furlough or after honorable discharge. Circulars and blanks were sent to the officers of "regiments whose terms of service had expired, to the friends of deceased soldiers, and the relatives of those still in service." Clergymen at

home and chaplains in the army, postmasters in every office in our State, medical officials in the United States military hospitals, principals of schools and colleges, boards of supervisors and town clerks were severally addressed and requested to forward lists of New York volunteers connected with their localities or institutions, and such specified information as they might possess of interest to the Bureau. Through a variety of agencies like these the task of collecting facts was subdivided; and to the prompt responses and warm co-operation of the friends and connexions of soldiers throughout the State this office owes much of its success in amassing the materials for military history.

It was not long after the creation of the Bureau before its objects awakened a deep interest in the community—an interest that has since steadily increased. The State of New York was the first to recognize the claims of her volunteers to a mention in history at least worthy of their services, and to a place in memory for the brave deeds of every soldier, whatever his military position or his station as a citizen. It is but little, at the most, that can be done to testify the respect which every patriot feels for the men who periled and sacrificed life in defense of their country; but the recognition of his loyal name and duty well done is as highly prized by the wearer of a knapsack as the insignia of rank can be by his officer; and the knowledge that his own State had taken measures to follow the career of every volunteer who marched from her borders, and to commemorate whatever meritorious act he should perform, could not fail to constitute an incentive to duty alike worthy of the soldier and the citizen.

The truth of this is attested by the sympathy and confidence with which the work of this department is regarded by the "obscure heroes" of our national struggle, as well as by those to whom fame has accorded special distinction.

Not only do these gallant men contribute to our archives their unofficial, but deeply interesting and truthful personal histories, but from the beginning they have seemed to welcome the Bureau as a "soldiers' temple" to which they might bring the memorials of their faithful service, and the trophies of battles in which, as New York volunteers, they bore no insignificant part. Their letters, accompanying returned blanks and offerings of relics, are full of expressions of gratitude for the interest taken by our State in the reputation of her soldiers; and visitors to the "trophy room"

may often meet some group of "Veterans," who stand silently gazing on a battered staff, to which still cling a few faded silken rags, recognized as their "old flag," while tears stream down their rugged cheeks, and their manly bosoms heave with loyal emotion. It is good to look upon the tears of these brave men. The State can do no less for her soldiers than to "keep their memory green!"

The results presented in the first annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Military Statistics, transmitted to the legislature, January 29, 1864, demonstrated the usefulness of his labor. Returns were submitted, showing the amount given by counties in means and men, with the influence of the war on banking, and general business interests, and upon pauperism and crime. By the exhibits, as far as then completed, it was found that the counties, excepting ten, had voted through their Boards of Supervisors, previous to January 1, 1864, a total of \$36,698,971.65, and that the aggregate appropriations of the various cities of our State at the same date, for war purposes, had reached the amount of \$19,245,871.44. Abstracts of returns from towns were embodied in that report, showing the number of volunteers furnished for the first thirty-eight regiments, and under the various calls for troops, and giving a variety of data concerning the movements of citizens of New York State in aid of the war.

Deeming it wise to encourage the work laid out, by every practicable means, the Legislature (March 21, 1864,) erected the Bureau of Military Statistics into a department of record, defining its objects, and providing facilities for its future operations:

SECTION 1. The books, records and other property of the State in the Bureau of Military Statistics, shall be open to free inspection and use at all reasonable hours; but no book or other article shall be taken therefrom except by leave of the Legislature expressed in a concurrent resolution.

§ 2. The Chief of said Bureau is hereby authorized and required to procure a seal bearing a proper device, to be used in the authentication of copies of documents, and other papers recorded or on file in said bureau. Copies of records and other papers deposited or filed in said Bureau, certified under the hand and seal of said chief, and in the manner required for certified copies of papers from the office of the Secretary of State, may be read or used in evidence with the like force and effect as the originals; provided, however, that such certified copies shall not be conclusive evidence, but may be rebutted, and the force and effect thereof may be contested by any party affected thereby. No more than five cents per folio shall be charged for copies of papers furnished to persons who are or may have been in the military or naval service of the United States, nor more than ten cents per folio to other persons, but all fractions of a folio shall be counted as a full folio, and no more than ten cents shall be charged for the use of the seal. Where copies of papers are required by non-commissioned officers, mu-

sicians or privates, no charge therefor shall be made for one copy. The fees so received shall be paid into the State treasury, and a statement of them, under oath, shall be presented to the Legislature in the annual report from the Bureau.

§ 3. The Chief of the Bureau is directed to invite the co-operation of common councils and other officials of cities, the supervisors of towns and board of supervisors of counties and other local authorities in the work of collecting the statistics which it is the duty of the bureau to preserve: and for the purpose of collecting such statistics, common councils and other officials and bodies referred to in this section are authorized to make suitable appropriations, if to accomplish the object, it shall be deemed necessary to do so.

§ 4. The objects of the said bureau are to collect and preserve in permanent form the name of every person who has volunteered or been mustered, or may hereafter volunteer or be mustered into the service of the general government since April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the personal history of such person while in such service, so far as the same can be ascertained; a record of the services of the several regiments, including an account of their organization and subsequent history, and also an account of the aid afforded by the several towns, cities and counties of the State. Chapter one hundred and thirteen of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-three, entitled "An act in relation to the Bureau of Military Statistics," is hereby repealed, and the term of the present chief of the Bureau is hereby continued to June first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and any vacancy occurring in the mean time may be filled by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate.

§ 7. An annual report shall be made by the Chief of the Bureau as soon after the meeting of the Legislature as the condition of the materials therefor will permit, which report shall contain the names of all employees of the said Bureau and the sums paid to them respectively, but the number of regular clerks shall not at any time exceed four. For purposes of preservation and for exchange with other States and with individuals, fifty copies of all military documents, as well as of all reports and other papers relating to the war ordered by either House of the Legislature, shall be delivered to the Bureau of Military Statistics.

THE HALL OF MILITARY RECORD.

During the year 1864, the collection of relics of the war grew, by degrees, into a feature of great interest. The deposit with the Bureau of the flags of returned regiments, in large numbers, indicated, very soon, the necessity of providing for the permanent preservation of these priceless memorials. The Trustees of the Capitol took some initiatory action therefor, in the construction of a small fire-proof repository in rear of the building occupied for office purposes; and subsequently, on presentation of the facts in the Second Annual Report of the Chief of this Bureau (submitted February 2, 1865) the legislature passed "An act to provide a suitable repository for the records of the war, and for other purposes."

SECTION 1. The Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Chancellor of the Regents of the University, the Chief of the Bureau of Military Record, John A. King, of Queens County, Hamilton Fish, Edwin D. Morgan and John A. Dix; Ira Harris of Albany County; Preston King of St. Lawrence County; Horatio Seymour of Oneida County; Daniel S. Dickinson, of Broome County; Enos T. Throop of Cayuga County; Myron H. Clark, of Ontario County; Washington Hunt, of Niagara County, and Millard Fillmore of Erie County, are hereby appointed Commissioners to provide a suitable repository for the records of the war of the rebellion, and for the collections of the Bureau of Military Record.

§ 2. The Governor shall be the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, and the Chief of the Bureau of Military Record shall be the Secretary. In the absence of the Governor from any meeting duly called, the Lieutenant-Governor may act or in his absence the board may appoint a temporary chairman. An Executive Committee composed of at least three members, of whom one shall be the Governor and one shall be the Chief of Military Record, shall be selected by the Board of Commissioners, who shall have authority to transact all business except adopting the plan for the building and of making the contract for its construction. A list of such Executive Committee duly certified shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

§ 3. A fire-proof structure, to be called the Hall of Military Record, is hereby authorized to be erected, provided the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars shall be voluntarily contributed by the people of this State for that purpose. It shall be located in the city of Albany, provided said city shall give and duly convey by deed to the State a site, which, in the judgment of the Commissioners shall be deemed suitable for that purpose; but in case the said City should not so give and convey a site for that purpose, then the Board of Commissioners are at liberty to accept a site from the City of New York or other municipality, and there locate the Hall of Military Record.

§ 4. As soon after the passage of this act as practicable the Board of Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall meet in the City of Albany on the call of the chairman and secretary (but they may adjourn to another place), and shall take measures to bring the objects of this act to the attention of the public, to the end that means may be provided for the erection of the building. They shall apporportion to the several towns, villages, and cities of the State, such sums as they may deem proper, and, after selecting a representative in each locality, shall direct that such assignment be notified to such representative, to be by him brought to the attention of his town.

§ 5. All moneys contributed for this object shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the State, and be by him deposited in the manner as other public funds; a separate account, denominated the Military Record Fund, being kept of all such moneys.

§ 6. Due acknowledgment shall be made of all sums received by mail, provided the remittance be accompanied by the necessary postage, and for all sums of five dollars and upward a receipt shall be issued, signed by the Treasurer and Comptroller of the State, and countersigned by the Secretary of the Board.

§ 7. The payment by any individual of fifty dollars shall entitle him or her to an annual copy of the report of the Bureau of Military Record, and the payment of one hundred dollars or upward, to a certificate under the hands of the Executive Committee of the Board, and an annual copy of the report of the Bureau of Military Record.

§ 8. Whenever the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars shall have been received into the treasury to the account of the Military Record Fund, the Board of Commissioners may advertise for a plan for a building. The building shall be of

marble or other suitable non-combustible material, it shall be at least two stories in height, and shall be arranged for the records of the military services of individuals, the services of the regiments, and the record of the part taken by towns, cities and counties in the war; also for the proper display of flags, trophies and other objects of military interest now belonging to the collection of the State, and hereafter to be received, and also for the preservation and convenient use of newspapers, books, documents, pamphlets and other papers belonging to the Bureau of Military Record, which shall be removed thereto, and which building, when ready, shall be occupied by the Bureau of Military Record. The Board of Commissioners may decide upon a plan, and may contract for the construction of a building at a cost not to exceed seventy-five thousand dollars.

§ 9. Such towns as shall contribute the share assigned them by the commissioners for the construction of this building, may deposit their record books and papers relating to the war in the archives of the building for safe keeping, and transcripts therefrom, under the seal of the Bureau, shall be furnished on application by the supervisor or town clerk without cost to such towns. Officers or soldiers may deposit their discharge papers, descriptive lists, muster rolls or company or regimental books and papers, for safe-keeping.

§ 10. The sum of seventy-five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, payable by the treasurer, on the warrant of the comptroller, out of the Military Record Fund, in such sums, and from time to time as the work progresses, on the certificate of the architect, approved by the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, for the purpose of carrying this law into effect. No compensation shall be allowed the commissioners named in this act, but their necessary expenses shall be paid, and for that purpose the sum of one thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, payable out of any money in the treasury.

Pursuant to the law a meeting of the commissioners named in the act was held, June 6, 1865, in the executive chamber, at which all were present except Maj.-Gen. Dix, Hon. Preston King, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, and Gov. E. S. Throop, from whom letters of apology were received, expressing deep interest in the objects contemplated. His Excellency Governor Fenton, on taking the chair, explained briefly the purpose of the meeting, and on motion of Mr. Fillmore, in accordance with section 2 of the act, three members were added to the executive committee of the board; making it to consist of the Governor, the Chief of the Bureau, Chancellor Pruyn, Senator Harris, and Governor Fish.

At this meeting a Committee of the Common Council of Albany, composed of Mayor Perry, the Recorder, and Aldermen Kennedy, Parker and Shepard, appeared before the Board, with a certified copy of minutes of the Common Council, as follows:

IN COMMON COUNCIL, June 5, 1865.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted: Whereas, The Legislature of this State at its last session passed a law by which provision is made for the erection of a suitable repository for the records of the war of the Rebellion, and for the collections of the Bureau of Military Record, to be called the Hall of Military Record, by which law it is declared that such Hall of Military

Record shall be located in the City of Albany, provided said City shall give and duly convey by deed to the State a site which, in the judgment of the Commissioners, shall be deemed suitable for that purpose: now, therefore,

Resolved, That the City of Albany do accept the condition upon which the said Hall of Records is to be located in said City, and do hereby offer to the Commissioners appointed in and by said law to furnish to the State a suitable site for the purpose aforesaid.

Resolved, That a committee of five members of this Board be appointed to confer with said Commissioners in relation to the location of such site, with power to make such arrangements in relation thereto as they may deem expedient, subject, however, to the approval of this Board.

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to His Excellency the Governor as Chairman of said Board of Commissioners.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a correct extract from the minutes of the Common Council of the City of Albany.

(Signed)

MARTIN DELEHANTY, *Clerk of Common Council.*

After discussion of the above, it was, on motion of Governor Fish, resolved, "that if the City of Albany shall give the lot known as the Water-Works lot, the same would, in the judgment of the Commissioners, be deemed suitable for the purposes of the Hall of Military Record, and that the Executive Committee be directed to accept the same."

The question of selecting local representatives of the board, under the fourth section of the act, and of making the appointment thereby contemplated, was then taken up, and Governor King recommended that the Supervisors of the several towns should be designated as such representatives. This suggestion was concurred in by Governor Hunt and Governor Clark, and met with general approval, and on motion of Governor Morgan, it was resolved, "that the matter of selecting representatives and the raising of funds be referred to the Executive Committee, with power," Mr. Pruyn asked for a formal expression of the sense of the board, with respect to raising a larger sum of money than that named in the law, as in his opinion the amount named would be insufficient to erect a suitable building, and after interchange of views, the following resolutions, offered by Senator Harris, and amended by Mr. Fillmore, were adopted:

"Resolved, That, in the judgment of the commissioners, it is expedient to raise the sum of two hundred thousand dollars for the purposes contemplated by the act, and that with the view of securing the collection of that amount, the apportionment contemplated by the act be made on a basis of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars."

"Resolved, That the executive committee be directed to proceed to execute the above resolution whenever the Common Council of Albany shall signify their

determination to convey to the State the water-works lot for the purposes of the act of the Legislature referred to."

The first meeting of the executive committee of the Board of Commissioners was held in the executive chamber, on June 15th, 1865, present, Governor R. E. Fenton, Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, and L. L. Doty. The secretary read a dispatch from Governor Fish, who was unable to be present, and on the subject of assignment to towns, under 4th section of the act (chap. 744) the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the assessed valuation be the basis of apportionment to towns, villages and cities, having also proper reference to population.

Resolved, That the Supervisors of the respective towns be the local representatives therefor, under the fourth section of the act."

A report of the Committee of the Common Council of Albany, to that body, and a resolution of the latter in regard to a site for the Hall of Military Record were then read, as follows:

To the Honorable the Common Council:

Your Committee, appointed on the fifth instant, to confer with the Commissioners on the part of the State "to provide a suitable repository for the records of the war and for other purposes," do report that they met with the Commissioners at the executive chamber, on Tuesday, the sixth instant; that your Committee presented to the Commissioners a copy of the resolutions of the Common Council, and that your Committee assured them of the readiness of the city to grant the Water-Works lot on the terms of the act above referred to, whereupon the Commissioners adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That if the city of Albany shall give the lot known as the Water-Works, the same would in the judgment of the Commissioners be deemed suitable for the purpose of the Hall of Military Record, and that the Executive Committee be directed to accept the same.

Your Committee would state that the lot is in shape an irregular parallelogram, measuring 82 feet from street to street on Eagle, 201 feet 10 inches, on Steuben, 122 feet 7 inches on Columbia, and about 108 feet wide at the eastern end. It appeared, on conference, that the Water Commissioners desire to retain the eastern end of the lot, leaving 130 feet for the State. It is hoped, and with some reason your Committee believe, that the Commissioners on the part of the State will deem this part of the lot, namely, 130 feet eastward from Eagle street, sufficient for the site of the Hall of Military Record; and your Committee do, therefore, recommend that the Common Council do now give and convey to the State the Water-Works lot, except such eastern part of it, and that the Mayor be authorized to execute a deed therefor, and they further recommend that the deed contain a covenant that the portion of the lot retained by the city shall not be used for any purpose injurious to the proper occupation of the building now designed to be erected on the site which they now recommend to be conveyed to the State, nor that any structure be erected thereon exceeding twenty-five feet in height; and whenever the city shall cease to occupy the portion of the lot thus reserved for purposes connected with the Water-Works, that the State shall have the privilege of purchasing the same, the value thereof to be determined by an impartial person to be selected by each party, the two, in case of disagreement, to select a third person, and that at any time when the State may desire to

buy the balance of the lot now reserved they shall have the right to do so at an appraisal.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ELI PERRY, Chairman.
WM. S. PADDOCK,
J. KENNEDY, Jr.
C. T. SHEPARD,
J. N. PARKER.

Resolved, That the report of the Commissioners be approved, and that the Mayor be authorized to execute a proper conveyance of so much of the said Water-Works lot as recommended in said report, to the State, under the City seal, with such stipulations and conditions as he may deem proper to carry out the recommendations of the Committee.

After hearing the reading of the above, the Executive Committee passed the following resolution, conditionally accepting the proposed grant of a site :

Resolved, That as the Common Council of Albany do not grant the whole of the Water-Works lot, for a site for the Hall of Military Record, the Executive Committee accept the grant only on condition that such action shall meet the approval of Governor Fish."

The Executive Committee then ordered, by resolution, "that the moneys to be received by the Commissioners be temporarily placed to the credit of the Secretary, as Treasurer *ex officio* of the Commissioners, in one of the State Deposit Banks in the City of Albany, to be drawn therefrom only on checks signed by the said Treasurer, and countersigned by two members of the Committee."

Such were the primary steps taken toward creating a fund for the erection of a Hall of Military Record, designed to be a monument to commemorate the loyal service of New York State in defence of the Union. Under authority of the Board of Commissioners, the subjoined circular was then issued, signed by the Executive Committee.

(Copy of Letter of Commissioners.)

ALBANY, July 15th, 1863.

The Legislature, at its late session, passed a law to "provide a suitable repository for the records of the war, and for other purposes," and appointed a board of commissioners to carry out the provisions of the act. The Commissioners named in the act are the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, the Chancellor of the University, John A. King, Hamilton Fish, Edwin D. Morgan, John A. Dix, Ira Harris, Preston King, Horatio Seymour, Daniel S. Dickinson, Enos T. Throop, Myron H. Clark, Washington Hunt, Millard Fillmore, and the Chief of the Bureau of Military Statistics.

The object of this enactment is the erection of a fire-proof edifice, to be called The Hall of Military Record. It is intended mainly for the preservation of

- I. A personal account of those who have served in the army and navy from this State since April 15, 1861;
- II. A detailed account of the services of regiments, companies and batteries;
- III. A record of the aid afforded by towns, cities and counties;
- IV. For the preservation of the flags of volunteer regiments;
- V. Letters and other objects of interest which may serve to illustrate the history of the war, including also copies and files of newspapers—north and south—and a comprehensive library of our war literature;

VI. War records of towns, descriptive lists and discharge papers of soldiers, muster rolls, and other official records for safe keeping;

VII. Relics of the earlier American wars, and of the aborigines of the country, as opportunity may offer to procure them;

VIII. Specimens and models of weapons of war and projectiles;

IX. Other objects of interest in the history and progress of our State.

The period seems peculiarly favorable for establishing such a State treasure-house of historical memorials, and a just pride should prompt us thus to honor the Capital of our Commonwealth. For while no one of our States has such an institution, every country in Europe points with satisfaction to its repository of national memorials. The valuable collection of the Bureau of Military Statistics, already made, affords a nucleus, and enables us to speak with confidence of success in the future.

The duty of preserving the records of the war, and an account of the services of those who have upheld the good name of our State, on land and at sea, needs no argument. It is a sacred obligation.

Not only may such records and mementoes be kept, but the names of those who fell in the service, whose deeds entitle them to the distinction, may be suitably commemorated within the walls of the building.

The objects of this undertaking rise above the spirit of section or party, and embrace whatever tends to make the present and future familiar with the past. The war, in all its phases of fact and opinion, will long be discussed at home and abroad, whether we will or no, until its facts are embodied in history. Then let us provide at the Capital an ample repository for official records, and original papers, from which the truth may be drawn at will, rather than to rely upon the uncertainties of memory or the accidents of time. Centuries of needless controversies on historic questions teach us so much wisdom.

The city of Albany has just given a valuable and commanding site for the building. A proper edifice is now to be erected.

To this end means are wanted at once; and private liberality is alone relied upon for them. As each town, city and village has an immediate interest in the records of the half million of men who have represented our State, in the three hundred regiments and batteries that have borne New York on their banners, and in preserving the part it took, so each is relied upon to contribute toward the building.

The act provides that towns contributing the share assigned them, may deposit their record-books and papers relating to the war in the building for safe keeping, and transcripts therefrom, under seal, are to be furnished to town officers without expense. This is an important consideration to many towns which have no means of preserving their documents from fire or loss from other causes.

The act requires the commissioners to apportion to the several towns, villages and cities such sums as they may deem proper, and to select a local representative. They have selected you, and now call upon your locality through you.

After four years of strife, peace returns and the Union is saved. Old friendships, outlasting the great struggle, are causing us to forget temporary animosities in view of the perpetuity of our Republic. But in the spirit of patriotism and good feeling, let the great lessons of the war be preserved to warn and instruct, and for the truth of history.

While relying on you to obtain the sum assigned to your locality, the committee suggest that you call to your aid, officers and others who have served in the war, as well as leading citizens of your neighborhood. The undersigned, the Executive Committee of the Board, bespeak your prompt attention and zealous interest in the work, not doubting that success will attend your efforts.

(Signed by)

R. E. FENTON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
IRA HARRIS,
HAMILTON FISH, and the
CHIEF OF THE BUREAU.

The experience of a few months sufficed to show that the proposal to erect a permanent monumental structure, to commemorate the patriotism of our State soldiers and citizens, and to transmit the record of their service to posterity, was profoundly sympathized with by all classes of the community. It is true that the means chosen for collection of subscriptions, *i. e.* through personal effort of town authorities liable to be changed annually, were not adequate in every essential; nevertheless, in all cases where such authorities became actively interested, or obtained the co-operation

of other citizens, the most favorable results followed. Enough was done, during the first half year of operations, on the voluntary plan of contributions, to warrant an assumption that our people are heartily in favor of providing some worthy memorial in honor of the volunteer soldiers of the State. Up to the date of presentation of the last annual report of the Chief of this Bureau, the voluntary subscriptions to the Hall fund had reached the sum of \$11,082.66, and contributions were regularly acknowledged in the ratio of from \$1,200 to \$1,500 per month.

Acting, however, on the recommendations of Supervisors, and other friends of the enterprise in various towns, my predecessor, in his last annual report, suggested that permission should be given to Boards of Supervisors to levy the inconsiderable quota asked for by the Commissioners as a local tax, when not voluntarily raised, and in accordance with this a law was passed as follows:

SECTION 1. At the first annual meeting of the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties of this State, they may, at their discretion, levy and collect from such towns, wards and cities as shall not at such time have paid their apportionment, in the same manner as are other town and city taxes, the amounts respectively assigned thereto by the Commissioners designated in chapter seven hundred and forty-four of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five, for the erection of the Hall of Military Record; but no tax shall be assessed and levied upon the property of any town until the Supervisor thereof shall produce to the said board some resolution or other expression from his town, or its officers, in favor thereof.

§ 2. Supervisors may pay over the amount assigned to their towns from moneys in their hands belonging to their towns, respectively, not otherwise appropriated, but not until some resolution of the town, or its officers, to that effect has been adopted.

§ 3. All moneys contributed or paid in for this object, shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the State, and be by him deposited in the manner as other public funds, a separate account, denominated the Military Record Fund, being kept of all such moneys. And such moneys are hereby appropriated to the erection of the said Hall of Military Record, payable by the Treasurer on the warrant of the Comptroller, from time to time as the work progresses, on the certificate of the architect, approved by the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of Commissioners.

The above provisions, conferring merely the authority to assess, without any mandatory clause, were intended only to meet the views of Supervisors who had instructed the Chief of Bureau that direct assessment upon their respective towns would be in accordance with the general feeling of citizens desirous of contributing to the Fund. At the first meeting of Boards of Supervisors, in November last, many towns, and in some cases all the towns of a county, availed themselves of the authority given, and levied a tax

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to meet their quotas for the Hall of Military Record. Other towns continued the subscription plan, with no falling off in the average results. During the year ending December 31st, 1866, the amount of \$12,029.44 was acknowledged by the Chief of the Bureau, in addition to all previous sums received from voluntary contributions; and since the 1st of January, 1867, the large return of \$6,000 for subscriptions, attests the undiminished interest of our patriotic people in the projected Soldiers' Memorial.

On the fourth day of March, 1867, the total amount acknowledged as received from Supervisors of Towns and by individual subscriptions was \$31,950.05. A financial statement, comprising all the items of receipts, investments, &c., on account of the Hall of Military Record, will be found in the appendices to this Report.

WORK OF THE BUREAU.

Under Chapter 690, Laws of 1865, the title of the Bureau of Military Statistics was changed to "Bureau of Military Record," and provisions were made for performing its work as follows:

§ 5. Blanks for a detailed statement of moneys raised and of moneys paid for every purpose connected with the war, by towns, cities and counties, as well by bonds as by tax, classified by years and objects, the number of men raised under the several calls of the president, the number of men to whom bounty has been paid, and the rate of bounty per man, together with such other information as falls within the cognizance of officers of towns, cities or counties, shall be prepared by the Chief of the Bureau of Military Record and distributed to such officers.

In accordance with the above, suitable blanks were distributed, and the information obtained in response, has been transcribed into record books, and, when necessary, tabulated for reference or report. All Town Clerks and Supervisors (and in many cases successive ones) have been communicated with, for the purpose of securing accurate and detailed statements. In prosecuting this work, the Chief of the Bureau has realized the great importance of reaching statistics of this kind while yet they are accessible, for it happens often that the lapse of only a year, when involving official changes in towns, is sufficient to cause more or less difficulty in obtaining correct returns. I think I am justified in saying, that had the task of collecting data concerning Town and County operations connected with the war, been delayed until its close, the difficulties of reaching reliable results would now be almost

impossible. Happily, however, the research of this department has kept pace with much of the war-work of our loyal State, and we shall be able ultimately to make a clear exhibit of all that has been accomplished by her citizens at home as well as in the field.

STATISTICS OF WAR EXPENSES.

The duty enjoined upon the Bureau of preserving a detailed account of the aid afforded the General Government by towns, cities and counties of the State, in prosecution of the war, was accompanied by legislative provisions facilitating the work.

Sections 8, 9, and 10, of Chapter 690, Laws of 1865, enacted as follows:

§ 8. It shall be the duty of County Treasurers to furnish to the Chief of the Bureau of Military Record a statement of the amount of moneys raised by tax and by loans, and the amount expended for every purpose connected with the war, classified by years and by objects, together with particulars about loans; and it shall be the duty of Boards of Supervisors to examine, and if correct, to formally approve these statements of the County Treasurers, and if incorrect to cause them to be corrected and filed in the Bureau of Military Record.

§ 9. It shall be the duty of Mayors and Common Councils of cities to furnish or cause to be furnished to the Chief of the Bureau of Military Record a detailed statement similar to that required of town clerks, and they shall prepare or cause to be prepared, upon the written application of the Chief of the Bureau of Military Record, statements, duly classified, of moneys raised and expended for war purposes, the number of men furnished under the several calls, and such other facts as fall within their official cognizance.

§ 10. Supervisors, County Treasurers, and officers of cities, or persons employed by the Mayor and Common Councils for that purpose, shall be entitled to a reasonable compensation for their services and expenses in performing the duties devolved upon them by the provisions of this act, to be paid by their respective towns, counties or cities, in the same manner as other town, county or city charges.

The blanks sent out from this department to the above mentioned several officials, covered a variety of important details relative to the expenditures of money for war purposes. They comprehended an exhibit of money raised by taxes, loans, and otherwise on the property and credit of towns; on the amounts paid for town bounties, recruiting fees, hand-money, interest on town loans, and for support of soldiers' families. The information reached by this means is as interesting as it is valuable, and the sum of figures presented by returns received up to the 1st of January, 1867, furnishes unparalleled testimony to the financial

resources of our State, as well as to the patriotic sacrifices of her citizens.

In their proper places will be found the tables of war expenses, compiled from the returns of twenty counties, which are presented in this report as examples of the manner in which the financial records of the Bureau are entered upon its books. Our returns, to the first of January, 1865, cover full statistics of war expenses incurred by 59 counties, embracing more or less complete returns from 605 towns. There remain 251 towns which have reported partially, and 76 from which no returns have yet been received. The importance of completing the tables of all these counties need not be argued. They are necessary to a full exhibit of the financial service of our State in connection with the war for our Union, and the returns to the Bureau furnish the only approximation, thus far, to an official knowledge of the entire fiscal sacrifices made by our citizens.

I quote the following paragraph from the late Report of Comptroller Hillhouse, to show the estimate which he places upon the work already accomplished:

There are as yet no reliable data from which an accurate statement could be prepared, showing the aggregate of the debt incurred by Counties, Cities and Towns, for bounty and other purposes, and the amount now outstanding. The nearest approach to a complete exhibit, are the tables compiled under the supervision of the Bureau of Military Statistics, in conformity with Chapter 51, Laws of 1864. So far as they go, they furnish full and satisfactory information on this important subject. There are, however, a considerable number of Counties and Towns that have not yet reported, and it is respectfully recommended that adequate means and facilities be granted, in order to obtain complete returns. The value of the information as an aid, in judging of our present financial condition, and the resources at our command for the future, can hardly be over-estimated.

Following the tabular statement given in another portion of this Report, complete returns of the total expenditures of Towns, as far as received, will be found enumerated. But I will here introduce an Exhibit of the totals as reported by the 856 towns and 59 counties heard from—which foot up to the almost incredible amount of \$186,382,638.35. Add to this the amount raised by voluntary subscriptions in 535 towns, \$1,757,184.17, and you have the grand total of \$188,139,822.52, as shown by the following table:

STATEMENT—Showing the Amount of Moneys paid by the several Counties, Cities and Towns in the State of New York during the War, for Bounties, Fees, and Expenses, Interest on Loans, Support of Soldiers' Families. The Voluntary Contributions for objects connected with the War, as shown by Reports from Treasurers of Counties, Treasurers or Chamberlains of Cities, and Supervisors of Towns. Also the Amount of Loans outstanding and to be paid.

Amount paid for Bounties by 46 Counties, to December 31st, 1865, as shown by complete returns from Treasurers of Counties,.....	\$43,099,912.21	
Amount paid for Fees and Expenses,.....	2,748,778.93	
do do Interest on County Loans,.....	3,834,075.79	
do do Support of Soldiers' Families,.....	7,141,343.66	
do of outstanding County Loans to be paid,.....		\$34,736,358.69
Amount paid for Bounties by 13 Counties (leaving Monroe still to report) as shown by partial returns, down to and including the year 1864,.....	7,404,447.50	
Amount paid for Bounties by 513 Towns, complete as shown by reports from Supervisors to December 31, 1865,.....	19,530,138.09	
Amount paid for Fees and Expenses, complete as shown by reports from Supervisors to December 31, 1865,.....	622,096.02	
Amount paid for Interest on Town Loans, complete as shown by reports from Supervisors to December 31, 1865,.....	1,076,257.68	
Amount paid for Support of Soldiers' Families, complete as shown by reports from Supervisors to December 31, 1865,.....	367,558.01	
Amount of Town Loans outstanding and to be paid,.....		6,301,060.03
Amount paid for Bounties by 92 Towns, partial returns as shown by reports from Supervisors, to December 31, 1865,.....	4,455,755.57	
Amount paid for Fees and Expenses, as shown by reports from Supervisors, to December 31, 1865,...	90,444.60	
Amount paid for Interest on Town Loans, as shown by reports from Supervisors, to December 31, 1865,	189,342.96	
Amount paid for Support of Soldiers' Families, as shown by reports from Supervisors, to December 31, 1865,.....	116,621.09	
Amount of Town Loans outstanding and to be paid,.....		1,098,462.03
Amount paid for Bounties by 251 Towns (leaving 76 Towns still to report) as shown by partial returns, down to and including the year 1864,.....	83,374,222.37	
Amount paid for Bounties by 6 Cities as shown by reports from Treasurers or Chamberlains, down to and including the year 1864,.....	2,888,321.82	
Amount of City Loans outstanding and to be paid,.....		254,699.09
Amount paid for Recruiting Fees, support of Soldiers' Families, and Interest on Loans, by two Cities, down to and including the year 1865,.....	261,948.61	
Carried forward,.....	\$43,099,912.21	

Brought forward,.....	\$43,099,912.21
Amount paid by the State for Bounties, in the years 1862, 1863 and 1864,.....	9,181,373.44
Total amount as above,.....	<u>\$186,382,638.35</u>

Amount raised by voluntary subscription in 535 Towns, to promote enlistments, aid to families of volunteers, aid to soldiers in hospitals, and for sanitary purposes, part taken from former reports,	<u>\$1,757,184.17</u>
	<u>\$188,139,822 52</u>

Amount of County and Town Loans, from 46 Coun- ties, and 605 Towns outstanding, and to be paid, as shown by above,.....	\$42,440,579.89
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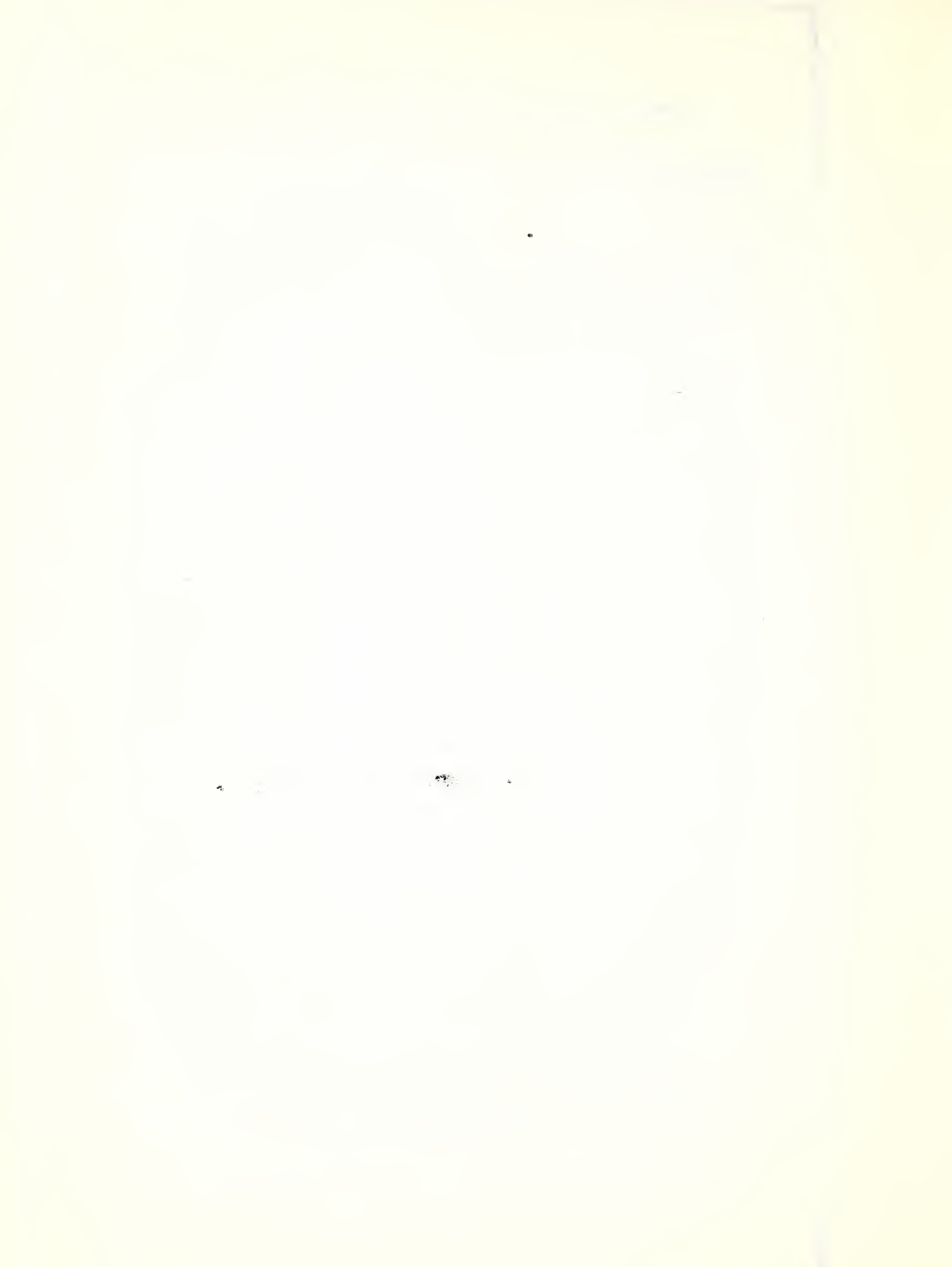
These figures are yet to be swelled by the returns from 76 towns (which have not reported) and 251 (which have partially reported,) and to these must be added whatever additional expenditures were made, for war purposes, after the close of the year 1864,—our present statement being brought down to January 1865. I trust that suitable provision will be made by the Legislature, in order to obtain these final statistics of war expenses, in accordance with the suggestion of Mr. Comptroller Hillhouse.

SOLDIERS' HISTORIES.

One of the primary cares of this department was to take measures for the collection and preservation of personal military histories of both officers and enlisted men of our State regiments. In aid of the patriotic work the Legislature (May 11, 1865) enacted as follows, chapter 690, sections 6 and 7.

SECTION 6. It shall be the duty of the town clerk of every town of this State, as soon as may be after the passage of this act, on receiving suitable blanks from the chief of the Bureau of Military Record, to make out a full and complete record of the names of all the soldiers and officers who composed his town's quotas of the troops furnished to the United States during the present rebellion, stating the place of residence, where known, the time of enlistment of each, and the number and designation of his regiment and company, and so far as possible all who have died in the service and stating, when practicable, at what time and place, and the cause of death, whether by disease, accident or on the field of battle. One copy of such record shall be deposited in the Bureau of Military Record within four months after the passage of this act, and one copy shall be preserved among the records of the town. And said town clerks shall be entitled to a reasonable compensation for their services and expenses in performing the duties devolved upon them by the provisions of this act, to be paid by their respective towns, in the same manner as other town charges.

§ 7. To the end that the record above required of town clerks may be complete,



it shall be the duty of supervisors to afford all necessary information, as far as they may be capable of doing so, to the town clerks, and if the town records in the keeping of town clerks do not show such fact, they shall add or cause to be added opposite the name of each soldier or officer the amount of bounty paid to him by the town, or by the county, if the county bounty was disbursed through the supervisor. And it shall be the duty of the supervisor to furnish to the Bureau of Military Record a detailed statement of moneys raised and paid by the town, the aggregate number of men furnished thereby, and such other facts as may properly be required of supervisors, on his being furnished with the blanks provided for in section five of this act.

Over two-thirds of the towns of the State have responded, through their town clerks, to the circular and blanks transmitted from this department. In addition to these town reports, many thousands of military histories and filled up blanks have been received from individual soldiers. These personal records are entered and filed in suitable books, and await further disposition. In this connection I may remark that the Legislatures of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have ordered the preservation, in printed form, of similar military histories of their State soldiers who served in the war. Should it be hereafter deemed proper to print the short but pithy records of our own gallant volunteers, it is gratifying to know that we have already so large an accumulation of these military histories, and that the aggregate is constantly increasing.

As an example of the returns furnished regarding our soldiers, enlisted in various towns, the report of the county clerk of Orleans County, comprising the brief records of soldiers enlisted in the various towns of the county, is printed at length. From this may be gleaned the following statistics :

TOWNS.	No. of men reported enlisted.	Number of wounded.	Number of disabled.	Number of dead.	Number made prisoners.	Number of deserters.	No. of families relieved.	No. discharged for physical disability.
BARRE,	232	45	63	36	21	2	5	35
GAINES,	256	17	21	37	15	2	4	11
SHELBY,	283	14	12	45	11		35	7
RIDGEWAY,	528	33	10	39	19	10	27	10
MURRAY,	150	18	17	12	13	3	2	10
YATES,	217	31	14	27	12	3	4	15
CARLTON,	182	32	23	24	21	1	3	
CLARENDON,	149	11	4	20	3	2	11	4
KENDALL,	113			13	2	1	1	
	2,120	201	164	263	117	28	90	92

FROM WHICH ARE TABULATED THE FOLLOWING RATIOS:

TOWNS.	Ratio of wounded.	Ratio of disabled.	Ratio of dead.	Ratio of prisoners.	Ratio of deserters.	Ratio of families relieved.	Ratio of those discharged for physical disability.
BARRE,.....	5 7.45	3 43.63	6 4.9	1 21.22	116	46 2.5	6 22.35
GAINES,.....	15 11.17	12 14.21	7 7.37	17 11.15	133	133	24 7.11
SHELBY,.....	29 3.14	23 7.12	6 13.45	25 8.11	70 3.4	8 3.35	46 2.7
RIDGEWAY,.....	16	52 4.5	13 21.19	27 15.19	52 4.5	19 15.27	52 4.5
MURRAY,.....	8 1.3	8 11.17	6 18.22	11 3.13	59	75	15
YATES,.....	7	15 1.2	8 1.27	18 1.12	72 1.3	54 1.4	14 7.15
CARLTON,.....	5 22.32	7 22.23	7 22.24	8 4.21	182	60 2.3	
CLARENDON,.....	13 6.11	37 1.4	7 9.20	49 2.3	74 1.2	13 6.11	37 1.4
KENDALL,.....			8 9.13	56 1.2	113	113	
TOTAL COUNTY,...	10 11.20	12 38.41	8 19.263	18 14.117	75 20.28	23 5.9	23 1.23

PRISONERS OF WAR.

The experiences of New York soldiers, made prisoners of war by rebels, was constituted a special subject of inquiry by chapter 598, laws of 1865. A summary of startling facts, accompanied the annual report of the Bureau for 1866, and the present report concludes the statement called for, so far as required to present "A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE TREATMENT OF UNION SOLDIERS FROM THIS STATE IN REBEL PRISONS, A RECORD OF THE DEATHS IN SUCH

PRISONS, AND OTHER PATENT FACTS CONNECTED WITH SUCH PRISONS." From the abundant data supplied through the narratives of sufferers, a full and I believe, accurate account is now submitted.

A mass of equally interesting though painful details is filed for preservation, together with lists, so far as certified, of the names of our soldiers who died from disease or starvation or were murdered after capture.

NAVAL RECORDS.

Under chapter 598, laws of 1865, and chapter 748, laws of 1866, provision was made for obtaining "a record of the part taken by seamen from this State in the Naval service since the beginning of the war."

This work has been prosecuted to a considerable extent, and the results filed. The fame of our gallant sailors is worthy of equal care with that which we bestow upon their brave comrades in the land service; and the task of collecting data respecting them would be lightened greatly by the co-operation of officers in command of ships and naval stations. A complete record of naval services performed by citizens of the State of New York must constitute an interesting addition to our martial archives. In the present Report will be found a number of personal histories of sailors, given as examples of our Naval Service Record.

REGIMENTAL HISTORIES.

The preparation of these important records is progressing. In the last report of the Chief of the Bureau were printed sketches of those regimental organizations which embraced the three months and two years men, enlisted under the first and second calls for troops. In the present Report such sketches are continued, from the thirty-ninth to the fifty-second (inclusive). Corrected and more extended sketches of the tenth, eighteenth, and thirty-second regiments, are also given, together with a full report of the movements, service, and discipline of the "Ulster Guard" (80th Regt. N. Y. S. V.) prepared by Maj. Gen. T. B. Gates, and contributed by that patriotic scholar, Brevet. Maj. Gen. J. Watts De

Peyster. I am indebted also to Gen. De Peyster, for sketches of the 128th and 150th Regiments N. Y. S. V., and for notices of distinguished service performed by members of these regiments, all of which are on file. The history of the Thirty-Second Regiment, contributed by Gen. Pinto, is valuable for its detailed remarks upon the rank and file, presenting a complete index to the *morale* of his regimental organization.

TRANSACTIONS AND SERVICE.

Since the transmission of its last Annual Report, the Bureau of Military Record has been organized by law (chapter 665) as an additional Military Staff Department, to be known and designated as the Bureau of Military Statistics.

In accordance with this, the official term of Chief of Bureau was extended, under commission of the Commander-in-Chief, and the service of the Department continued, subject to general regulations for the government of the General Staff.

Summing up results to December, 1866, I may report that the Bureau has received 648 *Town Military Records*, comprising the personal histories of volunteers; and by means of these records the service of 101,760 New York soldiers has been traced throughout the war, and registered, with statements more or less full, concerning their birth-places, ancestry, families, occupations, pay, and bounties. Since the last Report, 6,100 additional histories have been filed for registration.

Of *Individual Military Histories* (officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates) belonging to the record of our State Service, and exclusive of Town Clerks' reports, there have been received 24,377.

Of *Regimental Reports* (volunteer and militia) giving details of organization and service, there are filed, Infantry, 156; Cavalry, 11; Artillery, 22; Engineers, 2; total 201.

Of *Financial Returns*, from Towns, Cities, and Counties, reporting the amount of money raised and expended for war purposes, there are registered 573 of Towns, 4 of Cities, and 34 of Counties; total 611; leaving 389 localities to hear from.

Of *Personal Narratives* of New York Soldiers and Sailors confined as prisoners of war in the Southern Prisons, giving account

of treatment, etc. 309 have been received exclusive of filled up blanks.

Of *Personal Naval Histories*, comprising officers and men 135 have been received.

Of *Photographic Likenesses* of soldiers, about 3,000 have been acknowledged, and filed, with personal military histories.

Of *Newspapers and Periodicals* filed during the war, from 1861 to 1865 (inclusive) the number of volumes will reach 2,000; comprising some French, German, Spanish, and British journals.

Of *Volumes on Military Matters and Statistics*, connected with the action of the war, 2,000 sets.

Of *General Orders* (bound and unbound volumes), the files represent 31 Military Departments, during and subsequent to the years of active operations.

FLAGS AND MEMORIALS.

There are now deposited in the fire-proof flag room eight hundred and four battle flags, the colors of New York regiments, and twenty-eight rebel ensigns, captured during the war. With the exception of a few, these flags are furled and closely stacked, for lack of necessary room to display them.

A number of banners belonging to New York regiments remain at the War Department in Washington, subject, as I learn, to requisition through the Adjutant-General of this State. Other service flags are still retained by officers of mustered-out regiments, or by military societies composed of Veterans. These it is probable, will, in due time, be placed under care of this department. Provision was made for exchange of service flags for new ones, by section 11, chap. 690, laws of 1865, as follows:

SECTION 11. Any regiment of volunteers or of the national guard of this State, that has been or hereafter may be called into the service of the United States, may receive, by order of the Commander-in-chief, new colors in exchange for those that have been worn in the field; and it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster-General, approved by the Commander-in-chief, to issue, upon the requisition of the commandant of such regiment, one new flag for each flag returned for exchange, upon the production of the certificate of the Chief of the Bureau of Military Record that the old flag, with a history thereof, has been duly deposited in his office, except it shall satisfactorily appear that the old flag has been lost, in which case a new flag may be furnished in lieu thereof, said flags to be paid for out of funds under the control of the Commander-in-chief.

The collection of memorials increases by constant contributions from soldiers and their friends. The war museum and flag room are visited daily by scores of strangers, sojourning at the capitol of the State. Since August last 6000 of such visitors have registered their names in a book kept for the purpose.

MILITARY STATISTICS AND RECORDS.

In the appendices accompanying this Report will be found the tabular statements of war money expended; accounts of war prisoners, regimental histories; personal records, and other data before mentioned, illustrative of the work done in this department; work which, has already accumulated a vast amount of material, that, with system and classification, can be wrought into records and statistical tables which will be of permanent value to our State military archives.

I trust that Your Excellency's intelligent influence will, as heretofore, assist the labors of the Bureau of Military Statistics, and that, as an institute based on the patriotism and liberality of New York State citizens, it may perpetuate the memory of your administration, in connection with the glories of our loyal commonwealth.

A. J. H. DUGANNE, *Chief of Bureau.*

STATEMENT

OF

MONEYS RECEIVED FOR ERECTION OF "HALL OF
MILITARY RECORD,"

FROM SUPERVISORS OF TOWNS, AND BY INDIVIDUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

1865.

				No. 1,	\$45 00
July 19,	Rec. from H. D. Smith,	Supervisor, Northampton, Fulton Co., in full,	Receipt		
do 24,	do	Thomas Cunningham, Supervisor, Warrensburg, Warren Co. in full	2,	40 00	
do 25,	do	P. Van Dyck, do 4th Ward, City of Schenectady, in full,	3,	105 00	
do 27,	do	Peter Honbrook, Supervisor, Kingsbury, Washington Co., in full,	4,	200 00	
do 31,	do	William Vail, Supervisor, Mayfield, Fulton County, an excess of \$2 19,	5,	67 15	
August 3,	do	Martin De Forest, Supervisor, 1st Ward, City Schenectady in full,	6,	85 00	
do 4,	do	Daniel Hewson, Supervisor, 2d Ward, City of Auburn, in full,	7,	150 00	
do 12,	do	C. W. Bender, do 10th Ward City of Albany, an excess of \$80,	8,	685 00	
do 14,	do	Hon. Jerome Lapham, Supervisor, Queensbury, Warren County, an excess of \$50 00,	9,	300 00	
do 14,	do	H. Rushton, Supervisor, Edwards, St. Lawrence County, in full,	10,	60 00	
do 15,	do	Albert E. Crandall, Supervisor, Genesee, Allegany County, in full	11,	45 00	
do 15,	do	L. M. Larned, 10th ward city of Albany, individual subscription,	12,	100 00	
do 15,	do	R. P. Larned, 10th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,	14,	100 00	
do 15,	do	B. P. Larned, Jr., 10th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,	13,	100 00	
do 15,	do	Lynian Tremain, 10th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,	16,	50 00	
do 15,	do	John G. Wheeler, 10th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,	17,	25 00	
do 15,	do	Robert L. Johnson, 10th ward city of Albany, individual subscription,	19,	25 00	
do 15,	do	Wm. McCammon, 10th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,	20,	25 00	
do 15,	do	Theodore Townsend, 10th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,	21,	25 00	
do 15,	do	Anable & Rathbone, 10th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,	22,	50 00	
do 15,	do	Wickes & Strong, 10th ward city of Albany, individual subscription,	23,	25 00	
do 15,	do	Rensselaer Proper, Supervisor, Livingston, Columbia Co., in full,	24,	130 00	
do 15,	do	Hon. A. Wager, do Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., in full,	25,	290 00	
do 16,	do	Daniel Lassell, do Ephratah, Fulton county in full,	26,	60 00	
do 16,	do	Henry S. Rockefeller, do Clermont, Columbia Co., in full,	27,	65 00	
do 17,	do	James D. Decker, do Lumberland, Sullivan Co., in full,	28,	35 00	
do 18,	do	James G. Dickey, do Constable, Franklin Co., in full,	29,	40 00	
do 18,	do	J. E. S. Wilkinson, do Wilmar, Herkimer Co., in full,	30,	10 00	
do 23,	do	H. S. & P. Cushman, 9th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,	31,	50 00	
do 25,	do	J. V. L. Pruyn, 9th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,	32,	100 00	
do 28,	do	John S. Perry, 9th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,	33,	25 00	
do 27,	do	J. Woodward Jr., 9th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription, .....	...	10 00	
do 25,	do	W. W. Hill, 9th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription, .....	...	5 00	
do 27,	do	T. S. Nash, Supervisor, North Elba, Essex Co., in full,	34,	10 00	
do 28,	do	John S. Vrooman Jr., do Niskayuna, Schenectady county, an excess of \$8,	35,	53 00	
do 28,	do	Peter Monteith, 10th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,	15,	50 00	
do 28,	do	Charles L. Austin, 10th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,	18,	25 00	

1865.					
Aug.	29,	Rec. from John W. Stickley,	Supervisor, Milan, Dutchess county, in full,...	36,	\$165 00
do	31,	do David Moore, President Board Trustees, Newburgh, Orange county,	an excess of \$119,.....	37,	1339 00
do	31,	do Wm. S. Clark,	Supervisor, Providence, Saratoga Co., in full,.....	38,	50 00
Sept'r	2,	do Judson N. Barton,	do Horicon, Warren county, an excess of \$1.50,.....	39,	36 50
do	6,	do Col. Henry M. Benedict,	9th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....	40,	100 00
do	12,	do H. Winchell,	Supervisor, Morehouse, Hamilton county, an excess of \$1.50,.....	41,	6 50
do	13,	do David S. Dyer,	Supervisor, Berne, Albany county, in full,.....	42,	165 00
do	14,	do Jonathan M. Coolidge,	do Bolton, Warren county, in full,.....	43,	30 00
do	14,	do Tennis Berry,	do Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county, in full,.....	44,	30 00
do	14,	do Rufus H. King,	9th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....	45,	100 00
do	14,	do George J. Amsdell,	9th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....	46,	25 00
do	15,	do L. J. Bennett,	Supervisor, Glen, Montgomery Co., in full,.....	47,	150 00
do	16,	do James D. Wasson,	9th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....	47½,	25 00
do	16,	do Ellis Baker,	9th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....	48,	50 00
do	16,	do Franklin Townsend,	9th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....	49,	25 00
do	16,	do Steele & King,	9th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....	50,	50 00
do	16,	do George N. Geary,	for supervisor 9th ward, individual subscription,.....	51,	127 00
do	18,	do Joseph Nixon,	Supervisor, Baldwin, Chemung Co., in full,.....	52,	40 00
do	18,	do John McCall,	do 8th ward, city of Albany, in part,.....	53,	312 50
do	19,	do Alexander Greer,	7th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....	54,	50 00
do	19,	do Thomas W. Olcott,	8th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....	55,	100 00
do	20,	do Samuel Gross & Son,	8th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....	56,	25 00
do	20,	do Borden H. Mills,	9th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....	57,	25 00
do	21,	do Frank Marshall,	Supervisor, 9th ward, city of Albany, on subscription,.....	58,	11 00
do	21,	do David W. Seely,	9th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....	59,	25 00
do	21,	do Jacob Parmenter,	Supervisor, North Hudson, Essex Co., in full,.....	60,	10 00
do	23,	do W. H. Anthony,	do 2d ward, city of Schenectady in full,.....	61,	50 00
do	26,	do A. J. Cheritree,	do Luzerne, Warren county, in full,.....	62,	20 00
October 4,	do	do David Hall,	do Argyle, Washington Co., in full,.....	63,	25 00
do	9,	do Luke Wilkins,	do 3d ward, city of Utica, Oneida Co., in full,.....	64,	150 00
do	9,	do Edward Salspaugh,	Supervisor, Red Hook, Dutchess Co., in full,.....	65,	300 00
do	9,	do Lefever & Smith,	4th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....	66,	25 00
do	9,	do Lansing Pruyn,	6th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....	67,	50 00
do	10,	do Eli Perry,	Mayor, 9th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....	68,	50 00
do	11,	do John Phillips, Jr.,	9th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....	69,	10 00
do	16,	do Andrew Williams,	Supervisor, Hope, Hamilton Co., in full,.....	70,	15 00
do	18,	do N. H. Swart,	do 5th ward Schenectady city, in full,.....	71,	80 00
do	18,	do John Bridgford,	9th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....	72,	125 00
do	24,	do A. R. Frost,	Supervisor, Veteran, Chemung Co., in part,.....	73,	45 00
do	26,	do T. R. Reynolds,	do Wilton, Saratoga Co., in full,.....	74,	70 00
do	27,	do John D. Langdon,	do Copake, Columbia Co., an excess of \$10,.....	75,	125 00
do	27,	do Erastus Corning,	4th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....	76,	100 00
do	27,	do Philip Wendell,	4th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....	77,	25 00
do	27,	do A. Koenz,	4th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....	200 00	
do	27,	do Wm. V. Many,	4th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....	10 00	
do	27,	do Alden March,	4th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....	10 00	
do	27,	do A. E. Gifford,	4th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....	5 00	
do	27,	do R. Thompson,	4th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....	3 00	
do	27,	do L. L. Doty,	4th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....	10 00	
do	27,	do U. G. Bigelow,	4th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....	10 00	
do	27,	do D. H. Smith,	4th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....	5 00	
do,	27	do T. & H. McBride,	4th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....	5 00	
do	27,	do Wm. Orr,	4th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....	5 00	
do	31,	do Hon. Alfred A. Brown,	Supervisor, Georgetown, Madison Co., in full,.....	78,	75 00
Nov.	2,	do Milo Ingalsbe	do Hartford, Washington Co., in full,.....	79,	100 00

1865.

Nov.	3,	Rec. from William S. Brown,	Supervisor	Cornwall, Orange Co., in full.....	80, \$250 00
do	4,	do Daniel Rudes,	do	Arietta, Hamilton county, an excess of \$5.00.....	81, 10 00
do	8,	do C. B. Brockway,	Supervisor,	Ripley, Chautauqua Co., in full....	82, 125 00
do	13,	do W. Gould,	do	Lyndon, Cattaraugus Co., an excess of \$1.25.....	83, 56 25
do	13,	do F. N. Still, resident 14th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,			10 00
do	14,	do David Orr, resident 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,			84, 100 00
do	14,	do S. Van Rensselaer, resident Watervliet, individual subscription.....			85, 100 00
do	14,	do Thomas Schuyler, 2d ward, city of Albany, individual subscription...			86, 100 00
do	14,	do Dexter Reynolds, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription...			87, 25 00
do	14,	do Hamilton Harris, 6th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription...			88, 25 00
do	14,	do John H. Reynolds, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,			89, 50 00
do	15,	do James M. Wardner, Supervisor, Brighton, Franklin Co., an excess of \$10.00.....			90, 15 00
do	17,	do L. Thompson, 8th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription.....			91, 25 00
do	20,	do Joseph Warren,	Supervisor,	Columbia, Herkimer Co., in full,	92, 100 00
do	21,	do Harvey Hulet, Jr.,	do	Dresden, Washington Co., in full,	93, 35 00
do	23,	do A. A. Phipps,	do	Smithfield, Madison Co., in full...	94, 55 00
do	24,	do Reuben Fingar,	do	Germantown, Columbia Co., in full.....	96, 70 00
do	24,	do Edward A. Koraback, Supervisor, 3d & 4th wards, city of Hudson an excess.....			97, 251 00
do	28,	do John Hoskins,	Supervisor, Essex, Essex Co., in full.....		98, 60 00
Dec. 1,	do	Daniel Shafer,	do	Cobleskill, Schoharie County, an excess of \$2.45.....	99, 72 45
do	5,	do Gilbert T. Clark,	Supervisor,	Westville, Franklin Co., in part...	100, 35 00
do	6,	do Columbus Gill,	do	Stony Creek, Warren Co., in full,	101, 20 00
do	13,	do Joseph Kressa,	do	1st ward, city of Albany, in part,	102, 200 00
do	15,	do Richard Hallenbeck,	do	Greenport, Columbia Co., in full...	103, 100 00
do	19,	do Joseph B. Fay,	do	Portland, Chautauqua Co., in full,	104, 119 00
do	23,	do Hiram Cramer,	do	Northumberland, Saratoga Co., in full.....	105, 90 00
do	28,	do W. W. Locke,	Supervisor, Indian Lake, Hamilton Co., in full.....		106, 10 00
do	28,	do W. Woodward,	Supervisor,	Kiantone, Chautauqua Co., in full,	107, 35 00
do	29,	do Joshua Hatton,	do	Clymer, Chautauqua Co., in full...	108, 65 00
do	29,	do Jonas Meyer,	do	Hammond, St. Lawrence Co., in part.....	109, 30 00
do	29,	do C. B. Redfield, 5th ward, City of Albany, individual subscription.....			110, 100 00
do	29,	do A. Wild, Esq., 4th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription.....			111, 100 00
do	29,	do A. Van Santvoord, 5th ward city of Albany, individual subscription,			112, 100 00
do	30,	do Charles Plummer,	Supervisor, High Market, Lewis county, an excess.....		113, 20 00
do	30,	do E. M. Lamb,	Supervisor, Lebanon, Madison Co., in full.....		114, 99 50
do	30,	do Elias H. Jenner,	do	Busti, Chautauqua county, in full,	115, 105 00

1866.

Jan'y	1,	do	F. C. Lord,	Supervisor, West Almond, Allegany county,		
			In full,.....		116,	45 00
do	2,	do	George E. Morse,	Supervisor, Eaton, Madison county, in full,.....	117,	200 00
do	2,	do	Peter S. Swart,	do Schoharie, Schoharie Co., in full,.....	118,	115 00
do	2,	do	Joseph M. Gardner,	do Montague, Lewis county, in full,.....	119,	10 00
do	2,	do		do 3d ward Schenectady, in part.....	120,	33 00
do	2,	do	Wm. H. Taylor, individual subscription,.....		121,	50 00
do	2,	do	Wm. Barnes, 7th ward city of Albany.....		122,	25 00
do	3,	do	Orson Stiles,	Supervisor, Pomfret, Chautauqua Co., in full,.....	123,	245 00
do	3,	do	Buel Tolles,	do Sheridan, Chautauqua Co., in full,.....	121,	110 00
do	4,	do	Hon. W. H. Richardson in behalf of Supervisor, Westport, Essex county, in full,.....		125,	70 00
do	4,	do	Samuel T. Catlin,	Supervisor, Newcomb, Essex county, in full,.....	126,	15 00
do	4,	do	Ebenezer Lewis,	do Marcy, Oneida County, in full,.....	127,	75 00
do	5,	do	John F. Rathbone, 9th ward city of Albany, individual subscription,.....		128,	100 00
do	6,	do	Peter Gausevoort, 9th ward city of Albany, individual subscription,.....		129,	50 00
do	6,	do	R. S. Ball,	Supervisor, Stockbridge, Madison Co., in full,.....	130,	120 00
do	12,	do	Duncan McDougall,	do Lenox, Madison county, in full,.....	131,	450 00

1895.

Jan'y	13,	Rec. from Walter Cary,	Supervisor Chenango, Broome Co., in full.....	132,	\$90 00
do	13,	do John H. Walker,	do Chester, Warren county, in full.....	133,	60 00
do	13,	do E. J. Burhans,	do Roxbury, Delaware Co., in full.....	134,	150 00
do	17,	do Partia Brown,	do Summit, Schoharie county, in full, 135,	55 00	
do	19,	do Theodore Smith, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription.....	136,	25 00	
do	19,	do Russell & Co., 5th ward city of Albany, in individual subscription.....	137,	50 00	
do	20,	do N. Gandel,	Supervisor, Croghan, Lewis county, in part.....	138,	17 50
do	20,	do E. Corning, Jr., 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription.....	139,	50 00	
do	20,	do Charles M. Jenkins, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscrip- tion.....	140,	25 00	
do	22,	do O. Meads, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription.....	141,	25 00	
do	22,	do R. C. Davis, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription.....	142,	50 00	
do	22,	do Mr. Wolverton, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription.....	143,	25 00	
do	22,	do F. Elder, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription.....	144,	10 00	
do	22,	do Geo. Harris, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription.....	145,	10 00	
do	22,	do Mr. Waterman, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription.....	146,	10 00	
do	23,	do Nath'l Reynolds,	Supervisor, Hebron, Washington Co., in full, 147,	165 00	
do	24,	do Birdsall & Fassett, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription.....	148,	25 00	
do	24,	do Albion Ransom, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription.....	149,	50 00	
do	24,	do James McMartin, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription.....	150,	25 00	
do	24,	do W. L. Learned, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription.....	151,	25 00	
do	24,	do Dr. Cox, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription.....	152,	10 00	
do	24,	do V. B. Lockrow, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription.....	153,	25 00	
do	25,	do P. S. Nellis,	Supervisor, St. Johnsville, Montgomery Co., in full.....	154,	100 00
do	29,	do F. M. Foot,	Supervisor, Stamford, Delaware Co., in full.....	155,	85 00
do	31,	do W. C. Benedict,	do Ellery, Chataugua county, in full, 156,	100 00	
do	31,	do R. Sanford Miller	do West Turin, Lewis Co., an excess, 157,	75 50	
Feb'y	1,	do Abraham Stegburgh,	do Seward, Schoharie Co., in part.....	157,	21 50
do	1,	do J. J. Hermance,	do Andover, Allegany Co., in part.....	158,	25 00
do	3,	do James T. Henry,	do Olean, Cattaraugus Co., an ex- cess of \$9.54.....	159,	115 50
do	6,	do Wm. Kimmy,	Supervisor, Bethlechem, Albany Co., in part.....	160,	125 00
do	7,	do Alexander Smith,	do Stark, Herkimer Co., in part.....	161,	50 00
do	7,	do Daniel Griswold,	do Poland, Chautauqua Co., in full.....	162,	80 00
do	10,	do William Bliss,	do Stratford, Fulton Co., in full.....	162,	25 00
do	10,	do Peter Keefer	do Coeymans, Albany Co., in full.....	164,	185 00
do	12,	do Israel M. Peck,	do Stafford, Genesee Co., in full.....	165,	150 00
do	15,	do A. B. Law,	do Salem, Washington Co., an ex- cess of \$15.....	166,	215 00
do	16,	do Jared Chase,	Supervisor, Richmondville, Schoharie Co., in full.....	167,	60 00
do	19,	do W. H. Fenton,	Supervisor, Carroll, Chautauqua Co., in full.....	168,	70 00
do	19,	do Thomas R. Crary,	do Liberty, Sullivan Co., in part.....	169,	75 00
do	19,	do J. W. Merchant,	do De Ruyter, Madison Co., in full.....	170,	85 00
do	19,	do George Dexter, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription.....	171,	10 00	
do	17,	do J. H. Van Antwerp, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscrip- tion.....	172,	50 00	
do	20,	do Jacob H. Ten Eyck, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscrip- tion.....	173,	50 00	
do	20,	do A. O. Vanderpool, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription.....	174,	10 00	
do	20,	do William Lacey, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription.....	175,	10 00	
do	20,	do William White, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription.....	176,	25 00	
do	20,	do John McCordle 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription.....	177,	10 00	
do	20,	do A. E. Stinson, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription.....	178,	25 00	
do	21,	do Delevan Pack, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription.....	179,	10 00	
do	21,	do Joshua Rathbone, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription.....	180,	20 00	
do	21,	do John Winne, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription.....	181,	10 00	
do	22,	do Peter Couchman,	Supervisor, Conesville, Schoharie Co., in part 1-2,	32 25	
do	23,	do Augustus F. Allen,	do Ellicott, Chautauqua Co., in full, 183,	275 00	
do	23,	do William More, late	do Lindley, Steuben Co., in full.....	184,	55 00
March	1,	do Luke Hoxie,	do Brookfield, Madison Co., in full, 185,	185 00	
do	1,	do Lewis Roberts,	do Reading, Schuyler Co., in full.....	186,	50 00
do	2,	do J. W. Lippitt,	do Madison, Madison Co., in full.....	187,	150 00
do	2,	do A. R. Frost,	do Veteran, Chemung Co., in part.....	188,	22 00

1866.

March	2,	Rec. from George H. Thacher, 6th ward, city of Albany, individual subscrip- tion.....	\$25 00
do	2,	do S. N. Bacon, 6th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription.....	25 00
do	2,	do E. R. Spelman, 6th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,	5 00
do	2,	do Cash, Mrs. A.,.....	5 00
do	3,	do Linus Birdsey, Supervisor, Leyden, Lewis Co., in full.....	189, 65 00
do	5,	do Dr. J. H. Armsby, 6th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription.....	25 00
do	5,	do Alanson Sumner, 6th ward city of Albany, individual subscription,	25 00
do	5,	do Benjamin Payn, 6th ward city of Albany individual subscription.....	10 00
do	5,	do Artenius Fish, 6th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription.....	10 00
do	6,	do George Dawson, 6th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,	50 00
do	6,	do John D. Parsons, 8th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,	25 00
do	7,	do Sylvanus H. Myrick, Supervisor, Sherman, Chautauqua Co., in full	190, 75 00
do	8,	do George Relf, do Mina Chautauqua Co., in full.....	191, 60 00
do	8,	do George W. Phillips, late do Homer, Cortland Co., an excess of \$8.50.....	192, 240 50
do	9,	do Andrew Davidson, Supervisor, Lee, Oneida Co., in part.....	193, 100 00
do	9,	do C. S. Lester, do Saratoga Springs, Saratoga Co., in full.....	194, 410 00
do	9,	do H. Q. Hawley, 6th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription.....	10 00
do	9,	do L. G. Burgess, 3d ward, city of Albany, individual subscription.....	10 00
do	9,	do Charles A. De Forest, 3d ward, city of Albany, individual subscrip- tion.....	5 00
do	10,	do D. D. Vincent, Supervisor, Union Vale, Dutchess Co., in full,	195, 130 00
do	10,	do J. Lyman Crocker, do Pavilion, Genesee Co., in full.....	196, 120 00
do	10,	do Interest on \$100 7-30, government bond, on coupon due Feb. 15, 1866,	3 65
do	12,	do J. E. Dusenberry, Supervisor, Portville, Cattaraugus Co., in full,	197, 75 00
do	14,	do N. Brownell, Jr., do Hamilton, Madison Co., in full,	198, 205 00
do	14,	do Robert Waddell, do Johnsburgh, Warren Co., in full,	199, 54 75
do	14,	do C. H. Craig, do Sharon, Schoharie Co., in full.....	200, 100 00
do	16,	do Joseph C. Shelton, do West Bloomfield, Ontario Co., in full.....	201, 99 25
do	16,	do J. P. Darling, Supervisor, New Albion, Cattaraugus Co., in full.....	202, 75 00
do	19,	do V. R. Waters, Supervisor, Turin, Lewis Co., in full.....	203, 60 00
do	20,	do William Mulloch, do Duaneburgh, Schenectady Co., in part.....	204, 146 00
do	20,	do Cash, being individual subscriptions, names not given.....	70 00
do	22,	do N. D. Bronson, Supervisor, Weston, Oneida Co., in full.....	205, 105 00
do	23,	do Jesse Adams, do Willsborough, Essex Co., in part,	206, 26 65
do	24,	do M. A. Nash, do Fort Edward, Washington Co., an excess of \$1.....	207, 201 00
do	27,	do Wm. C. McHarg, Supervisor, 6th ward, city of Albany.....	208, 50 00
do	27,	do J. C. Brevoort, do Crown Point, Essex Co., in full.....	209, 75 00
do	31,	do James Flood, do Lodi, Seneca Co., in part.....	210, 70 00
April	6,	do James Brice, do 2d ward, city of Albany, in part,	211, 150 00
do	11,	do C. H. Chase, do Pienkney, Lewis county, in full.....	212, 29 85
do	14,	do Howard Sterling, do Diana, Lewis county, in full.....	213, 20 00
do	21,	do D. Callanan, do New Scotland, Albany Co., in part,	214, 168 75
do	21,	do Wm. M. Marshall, do Hague, Warren Co., in full.....	215, 10 00
do	23,	do David Carpenter, do Farmersville, Cattaraugus Co., in full.....	216, 70 00
May	27,	do M. V. A. Ponda, Supervisor, North Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., in full.....	217, 145 00
June	11,	do David Day 2d, Supervisor, Macomb, St. Lawrence Co., in part.....	218, 20 00
do	15,	do Matthew Hale, Supervisor, Elizabethtown, Essex Co., in full,	219, 40 00
do	16,	do John J. Sliter, do East Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., in full.....	220, 120 00
do	25,	do Thomas Barnes, Supervisor, Cambria, Niagara Co., in full.....	221, 145 00
do	30,	do James McMillan, Jr., do Rotterdam, Schenectady Co., in full.....	222, 140 00
July	12,	do E. W. Hollister, Supervisor, Ewston, Washington Co., in full.....	223, 240 00
do	13,	do Lee Chamberlain, late, do 3d ward, city of Albany, in part,	224, 45 00
do	13,	do Philander Power, do Augusta, Oneida Co., in full.....	225, 100 00

1866.							
July	24,	Rec. from D. P. Horton,	Supervisor,	French Creek, Chautauqua Co.,			
		in full,			226,	\$45 00	
do	24,	do J. P. Armstrong,	Supervisor,	Hoosick, Rensselaer Co., in full,	227,	280 00	
do	27,	do Lemuel Sines,	do	Middletown, Delaware Co., in full,	228,	145 00	
Oct.	9,	do Lemuel Sherman,	do	Cambridge, Washington Co., in			
		full,			229,	170 00	
Nov.	12,	do Silas Sweet,	Supervisor,	Blenheim, Schoharie Co., in full,	230,	35 00	
do	16,	do E. A. Clark,	do	Callicoon Sullivan, Co., in full,	231,	60 00	
do	22,	do Stephen L. Hedges,	do	East Hampton, Suffolk Co., in			
		full,			232,	150 00	
do	27,	do W. E. Brown,	Supervisor,	Fort Ann, Washington Co., in full,	233,	165 00	
do	30,	do William A. Flack,	do	Lansingburgh, Rensselaer Co., in			
		full,			234,	345 00	
Dec.	19,	do S. E. Welch,	Supervisor,	Cortlandville, Cortland Co., in full,	235,	280 24	
do	20,	do A. J. Wagner,	do	Minden, Montgomery Co., in full,	236,	235 00	
do	26,	do Hiram Sisson,	do	White Creek, Washington Co.,			
		in full,			237,	135 00	
do	26,	do M. Chamberlain,	Supervisor,	Chazy, Clinton Co., in full,	238,	109 72	
do	27,	do Wm. W. Rice,	do	Croghan, Lewis Co., balance in			
		full, and an excess of \$0.79,			239,	23 29	
1867.							
Jan.	1,	do A. H. Tanner,	Supervisor,	Whitehall, Washington Co., in			
		full,			240,	300 00	
do	2,	do Norman P. Dayton,	Supervisor,	Harpersfield, Delaware Co., in			
		full,			241,	78 28	
do	3,	do Morgan Sheut,	Supervisor,	Monroe, Orange Co., in full,	242,	180 00	
do	3,	do E. C. Spaulding,	do	Hector, Schuyler Co., in full,	243,	320 00	
do	8,	do John W. Havens,	do	Ellenburgh, Clinton Co., in full,	244,	55 00	
do	9,	do E. W. Foster,	do	Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., in full,	245,	375 00	
do	12,	do Albert Turner,	do	Schuyler's Falls, Clinton Co., in			
		full,			246,	55 00	
do	12,	do Halsey Rogers,	Supervisor,	Black Brook, Clinton Co., in full,	247,	70 00	
do	15,	do Alexander Storie,	do	Bovina, Delaware Co., in full,	248,	65 00	
do	15,	do M. Van Hoesen,	do	Preble, Cortland Co., in full,	249,	69 65	
do	18,	do R. F. Allison,	do	Hartsville, Steuben Co., in full,	250,	50 00	
do	22,	do J. N. Walters,	do	Russia, Herkimer Co., in full,	251,	100 72	
do	22,	do Reuben Lips,	do	Palatine, Montgomery Co., in full,	252,	109 57	
do	22,	do John Q. Johnson,	do	Florida, Montgomery Co., in full,	253,	180 00	
do	22,	do John H. Phinney,	do	Mooers, Clinton Co., in full,	254,	5 00	
do	24,	do Tilly Houghton,	do	Corinth, Saratoga Co., in full,	255,	65 00	
do	28,	do Samuel Johnson,	do	Booneville, Oneida Co., in full,	256,	175 00	
do	29,	do J. T. Mead,	do	Altona, Clinton Co., in full,	257,	40 00	
do	29,	do A. M. Gray,	do	Herkimer, Herkimer Co., in full,	258,	175 00	
do	30,	do R. H. Rosa,	do	Broadalbin, Fulton Co., in full,	259,	70 00	
do	30,	do Jesse Adams,	do	Willsborough, Essex Co., balance			
		in full,			260,	23 35	
do	30,	do Peter Mesick,	Supervisor,	Claverack, Columbia Co., in full,	261,	220 00	
do	31,	do Alexander Larkin,	do	Esperance, Schoharie Co., in full,	262,	50 00	
Feb.	1,	do L. L. Kane,	do	Schuyler, Herkimer Co., in full,	263,	120 00	
do	1,	do John Mead,	do	Walton, Delaware Co., in full,	264,	140 00	
do	4,	do N. S. Scott,	do	Hanover, Chautauqua Co., in full,	265,	220 00	
do	5,	do John C. Griswold,	do	Arkwright, Chautauqua Co., in			
		full,			266,	60 00	
do	5,	do Archibald Parker,	Supervisor,	Litchfield, Herkimer Co., in full,	267,	75 00	
do	5,	do Eaton J. Azard,	do	Catharine, Schuyler Co., in full,	268,	65 00	
do	5,	do Marion Nash,	do	Martinsburgh, Lewis Co., in full,	269,	100 00	
do	6,	do Isaac Plumb,	do	Sherburne, Chenango Co., in full,	270,	165 00	
do	6,	do Z. C. Priest,	do	Little Falls, Herkimer Co., in full,	271,	335 00	
do	6,	do Peter Couchman,	do	Conesville, Schoharie Co., bal-			
		ance in full,			272,	12 50	
do	7,	do J. K. Leaning,	Supervisor,	Otsego, Otsego Co., in full,	273,	265 00	
do	7,	do D. Herrington,	do	New Berlin, Chenango Co., in full,	274,	140 00	
do	8,	do James W. Dudley,	do	Johnstown, Fulton Co., in full,	275,	240 00	
do	8,	do George W. Root,	do	York, Livingston Co., in full,	276,	180 00	
do	8,	do Norman Allen,	do	Dayton, Cattaraugus Co., in full,	277,	65 00	

Feb. 9,	Rec. from Burton A. Thomas,	Supervisor, Sand Lake, Rensselaer county,	
	in full.....		276, \$115 00
do 11,	do V. Danforth,	Supervisor, Middleburgh, Schoharie county,	
	in full.....		277, 100 00
do 11,	do Allen Whipple,	Supervisor, Parishville, St. Lawrence county,	
	in full.....		278, 110 00
do 11,	do Thomas Butterfield,	Supervisor, Vernon, Oneida county, in full.....	279, 135 00
do 12,	do Winslow E. Snow,	do Edinburgh, Saratoga Co., in full, 280,	55 00
do 12,	do John E. Hogenkamp,	do Clarkstown, Rockland county, in full.....	281, 245 00
do 12,	do Davis W. Bates,	Supervisor, Cherry Valley, Otsego Co., in full, 281½,	145 00
do 12,	do Nicholas A. De Long,	do New Scotland, Albany county,	
	balance in full.....		282, 61 25
do 12,	do George Graham,	Supervisor, Whitestown, Oneida Co., in full, 283,	210 00
do 12,	do Thomas B. Lowrie,	do Jackson, Washington Co., in full, 284,	120 00
do 13,	do Jehiel Stevens,	do Brasher, St. Lawrence Co., in full, 284½,	145 00
do 13,	do Henry E. Turner,	do Lowville, Lewis county, in full.....	285, 105 00
do 14,	do John L. Dean,	do Westmoreland, Oneida Co., in full, 286,	140 00
do 16,	do William Reed,	do Plattsburgh, Clinton Co., in full, 287,	245 00
do 18,	do Wilbur Lament,	do Neversink, Sullivan Co., in full.....	288, 60 00
do 19,	do William La Due,	do Norway, Herkimer Co., in full.....	289, 60 00
do 19,	do A. J. Mason,	do Charleston, Montgomery county,	
	in full.....		290, 100 00
do 21,	do Henry Broadwell,	Supervisor, Trenton, Oneida county, in full.....	291, 145 00
do 25,	do S. C. Mason,	do Beekmantown, Clinton county,	
	in full.....		292, 90 00
do 26,	do John Parkhurst,	Supervisor, Dannemora, Clinton Co., in full, 293,	30 00
do 28,	do James B. Calderwood,	do Perth, Fulton county, in full.....	294, 45 00
do 28,	do G. L. Byington,	do Salisbury, Herkimer Co., in full, 295,	110 00
do 28,	do E. Mitchell,	do Stockton, Chautauqua Co., in full, 296,	100 00
do 28,	do Thomas H. Slingsby,	do Champlain, Clinton Co., in full.....	297, 165 00
do 28,	do John S. Parker,	do Fort Covington, Franklin county,	
	in full.....		298, 70 00
March 2,	do George W. Bayly,	Supervisor, Stuyvesant, Columbia Co., in full, 299,	140 00
do 2,	do John Herrick,	do New Bremen, Lewis Co., in full, 300,	40 00
do 4,	do Curtis H. Porter,	do Ghent, Columbia county, in full.....	301, 185 00
do 4,	do Charles Rogers,	do Malta, Saratoga county, in full.....	302, 85 00
Deduct for counterfeit bills received and on hand.....			\$31,950 55
Total amount received.....			10 50
			\$31,950 05

RECAPITULATION

OF THE FOREGOING STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED FOR THE ERECTION OF THE "HALL OF MILITARY RECORD" SHOWING THE TIME WHEN, AND PLACES WHERE, DEPOSITED.

1845.		
November 2,	Deposited in United States Sub-Treasury, New York city, rate of interest, 6 per cent.....	\$8,000 00
December 6,	Deposited in United States Sub-Treasury, New York city, rate of interest, 6 per cent.....	2,000 00
1846.		
January 21,	Deposited in United States Sub-Treasury New York city, rate of interest, 6 per cent.....	3,000 00
March 10,	Deposited in Mechanics & Farmers' Savings Bank, Albany, rate of interest, 5 per cent.....	5,000 00
Mar. 11, to April 16,	Deposited in Albany City National Bank, interest on daily current deposits, 4 per cent.....	1,731 50
April 21, to Sept. 30,	Deposited with State Treasurer, as shown by Comptroller's Report, under head of Military Record Fund, page 27.....	1,713 75
1847.		
Oct. 1, to March 4,	Deposited with State Treasurer, daily receipts.....	10,404 41
	Cash on hand, being \$100 7-30 Government Bond.....	100 00
Total amount deposited.....		\$31,950 05
Total amount received.....		31,950 05

Interest.

Notice having been received from the United States Sub-Treasurer, New York city, that interest upon deposits would not be allowed after the — day of August, 1866. The Chief of the Bureau, acting as Treasurer of the Fund, reported this fact to His Excellency Governor Fenton, and Chancellor J. V. L. Pruyn, the above sum of \$13,000 was therefore withdrawn by these Commissioners from the Sub-Treasury, and re-deposited in the Albany City National Bank, Nov. 24, 1866, together with the accrued interest, \$542.93, to the credit of the Commissioners of the Hall of Military Record.....

	\$542 93
Estimated interest on the above sum from the time of deposit, to March, 1867,.....	237 00
Estimated interest on the \$5,000 deposited with Mechanics' & Farmers' Bank, Albany, from March 10, 1866 to April 1, 1867, at which time the interest account will be made up,.....	255 00
Estimated interest on amount deposited in Albany City National Bank, \$1,731.89, from March 10, 1866, to April 16, 1866, 4 per cent on current daily deposits,.....	125 00
Interest on \$100 7-30 government bond,.....	7 30
Interest on daily deposits to Treasurer of the State, not yet made up, as the rate is not yet adjusted.	
Estimated amount of interest,.....	\$1,167 23

HISTORIES OF REGIMENTS.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT, INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Thirty-ninth regiment, infantry N. Y. S. V., or "Garibaldi Guard," organized in May, 1861, was the first three years' regiment from the State, and the first of fourteen regiments which the President and his cabinet authorized the Union Defense Committee to raise or select on account of the city of New York. The call for seventy-five thousand two-years' men had been filled, and it was with much difficulty that acceptance for additional regiments from the several States could be obtained.

The "Garibaldi Guard" represented several European continental nationalities; being composed of three Hungarian companies, three German, one Swiss, one Italian, one French, and one Spanish and Portuguese. These companies, many of whose members had seen severe service, were recruited in April and May, 1861, in New York city, principally as follows:

Co. A, by Capt. Cesare Osnaghi,	Co. F, by Capt. Charles Wiegand,
do B. do Joseph Schmidt,	do G. do Franz Tabatz,
do C. do Carl Schwarz,	do H. do A. Otto Bernstein,
do D. do Jose Torrens,	do I. do A. H. von Unwerth,
do E. do John Siegl,	do K. do Louis Tassillier.

FIELD OFFICERS AND COMMISSIONED STAFF, AT ORGANIZATION.

Colonel, Fred Geo. D' Utassy,	Assst. Surgeon, Rudolph Ribbeck,
Lieut. Colonel, Alexander Repetti,	Chaplain, Theodore Krueger,
Major, George E. Waring, Jr.,	Adjutant, Cornelius Grinnell,
Surgeon, Adolph Majer,	Quartermaster, Charles B. Norton.

Most of these officers were European veterans.

A bugle corps of about forty instruments, in place of a regular regimental band, was attached to the regiment. Several *vivandières* joined the companies—all wives of members, although one is reported to have married a soldier never seen by her before, in order to go.

The Union Defense Committee furnished uniforms of dark blue pants and coat, shoes with black leather leggins, and Garibaldi hats of black felt, round top, wide band ornamented with a medalion American eagle, a tri-color badge and black plume. The Committee defrayed the entire cost of the regiment and

disbursed, on its account, for arms, ammunition, tents, wagons, &c., \$4,486.50: rations and medical stores, \$7,527.63; clothing outfit and equipments, \$40,126.61—total, \$52,140.74.

On the 23d of May, the Guard was presented, in presence of a throng of admiring and enthusiastic spectators, with a beautiful stand of colors. The presentation is thus described:

"The first flag presented was from Mrs. A. H. Stephens. It is a beautiful silken American standard. The borders are delicately ornamented with gold tassels and fringe, elaborately worked. A golden eagle sits proudly on the top of the staff. The center of the flag is inscribed, "Garibaldi Guard," in plain gilt letters; and beneath this are the words, "Presented by Mrs. A. H. Stephens, May 3, 1861." A speech was made, to which the colonel responded in appropriate terms, and the flag was passed into the custody of the standard-bearer.

The next flag presented was a rich Hungarian standard—green, red and white stripes. On one side was the motto, within a wreath, "*Vincere aut Morire*;" and on the opposite side, in English, the same motto, "Conquer or Die." The regimental name appeared on each side, over and underneath the wreaths, in English. This elegant present was from Miss Grinnell. It had four beautiful silk pendants of colors and inscriptions, the latter embroidered as follows: white, "Sylvia Grinnell;" red, "presented to the Garibaldi Guard;" blue, "New York, 23d May, 1861;" red, white and blue, "Brethren before, brethren again."

The next flag attracted much attention from the fact that it was surrounded by revolutionary and sanguinary memories. This was the tri-color standard which the patriot Garibaldi bore in triumph through the campaign of 1848 and 1849, and with his own hand planted on the battlements of one of the castles of the Eternal City—a triumphant emblem of liberty and power. The flag was composed of the Italian colors—green, red, and white—and was inscribed in Italian in the center, "*Dio e Popoli*"—God and the People.

In presenting this flag to the regiment, Lieut.-Colonel Repetti came to the front, leading by the hand a very beautiful young lady, the daughter of General Avezzana, and addressed the regiment in the Italian language. He in substance, said:

"Officers and soldiers of the Garibaldi Guard; it is with very great pleasure that I accept the duty of presenting to you this memorable flag—a flag which Garibaldi himself has consecrated

to the cause of liberty. It is the gift to the regiment of this young lady, the daughter of one of the most intimate friends of our beloved General. Let the gift be very dear to every one of you; and as, wherever danger is the thickest, this flag shall wave, there shall be your place to defend it. Soldiers of the Garibaldi Guard—Hungarians, Germans, Italians, Frenchmen, Spaniards, and men of every other nationality—take this honored flag, and swear to defend it through every peril. Swear! [Loud cries of we swear.]”

Under special orders, No. 234, May 27, 1861, the Garibaldi Guard, about 950 strong, officers and men, was mustered into the United States service, on the 28th of May.

On the same day, under escort of the Germania, Teutonia and Maennechor societies, amid the wildest cheerings and greetings of thousands of spectators, with gayest strains of music and the thrilling singing of the Marseillaise Hymn, the Star Spangled Banner and other national war songs, it took its departure for Washington. Arriving, it was reviewed and highly praised by the President. It then crossed the Potomac to Alexandria, and near that place went into camp—“Camp Grinnell.”

The Regiment was first brigaded with the Eighth and Twentyninth N. Y. S. V., and Twenty-seventh P. V., in the First Brigade, Colonel Blenker, Fifth Division, Colonel Miles. March 14, 1862, the Brigade, Stahl's Division, under Blenker, was assigned to Major-General Sumner's Corps.

April, 1862, Blenker's Division assigned to the Mountain Department, General Fremont.

June, 1862. The Guard assigned to First Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, General Banks.

January, 1863, to Third Brigade, Hays; Casey's Division, Third Corps, General Heintzelman.

June, 1863, to Third Brigade, Third Division, Hays; Second Corps, General Hancock.

March, 1864, to Third Brigade, Owen; First Division, Barlow; Second Corps, General Hancock.

During the first two months of service great dissatisfaction prevailed in the Regiment, on various accounts; the failure of the soldiers to secure the pay due and the rifles promised; the failure of their families to receive aid from relief committees and individuals; the failure of the officers (the Regiment having been accepted directly by the Government) to receive their commissions from the State authorities. On the eighth day of July, fifty members of Company “G” mutinied, under Captain Tabatz, and crossed the

Long Bridge to Washington, where, at midnight, they were surrounded by three companies of United States infantry and one of cavalry, disarmed and marched to confinement in the Treasury building. Subsequently, however, with the removal of causes of grievance, the whole Guard was again heartily ready for duty.

Joining the advance of the army in July, the Regiment moved to Centerville, where, with its Brigade, it was engaged as reported by Colonel Blenker:

HEAD-QUARTERS, FIRST BRIGADE, FIFTH DIVISION.)
ROACH'S MILL CAMP, *August 4, 1861.* }

Brigadier-General McDOWELL:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the operations of the First Brigade, Fifth Division, during and after the action near Bull Run, on the 21st ult. Pursuant to the orders of Colonel Miles, the Brigade advanced from the camp and took their assigned position on the heights east of Centerville, about day-break. The Eighth Regiment N. Y. S. V., commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Stahl, on the left of the road leading from Centerville to Fairfax Court House; the Twenty-ninth regiment N. Y. S. V., commanded by Colonel Steinwehr, on the right of the same road—both fronting toward the east; the Garibaldi Guard, commanded by Colonel D' Utassy, formed a right angle with the Twenty-ninth Regiment, fronting to the south. The artillery attached to the Brigade occupied the following position: The battery of Captain Tidball stood in front of the left wing of the Garibaldi Guard: three pieces left in Centerville were placed near the right wing of the Twenty-ninth Regiment; three others on the left wing of the Eighth Regiment, where intrenchments were thrown up by the pioneers attached to the Brigade. The last named six pieces were served by experienced artilleryists, detached from the Twenty-ninth and Eighth Regiments. The Twenty-seventh Regiment Pa. V., Colonel Earnstein, was detached to the village of Centerville, for the protection of head-quarters and hospital. Four companies of the Twenty-ninth Regiment were detached in front of our position toward the road from Union Mills, to prevent the enemy from outflanking, unobserved, the left wing of the army. During this time I received the order to disarm one company of the Twelfth Regiment, which was promptly executed by two companies of the Eighth Regiment N. Y. S. V.

In this position the Brigade remained until about 4 o'clock P. M., when I received orders to advance upon the road from Centerville to Warrenton. This order was executed with great difficulty, as the road was nearly choked up by retreating baggage wagons of several Divisions, and by the vast number of flying soldiers belonging to various Regiments. Nevertheless, owing to the coolness of the commanding officers and the good discipline of the men, the passage through the village was successfully executed, and the further advance made with the utmost precision; and I was thus enabled to take a position which would prevent the advance of the enemy and protect the retreat of the army. The Eighth Regiment took position one and one-half miles south of Centerville, on both sides of the road leading to Bull Run. The Twenty-ninth Regiment stood half a mile behind the Eighth, echelon by companies. The Garibaldi Guard stood in reserve in line behind the Twenty-ninth Regiment. The retreat of great numbers of flying soldiers continued until 9 o'clock in the evening, the great majority in wild confusion, and but few in collected bodies. Soon after several squadrons of the enemy's cavalry advanced along the road, and appeared before the outposts. They were challenged, "who comes here?" and, remaining without any answer, I, being just present at the outpost, called "Union forever!" whereupon the officers of the enemy's cavalry commanded, "*En avant! en avant!* knock him down!" Now the skirmishers fired, when the enemy turned around, leaving several killed and wounded on the spot. About nine prisoners who were already in their hands were liberated by this action. Afterward, we were several time molested from various sides by the enemy's cavalry. At about midnight the command to leave the position and march to Washington was given by General McDowell. The brigade retired in perfect order and ready to repel any attack on the road from Centerville to Fairfax Court House, Annandale, to Washington. Besides the six guns which were mounted by our men and thereby preserved to our army, the Eighth Regiment brought in in safety two Union colors left behind by soldiers on the field of battle. The officers and men did their duty admirably, and the undersigned commander deems it his duty to express herewith, officially, his entire satisfaction with the conduct of his brigade. The three regiments (the Eighth, Twenty-ninth, and Garibaldi Guard) arrived in Washing-

ton in good order at 6 o'clock last night, after a fatiguing march of nineteen hours.

The loss of the brigade amounts to fifteen or twenty killed and wounded at the outposts. * * * *

I am obliged to report in the most absolute terms, that, according to my order, all regiments, artillery and stragglers, had passed my arriere guard at Centerville, and the last artillery at Fairfax Court House, and that the brigade under my command marched last across the Long Bridge into Washington * * *

LOUIS BLENKER,
Commander Brigade, Fifth Division.

On the 26th of July the Guard crossed the Potomac and marched to Roach's Mills, where it encamped. It was engaged in drill, and on the various fortifications — Fort Blenker and others — till November, when it went into winter quarters near Hunter's Chapel.

At the opening of the Spring Campaign of 1862, the Thirtieth, in Stahl's brigade, Blenker's division, Sumner's corps, on March 28th, marched on a reconnoissance to Warrenton Junction, driving the enemy across the Rappahannock. On April 1st, Blenker's division was detached from Sumner's corps and assigned to the Mountain Department, General Fremont commanding. On the 6th the Garibaldi Guard marched with its brigade to Warrenton; on the 11th picketed on the Blue Ridge mountains, near Paris, in the Ashby Gap; on the 17th crossed the Shenandoah at Snicker's Ferry and marched to Perryville. In May it moved southerly and on the 11th, joined General Fremont's army at Petersburg, in Hardy County, and with it advanced to Franklin. On the 25th it returned to Petersburg and thence moved by way of Moorefield to Strasburg, where on June 1st, it met Stonewall Jackson's forces. These retreating, it followed, through Woodstock and New Market, reaching Harrisonburgh on the 7th, well-nigh exhausted and disabled by the continuous and heavy marches through the mountains, mud and rain. It participated on the 8th in the battle of Cross Keys. In this engagement the Guard temporarily detached from its brigade, served with Col. Cluseret's Ohio brigade, as reported below:

HEAD-QUARTERS, MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, }
HARRISONBURG, VA., June 9. }

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*:

In my dispatch of yesterday I omitted to state that Col. Cluseret's brigade, consisting of the Sixtieth Ohio and Eighth Virginia, afterward supported by the Garibaldi Guard, formed our advance, and commenced the battle of Cross Keys, by sharp skirmishing, at nine o'clock in the morning. During the day they obtained possession of the enemy's ground, which was disputed foot by foot, and only withdrew at evening, when ordered to retire to a suitable position for the night.

The skill and gallantry displayed by Cluseret on this and frequent former occasions, during the pursuit in which we have been engaged, deserve high praise.

Respectfully,

J. C. FREMONT, *Major-General*.

On the next day, 9th instant, with the brigade in advance, on the left wing, it pursued the enemy toward Port Republic. General Fremont's report to the Secretary of War of this date, states that "Gen. Stahl's brigade was in the hottest part of the field, which was the left wing. From the beginning of the fight the brigade lost in officers, five killed, and seventeen wounded; and one of his regiments alone, the Eighth New York, has buried sixty-five. The Garibaldi Guard, next after, suffered most severely, and following this regiment, the Forty-fifth New York, the Bucktail Rifles, of General Bayard's brigade, and Gen. Milroy's brigade." The guard now returned through Harrisonburg, Mt. Jackson, Woodstock, and Strasburg, to Middletown. Here, near the end of June, through the erroneous statements to General Stahl, of Col. D'Utassy, as was charged by the officers of the regiment, and to the great regret of nearly all its members, "the regiment was separated from the German regiments, with whom the members of the Garibaldi Guard, as faithful brothers, always had shared dangers and mis-comfort."

At the consolidation, on the 26th instant, of the union forces of Fremont, Banks, and McDowell, as the Army of Virginia, under the command of Major-General Pope, the Thirty-ninth became part of the First Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, General Banks.

It spent the month of July in needed rest at Middletown, whence

it was, on the 12th, temporarily driven out by a strong body of rebel cavalry. Early in August, the army withdrew across the Blue Ridge to Warrenton, and began its southerly advance against Jackson's forces.

During the investment in September, by Jackson and Hill, of Harper's Ferry, the Guard, under Major Hildebrandt, did good service. Its brigade was at this time composed of the Thirty-ninth, One Hundred and Eleventh, and One Hundred and Fifteenth New York regiments, with the Fifteenth Indiana Battery, under Acting Brigadier-General D'Utassy. Captain Phillip's Battery, with the 65th Illinois supporting, was with the brigade for a time. The brigade held the extreme right, in rear of the ridge on Bolivar Heights. On the twelfth instant, the Thirty-ninth, with the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth, was ordered to reinforce Colonel Ford on Maryland Heights. Here on the next day, (the guard on the extreme left,) after two assaults of the enemy, the whole force through a misunderstanding, as was reported, of orders, fell back from their line, and, ordered up again, it was unable to retake the breastworks. During the night, by order of Colonel Ford, it evacuated the heights. This abandonment of the key to the whole position, was deeply felt and loudly condemned. On the fourteenth, Sunday, Colonel D'Utassy volunteered with his brigade to recapture and to hold the heights, and being refused by Col. Miles in chief command, he, on his own responsibility, ordered two companies to return and bring off the guns and ammunition. Two companies of the Thirty-ninth, under Adjutant Buck, and two companies of the Sixty-fifth Illinois, all commanded by Major Wood of the latter regiment, returned to the heights, which they found unoccupied, and brought off four Napoleon six-pounders, (two imperfectly spiked,) and a wagon-load of ammunition. During the day, the regiment acted as skirmishers. When at night, the cavalry made their escape from Harper's Ferry, Colonel D'Utassy asked to be allowed to cut his way out with his brigade, but this was refused by Colonel Miles. Of the twelve thousand brave men surrendered on the fifteenth, the Garibaldi Guard numbered five hundred and thirty, with seven wounded. Its colors, concealed around the body of a sergeant, were saved.

After the capitulation, the regiment marched to Annapolis, and thence proceeded as paroled prisoners of war to the parole camp, Camp Douglas, at Chicago.

In November, being duly exchanged, it returned to Washington, arriving on the 27th. The next day it encamped at Camp Chase, on Arlington Heights, and on the 2d of December, marched to Alexandria, and thence by cars proceeded to Centerville, and went into winter quarters and picket duty on the Bull Run.

The casualties for 1862 are reported by Lieutenant-Colonel Schwarz, from memory (the regimental books having been lost at Harper's Ferry), thus: Strength of regiment, January 1st, 1862, 744, recruited during the year, 121; killed in battle, officers, 2, enlisted men, 21; died from disease, wounds, &c., (suicide, 1) 16.

January, 1863, finds the Garibaldi Guard in the Third corps, General Heintzelman, (reserves for the defense of Washington,) Casey's division, Third brigade, Brigadier-General Hays,) vice Colonel D'Utassy, removed for cause.)

In June the regiment was again assigned to the Second corps, Major-General Hancock; Third division, Brigadier General Hays; Third brigade, Colonel Willard (of the 125th New York) acting Brigadier-General. The brigade now consisted of the 39th, 111th, 125th and 126th N. Y. S. V.

Breaking camp near Centerville, on the 25th inst., by forced marches it joined the corps near Gettysburgh, on the morning of the second of July, and of the second day of the great battle. The corps took position on Cemetery hill, on the left center between Howard's (eleventh) corps, which held the center, and Sickles' (third) corps.

In the afternoon, having for several hours stood under the fire of shot and shell, the brigade was ordered to the left to check the advance of a body of the enemy whose artillery was already within a thousand yards of the line. Between six and seven o'clock it was ordered to charge, on the double quick, the rebel batteries. "This was new for us," writes a participant, "but we went into it with such a yell and scream that it made my blood chill in my veins. I can't tell you how the shot and shell flew. Oh! what a sight! to see the men fall one after another. But the groans were drowned by our shouts. On we go, and our left, I mean the left of the 126th, takes the battery, and drives them flying from the field. The Garibaldi Guards drag the cannon off. We took a great number of prisoners, and strewed the ground with dead rebels. As we returned, cheer after cheer went up for the brigade by the old troops, who said they never saw such a splendid

charge." By this brilliant charge, made under a terrific fire in front and on flank, the brigade drove the enemy back five or six hundred yards through the woods, to his original position. But the brave commander, Colonel Willard, and many a brave soldier slain, returned not to hear the plaudits of victory.

The brigade now retired to its first position on the left center and stood on its arms for the night. During several hours of the next and last day, the brigade still in the very front of the left center, bore the continuous fire of shot and shell, and repulsed four several mighty assaults of a vastly out-numbering foe.

Against Hays' division was hurled the last charge, decisive of the fate of battle.

This desperate final charge came at four. The rebels seemed to have gathered up all their strength and determination for one fierce, convulsive effort, that should sweep over and wash out our obstinate resistance. They swept up as before, the flower of their army to the front, victory staked upon the issue. In some places they literally lifted up and pushed back our lines, but that terrible "position" of ours!—wherever they entered it, enfilading fires from half a score of crests swept away their column like merest chaff. Broken and hurled back, they easily fell into our hands, and on the center and left the last half hour brought more prisoners than all the rest.

So it was along the whole line; but it was on the second corps that the shock of the rebel army was concentrated; it was there that the heaviest force beat upon and shook, and even sometimes crumbled our line.

We had some shallow rifle-pits with barricades of rails from the fences—the rebel line stretching away miles to the left, in magnificent array, but strongest here. Pickett's splendid division of Longstreet's corps in front—the best of A. P. Hill's veterans in support—came steadily and as it seemed resistlessly sweeping up. Our skirmishers retired slowly from the Emmets-burgh road, holding their ground tenaciously to the last. The rebels reserved their fire till they reached this same Emmets-burgh road, then opened with a terrific crash. From a hundred iron throats, meantime, their artillery had been thundering on our barricades.

Hancock was wounded; Gibbons succeeded to the command—approved soldier, and ready for the crisis. As the tempest of fire approached its height, he walked along the line, and renewed his

orders to the men to reserve their fire. The rebels—three lines deep—came steadily up. They were in point blank range. At last the order came! From thrice six thousand guns there came a sheet of smoky flame, a crash, a rush of leaden death. The line literally melted away; but there came the second, resistless still. It had been our supreme effort—at the instant we were not equal to another. Up to the rifle-pits, across them, over the barricades—the momentum of their charge, the mere machine strength of their combined action, swept them on. Our thin line could fight, but it had not weight enough to oppose this momentum. It was pushed behind the guns. Right on came the rebels. They were upon the guns, were bayoneting the gunners, were waving their flags above our pieces.

But they had penetrated to the fatal point. A storm of grape and canister tore its way from man to man and marked its track with corpses straight down their line! They had exposed themselves to the enfilading fire of the guns on the western slope of Cemetery Hill; that exposure sealed their fate. The line reeled back—disjointed already—instantaneously in fragments. Our men were just behind the guns. They leaped forward upon the disordered mass; but there was little need for fighting now.

How nobly the Third Brigade did its duty during these forever memorable days is illustrated by the fact that it was commanded by no less than six field officers, all of them were killed or wounded: Colonel Willard, 125th New York, killed; Colonel Sherrill, 126th New York, killed; Colonel McDougall, 111th New York, wounded; Major Hildebrandt, 39th New York, wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd, 125th New York, killed; and Lieutenant-Colonel Collins, killed.

The Garibaldi Guard captured during the engagement of the 2d, three stands of colors, and re-captured a Massachusetts battery of six guns, four of which it turned upon the enemy. It lost one officer, and fourteen men killed, three officers and seventy-seven men wounded.

The regiment now joined with its brigade and corps, in the pursuit of Lee's army, moving by the way of Frederick City and Campton Gap to Williamsport. Here it lay in line of battle for two days, then, after the escape of Lee, moved by way of Sharpsburg to Harper's Ferry, thence after two days' halt, down the Loudon Valley by Ashby's Gap, Bloomfield, Springfield, White Plains,

Warrenton, Warrenton Junction, and; at length, about the first of August, went into camp on the Elk Run.

September 12th broke camp, crossed the Rappahannock and marched to Robinson Creek, and thence by Brandy Station, Culpepper, to Cedar Mountain. The Second Corps covering the retrograde movement from the Rapidan; in October it moved by way of Culpepper toward Centerville. On the 14th it participated in the engagements of Auburn Ford and Bristoe Station, losing eleven wounded and Surgeon Wolfe and one private missing; its brigade losing one hundred and twenty-four killed and wounded. On the 20th it again reached Warrenton.

November 7th, the corps on the left wing,—the Division under Hays, the Brigade under Owen, the Regiment under Funk,—advanced to the Rappahannock, and crossing at Kelly's Ford, to Brandy Station, and went into camp at Mitton's Mills.

On the 26th, moved in the Mine Run Campaign, crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford, to Robertson's Tavern, and held the Fredericksburg turnpike, forming with the First Corps the center, drove the enemy back from their advanced position to their works. These proving too formidable, the corps re-crossed the river and on the 12th of December, went into winter quarters at Stevensburg.

The Thirty-ninth next moved in the heavy reconnoissance made to the Rapidan in February 1864. On the 6th its brigade under Brigadier-General Owen, with General Hays at its head, in advance of the division and of the corps at Morton's Ford, forded the river, waist-deep, under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery, carried the enemy's rifle-pits and drove him back to his second line. With the 126th, the regiment under a sharp fire of small-arms, and at intervals of guns, held the picket line throughout the day, and with the division at evening repulsed a strong assault, and drove the enemy, now outnumbering them three to one. At midnight the brigade withdrew across the river, with a loss of two officers wounded, three men killed, and thirty-three wounded. General Owen's report states that "the Thirty-ninth New York State Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes, and the other regiments, 111th, 125th, 126th, New York Volunteers, of the brigade, were handled by their commanders with skill and judgment, and behaved splendidly." The Garibaldi had about twenty wounded.

Under War Department General Orders No. 115, March 23, 1864, the First and Third Corps were consolidated with the Second,

Fifth and Sixth. The First and Second Divisions of the Third were consolidated with the Second Corps, General Hancock, and the Third Brigade, Brigadier-General Owen, and the Garibaldi Guard, Colonel Funk, now became part of the First Division, Brigadier-General Barlow. During the Wilderness campaign, from the breaking of camp, May 3d; at the Wilderness, 6th; Todd's Tavern, 9th; Po River, 10th and 11th; Spottsylvania, 12th and 18th; North Anna, 23d and 24th; Tolopotomy Creek, 30th; to Coal Harbor, June 1st and 4th; the regiment shared the dangers, hardships, losses, achievements and honors, of Hancock's grand Corps and Barlow's heroic Division.

The original Garibaldi Guard, its term of service having expired, now returned home, 150 strong, under the command of Captain Rasmussen. It arrived in New York on June 10th, and the next day, under escort of the Twelfth Regiment, New York State National Guard, and the Veteran Association of the Twenty-ninth New York State Volunteers, moved to the City Hall, where it was received by a Committee of the Common Council and addressed by Alderman Hardy. It was soon after mustered out.

The re-enlisted and recruited men, remaining on the field were consolidated into seven Companies, and as the Thirty-ninth Battalion, Colonel Funk, assigned to the consolidated brigade, First Division. The Battalion served with the Second Corps, before Petersburg, June 16th and 19th; at Deep Bottom, July 24th and August 14th; Ream's Station, August 25th; before Petersburg through the winter of 1864-5, and through the final campaign of 1865, and finally on the 1st of July, 1865, was mustered out of service.

The casualties in the Regiment from January 1, 1864, to July 1, 1865, are reported by the Adjutant-General of the State as follows:

Mustered out with the Regiment,.....	Officers, 12	Enlisted men, 352
Killed in action,.....	do 1	do 21
Died of wounds,.....	do —	do 35
Deaths by disease,.....	do —	do 82
Honorably discharged,.....	do 12	do 96
Dishonorably discharged,.....	do 3	do 1
Discharged for disability,.....	do 4	do 27
Missing in action,.....	do —	do 34
Deserted,.....	do —	do 77
Resigned,.....	do 4	do —
Transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps,	do —	do 49

FORTIETH REGIMENT, INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Fortieth Regiment, infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "Mozart Regiment," was organized at Elm Park barracks, New York city, by Colonel John S. Cocks, originally as the "Constitution Guard." Some members of a transient organization, the "Second Zouaves," joined it, and the whole body took quarters in the iron foundry, corner of Houston and Greene streets. It assumed, at the solicitation of Mozart Hall Committee, the name of "Mozart Regiment," and having been accepted by the United States Defense Committee, May 26, 1861, removed to barracks and afterward to camp at Yonkers. Here it was raised from its number, 441, to that required, by the addition of four companies from Massachusetts—that State's quota being full—and of another company from New York city.

Its several companies were recruited in April, May and June 1861, and principally as follows:

Co. A, by Capt. Marriott N. Crofts,	Co. F. by Capt. Henry Ungerer,
Co. B, do James P. S. Westcott,	Co. G, do P. Allen Lindsey,
Co. C, do Frank F. Foster,	Co. H, do Albert T. Ingalls,
Co. D, do Nelson A. Gessner,	Co. I, do James C. Burke,
Co. E, do Henry E. Gotlieb,	Co. K, do Wm. O'Sullivan, Jr.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Edward J. Riley,	Assistant Surgeon, James E. Dexter,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Thomas W. Egan,	Chaplain, William H. Gilder,
Major, Richard T. Halstead,	Adjutant, Alfred M. Raphall,
Surgeon, John H. Thompson,	Quartermaster, Frederick W. Bliss.

The United States Defense Committee, without cost to the State, provided a munificent outfit; uniforms, arms (smooth bore, caliber 69), two hundred common and forty officers' tents, camp equipage, two brass twelve pound howitzers, ten wagons and four ambulances with teams, and a large quantity of ammunition. It subsisted the Regiment for two months, and disbursed on its account for arms, ammunition, tents, wagons, &c., \$18,740.70; rations and medical stores \$16,322.79; clothing, outfit and equipments \$52,486.49; total, \$87,550.98. The Committee presented, July 3, 1861, through Mayor Wood, a national flag. The city of New York presented another during the siege of Norfolk, 1862.

The Regiment was mustered into the United States service on the 14th and 27th of June, 1861, and in August was accepted by the State and designated the Fortieth Regiment. July 4th it took its departure, about 1000 strong, for Washington.

It was first assigned to General McDowell's command, Dept. N. E. Virginia, August 15, 1861, brigaded with the Thirty-eighth N. Y. and Third and Fourth Maine, under Colonel O. O. Howard; soon after and until 1862 under General Sedgwick, in Heintzelman's Division. March, 1862, Birney's Brigade (subsequently Third), Hamilton's Division (subsequently First), Third Corps, Heintzelman.

On the 17th of July, 1861, the Regiment broke camp at the northern terminus of Seventh street, Washington, and proceeded to Alexandria, to garrison that town and to guard the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. During the battle of Bull Run four companies held the road until the last of the grand rout, and, when peremptorily ordered to retire, brought off from Burke's Station a large quantity of ammunition and stores. Several succeeding months were spent by the men in building Fort Ward on the Leesburg turnpike, assisting to build Fort Lyon on the old Fairfax road, road-making, and picketing at Bailey's Cross Roads and on the Occoquan and Accotink creeks.

March 17, 1862, the Fortieth, about 900 strong, sailed with the Third Corps for the Peninsula; awaited at Hampton the arrival of the whole army: moved in the advance to Richmond and arrived before Yorktown, April 5th. Here it was heavily engaged in digging trenches, building mortar redans, batteries &c., until May 4th. On this day, with part of the Thirty-eighth, all under Colonel Riley, picketing on the front, having discovered, before daybreak, that the enemy was evacuating, the Regiment, with others, was ordered in to seize their works, and its flag was the first planted thereon.

The part borne by the Fortieth and other New York regiments, in the battle of Williamsburgh, May 5th, is described in an extract from the following official reports and correspondence:

General Kearney thus reports: * * * * "The affair was now fully and successfully engaged along our whole line, and the regiments kept steadily gaining ground. But the heavy strewn timber of the abattis defied all direct approach. Introducing, therefore, fresh marksmen from Poe's regiment, I ordered Colonel Hobart Ward, of the Thirty-eighth New York volunteers, (Scott Life Guard,) to charge down the road and take the rifle-pits on the center of the abattis by their flank. This duty Colonel Ward performed with great gallantry, his martial demeanor im-

parting all confidence in the attack. Still the move, though nearly successful, did not quite prevail; but with bravery every point thus gained was perfectly sustained. The left wing of Colonel Riley's regiment, the Fortieth New York Volunteers, (Mozart) was next sent for, and, the Colonel being valiantly engaged in front, came up brilliantly conducted by Captain Mindel, chief of General Birney's staff. These charged up to the open space and silenced some light artillery, and gaining the enemy's rear, caused him to relinquish his cover. The victory was ours."

"The Fortieth New York volunteers, Colonel Riley, performed noble and efficient services. Colonel Riley, with great spirit, held the right wing with half his regiment after the Thirty-eighth and Fortieth had been withdrawn to act under my personal direction. The part of the Fortieth acting on the road against the central pits and abattis, charging down the road into the plain, passed beyond the enemy's flank and drove off, by their fire, several pieces of artillery brought expressly against them. Fortune favored them."

HEAD-QUARTERS BIRNEY'S BRIGADE, KEARNEY'S DIVISION,)
CAMP NEAR WILLIAMSBURGH, VA., May 6th, 1862. }

SIR: I have the honor to report that after a wearisome march of six hours on yesterday, though deep mud and a drenching rain, my brigade being heavily burdened with knapsacks, haversacks, and shelter-tents, I received an order from General Kearney to relieve the troops under my command from all incumbrances and move forward to the scene of action, some three miles distant, as rapidly as possible. Leaving under guard all incumbrances, the brigade, although jaded and wearied, moved forward as rapidly as the roads would permit. On nearing the front, by order of General Heintzelman, through Captain McKeever, I detached the Third and Fourth Maine regiments, and proceeded with the Thirty-eighth and Fortieth New York regiments to the front. When I reached the front, under General Kearney's orders, I deployed the Thirty-eighth, and right wing of the Fortieth New York regiments to the right of the road, and relieved, opportunely, fragments of regiments that had been in the fight. They marched steadily to the front, and drove the enemy, after a furious contest, from the woods. They fell back over fallen timber, and opened a destructive fire from the pits. They were supported by their batteries, which poured a well-aimed and destructive fire into our ranks. The Thirty-

eighth and right wing of the Fortieth New York behaved nobly, and maintained their position. During the contest, the Thirty-eighth New York regiment, under Colonel Ward, were ordered to charge down the main road in advance of the Michigan regiments, and, piercing the enemy's center, to carry the rifle-pits by the flank, and the left wing of Colonel Riley's regiment (Fortieth New York) were ordered in like manner to follow the Thirty-eighth New York, to take the enemy in the rear. I sent with this wing Captain Mindel of my staff, and under General Kearney's presence he led them to the dangerous position assigned them. Captain Gesner of the left wing, and Captain Mindel behaved well under the terrible fire that greeted them, and led the brave officers and men under them gallantly and worthily. Night coming on, put an end to the pursuit, and, amidst the darkness and rain, we waited the morning. During the night the Third and Fourth Maine regiments, that had been, previous to the contest, detached by order of General Heintzelman, reported to me for duty in front, and by order of General Kearney, I moved him to the front, to relieve the Thirty-eighth and Fortieth New York regiments. I pushed them on to the enemy's works, found them deserted, and troops to the left of us in possession. My brigade has lost several gallant officers and many brave men in this contest. Annexed you will find a list of killed, wounded and missing.

Where so much gallantry was displayed, it is difficult to select the most deserving of notice. To Col. Ward, Capts. Mindel and Gesner fell the good fortune to lead the most important charges. Col. Riley maintained well his position, and executed the orders with coolness and efficiency. The loss of the rebels, in front of my regiment, was terrible, those that remained on the ground, some forty, were decently buried. The Thirty-eighth New York regiment, or "Scott Life Guard," preserved well the high reputation it gained for gallantry at Bull Run, and although in that engagement and in this, it has lost fifteen officers and one-third of its members, it is still ready to devote the balance to support our flag. I ask that Congress will, by special resolution, authorize this regiment to place upon its flag, "Bull Run" and "Williamsburgh." I trust that the General commanding division, seeing how well two of my regiments carried out his orders, will never hesitate to rely on my brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel Strong, Thirty-eighth New York regiment,

deserves special mention for his gallant conduct. His wound, although disabling him, I am happy to report, is not mortal, and he will be soon returned to his regiment.

I am yours truly,

D. B. BIRNEY, *Brigadier-General*.

Lieutenant W. G. STURGIS, *A. A. General*, Kearney's Division.

HEAD-QUARTERS THIRD DIVISION HEINTZELMAN'S CORPS,)
CAMP BERRY, BARHANSVILLE, *May 10, 1862.* }

To His Excellency Governor MORGAN:

SIR: It is with great satisfaction that I have the honor of bringing to your notice the distinguished conduct of officers and regiments of the State of New York, comprised in my division, and as particularly illustrated in the late severe but victorious engagement of the 5th instant, in front of Williamsburgh. These were the Thirty-seventh, Colonel Hayman; the Thirty-eighth, Colonel J. H. Hobart Ward, and Fortieth, Colonel Riley. New York will ever hold her place as Empire State as long as she has such sons to represent her.

If, Your Excellency, I do not particularize individual officers, it is that I could not, where all was zeal, distinguish one without injustice to the other. The Colonels are of the same opinion as myself. Colonels of two of them stop before the difficulty of a selection; another, Colonel Hayman, includes his entire list.

The services of these regiments were most necessary. Each of the three bore the full brunt of the battle. The Thirty-seventh, Colonel Hayman, constituted our extreme left, part of General Berry's brigade. The Thirty-eighth and Fortieth regiments served on the right flank. During the action, the Thirty-eighth, Colonel Ward, and a wing of the Fortieth regiment, were marshaled for the desperate work of piercing the enemy's left centre and carrying the rifle-pits on the nearly impassable abattis — a desperate undertaking. But I knew their reputation, and was sure of their success. Colonel Hobart Ward lost nine officers out of the nineteen that went into action. Two of them were prisoners, and were rescued.

Your Excellency, I particularly name to you these Colonels, as most meritorious and gallant officers, and trust that their State will ever be mindful of them as her proud representatives. * * *

Most respectfully, your obedient servant.

P. KEARNEY, *Brigadier-General Commanding*.

During the battle of Fair Oaks, June 1st., four companies—231 strong—fought the Fifth and Eighth Alabama regiments, Pickett's brigade, Longstreet's division, with a fearful loss. Colonel Riley, who had the day previous been severely injured by a kick on the head from a horse, was early in the engagement thrown from his horse and so farther injured as to be compelled to leave the field. On the 4th he resigned and Lieutenant-Colonel Egan succeeded to the command.

Throughout the siege of Richmond, the Seven Days Battle, and especially at Malvern Hill—where it was under cannonade nine hours—the regiment in Birney's brigade, Kearney's division, maintained and increased its reputation for endurance, fortitude and valor.

After six weeks at Harrison's Landing, it sailed with the corps to Alexandria and thence moved to Centerville, arriving August 28th. It went into the second battle of Bull Run with two hundred men, and lost in killed and wounded more than one-half.

General Kearney reports: "The Sixty-third Pennsylvania and Fortieth New York Volunteers, under the brave Colonel Egan, suffered the most." At Chantilly, September 1, the Fortieth and the First temporarily consolidated with it, and the Fortieth made the splendid bayonet charge which decided the fortunes of the day. "The three regiments advanced with gallantry and determination, and moving down the ravine and up the opposite slope in the face of a heavy fire, almost instantly decided the contest. The rebels broke and ran, abandoned the field, and made no effort to renew the contest." * * "The conduct of all the regiments under General Birney is highly praised. The 101st New York, under Colonel Gesner, was in the hardest of the fight, and lost heavily in killed and wounded. Colonel Gesner, Colonel Ward of the 38th, and Colonel Egan, who led the bayonet charge, displayed great coolness and gallantry." But the gallant Kearney, this day fallen, no longer lived to inspire and to commend their bravery.

The regiment took an active part at Fredericksburg in December. During the year 1863 it participated in the "mud march" of January, and in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Auburn, Orange Grove and Kelly's Ford, earning and receiving on every field bright meed of praise.

While in camp near Potomac Creek, Va., at a meeting of the

officers April 6th, 1863, the following among other resolutions were adopted :

Resolved, That we entered the service of the United States, and not of any party, with the full understanding of the obligations we assumed, and the sincere determination to defend our national flag and its authorized Government against all traitors, whether domestic or foreign; that to the last pulsation of our hearts we shall maintain the honor of that flag and the territorial limits bequeathed by our fathers against all assailants; and for our fidelity to this trust and this sacred duty we appeal to the blood-stained fields of Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, Charles City Crossroads, Glendale and Orchards, Malvern Hills, Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg and many other minor engagements, and that the loss of over eight hundred of our brothers in arms in these hard-fought fields shall ever inspire us to still warmer devotion and yet nobler sacrifices.

Resolved, That our sentiments in respect to this rebellion are expressed in the speech of Major-General Butler at the Academy of Music, New York, on the 2d of April, 1863; that we will never hesitate or falter in our support of the Government of our country; that so long as God gives us strength we will wage unrelenting war on every traitor until, if it must be, the last vestige of their race is extinguished." Signed by: Colonel T. W. Egan; Lieutenant-Colonel P. Allen Lindsey; Major Aug. J. Warner; Captain George Woodward, Co. D; Captain F. A. Johnson, Co. A; Captain G. B. Carse, Co. C; Captain Henry J. Strait, Co. F; Captain Emmons F. Fletcher, Co. G; Captain James R. Stevens, Co. D; Captain George C. Dow, Co. K; Captain Madison M. Cannon, Co. E; 1st Lieutenant B. H. Pond, Co. J; 1st Lieutenant Wm. H. Warner, Co. C; 1st Lieutenant Thomas McNamee, Co. A; 1st Lieutenant W. H. B. Johnson, Co. Co. G; 2d Lieutenant Harrison T. Walcott, Co. G; 2d Lieutenant Joseph W. Clymer, Co. E; 2d Lieutenant Richard H. Ryder, Co. B; 1st Lieutenant Royal B. Waller, Quartermaster; Adjutant W. H. Gilder.

In December the War Department offered to all three years' regiments which had served two years, the unexpired term of their enlistment, bounties and a furlough of thirty-five days upon condition of their re-enlistment for three years or the war. The Fortieth, in accordance therewith, re-enlisted in great part, and early in January, 1864, returned to New York on furlough and to recruit its wasted ranks. Colonel Egan under date of the 22d, thus reports :

"The heavy losses of the regiment in battle and by disease have repeatedly reduced its numbers below a convenient standard, say to from 100 to 250 present for duty. The difficulty in procuring recruits, for a long time, might possibly have rendered necessary the muster out of service of the regiment, or its return home to recruit much sooner. But the unrivaled reputation of the 40th each time enabled the War Department to adopt another and readier method — that of consolidation. At various times the 85th, 87th, and 101st New York regiments have been placed in this regiment and their officers mustered out of service. The

three years' men of the 37th and 38th regiments have also been placed with the 40th for the balance of their terms. Thus the regiment has been raised to a present aggregate of nearly 1,000, of which, however, not quite 500 are on duty. The exact discipline and just treatment which the consolidated men receive, cause them to cheerfully acquiesce, and to have, apparently, but little regret for the dissolution of their old organizations."

Returning to the field, the Fortieth took part in most of the battles of the corps till June. After the battle of Coal Harbor, that portion of the original regiment which did not re-enlist in December, 1863, returned to New York, where, having enjoyed a reception honoring "a regiment ever distinguished for its gallantry and endurance on the field," it was mustered out.

The regiment of re-enlisted men and recruits, under the command, from September, of Colonel Cannon, served in the Army of the Potomac to the end of the war, and was mustered out June 27, 1865.

RECAPITULATION OF LOSSES TO JUNE, 1864.

Chancellorsville,.....	74	Gettysburg,.....	184	Auburn,.....	4
Williamsburgh,.....	28	Fair Oaks,.....	97	Seven days' battles,.....	101
Bull Run 2d,.....	102	Chantilly,.....	163	Fredericksburg,.....	134
Orange Grove,.....	36	Kelly's Ford,.....	1	Skirmishes, pickets, etc.,	12

CASUALTIES FROM JANUARY, 1864, TO JUNE 27, 1865.

Mustered out with the regiment,.....	Officers, 26	Enlisted Men, 644
Killed in action,.....	do 2	do 50
Died of wounds,.....	do —	do 23
Deaths by disease,.....	do —	do 18
Honorably discharged,.....	do 17	do 407
Dishonorably discharged,.....	do —	do —
Discharged for disability,.....	do 2	do 43
Missing in action,.....	do —	do 17
Deserted,.....	do —	do 98
Dismissed,.....	do 3	do —
Cashiered,.....	do —	do —
Resigned,.....	do —	do —
Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps,.....	do —	do 26

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Forty-first Regiment Infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "De Kalb Regiment," was organized at Conrad's and Landmann's Parks, New York city, under the auspices of the Union Defense Commit-

tee and R. A. Witthaus, Esq. It was composed wholly of Germans, of whom about seven hundred had been engaged in the Prussian army against the Danes, 1848-1851. Twenty-three of its thirty-three officers were veterans tried by fire. Its Colonel was a Prussian, a soldier from ten years of age, and now fresh come from the last Polish struggle: its Lieutenant-Colonel, a lieutenant of the regular army of Hesse-Cassel, and fresh from the Danish war. The original nucleus was a company organized before the war, bearing the honored title of "De Kalb Zouaves." The regiment was, however, chiefly raised in the brief interval between April 20th and June 8th, 1861, and principally as follows:

Co. A.	by Capt. Emil Duysing,		Co. F.	by Capt. Adelbert von Mouo-
	Adolphus Weiss,			sowicz,
Co. B.	do Otto Sibeth,		Co. G.	do Frederick Meyer,
Co. C.	do Theodore Bracklow,		Co. H.	do John Fred. Bauer,
Co. D.	do Frederick Menshausen,		Co. I.	do John D. Krehbiel,
Co. E.	do Detler von Einsiedel,		Co. K.	do Wm. F. Papemeyer.

Co. G. was raised in Philadelphia, Pa., and Co. H. in Newark, N. J. Co. F. was, Nov. 20, 1861, permanently detached as the Ninth Independent Battery.

OFFICERS, FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Leopold von Gilsa,	Assistant Surgeon, Robert Thomain,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Emil Duysing,	Chaplain,
Major, Ernest von Holmstedt,	Adjutant, Otto Kleinschmidt,
Surgeon, Samuel Brilliantowski,	Quartermaster, Francis Braulick.

A band of twenty-five pieces and a drum corps of twenty pieces were attached to the regiment. It was armed with Springfield muskets and uniformed by the Union Defense Committee, with the exception of Co. A., Zouaves, which was uniformed by its own members and by private subscriptions.

The committee disbursed for arms, ammunition, tents, wagons, &c., \$1,650; rations and medical stores, \$8,243.22; clothing, outfit and equipments, \$35,648.30—total \$45,541.52.

On June 19th, an American flag, a regimental banner, and a set of guidons were presented to Colonel von Gilsa by Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Witthaus and Miss. Pauline A. Witthaus of New York. The highly interesting ceremonies were participated in by the donors, Hon. George Folsom, Hon. George Bancroft, Frederick Kapp, Esq., and the "Liederkrantz" Society, in the presence of members of the Defense Committee, other distinguished guests, and a vast crowd of enthusiastic spectators.

"Peace hath its victories," and noble was that of the 28th June,

when at the burning of the Third Avenue Railroad Depot, Colonel von Gilsa, with a battalion of about five hundred men coming on the double-quick, at their own peril, rescued a thousand horses, many cars, and everything moveable, almost before the firemen reached the ground.

The regiment was mustered into the United States service on the 9th June. It departed on 8th July, 1,041 strong, arrived at Washington via Harrisburg on the 10th, and on the 16th crossed the river and went into Camp Runyon.

It was first assigned at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, to General Runyon's (Fourth) Division, General McDowell's command. August 4th, to Sherman's Brigade, Division of the Potomac; October 15th to Martindale's Brigade, Porter's Division of the Army of the Potomac; March, 1862, Blenker's Brigade, Sedgwick's Division, Sumner's (Second) Corps; April, 1862, Stahl's Brigade, Blenker's Division, Mountain Department, Fremont; August, 1862, First Brigade, First Division, First Corps; 1863, First Brigade, First Division, Schurz, Eleventh Corps, Howard; August, 1864, Department of the South, Gilmore.

It participated in the following engagements:—Bull Run, in reserve, July 21, 1861; Strasburg, June 1, 1862; Cross Keys, June 8; Rappahannock Station, August 5th; Cedar Mountain, August 9; Fremont's Ford, August 15; Warrenton Sulphur Spring, August 23; Waterloo Bridge, August 25; Bull Run 2d, August 28-30, 1862.

In 1863, Gettysburg, July 1-3; and Morris Island (whither it went in August), August, 18.

In 1864, John's Island, February 10-11.

At the expiration of the period of service, June 10, 1864, there remained only 360 men and officers of the original number. These, under Colonel von Gilsa, sailed from Hilton Head to New York, where, on the 20th they were received by a Committee of the Common Council, a German deputation, and the Fifth Regiment New York State Militia, and subsequently mustered out.

Of the eight hundred recruits and substitutes received, about 520 remaining were consolidated June 10, as follows: Companies K and A to K; E and D to E; B and C to B; I and H to I. Company F was re-organized from last detachment of November 1863, and G from the surplus of other Companies. The six companies, K, E, B, F, G, I, remained of the Department of the South, as a Bat-

talion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Van Einsiedel, which was mustered out December 3, 1865.

CASUALTIES FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Strength of the regiment, January 1, 1862,	899
Recruits received,	55
Killed in battle,	30
Died of wounds and diseases,	6
Missing in action,	15
Discharged for disability,	94
Deserted,	89
Strength of regiment December 31, 1862,	729

CASUALTIES FROM JANUARY 1, 1864, TO DECEMBER 3, 1865.

Mustered out with the regiment,	Officers 10,	Enlisted men,	182
Killed in action,	do —	do	2
Died of wounds,	do —	do	—
Deaths by disease,	do 3	do	26
Honorably discharged,	do 5	do	149
Dishonorably discharged,	do —	do	1
Discharged for disability,	do 3	do	16
Missing in action,	do —	do	2
Deserted,	do —	do	143
Dismissed,	do —	do	
Cashiered,	do —	do	
Resigned,	do 5	do	
Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps,	do 1	do	6

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT, INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Forty-second regiment, infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "Tammany Regiment," or "Jackson Guard," was organized in June, 1861, at Great Neck, Long Island, with head-quarters at Tammany Hall, by Colonel Wm. D. Kennedy, under the auspices of the Tammany society and Tammany general committee. The several companies were recruited in New York, and principally as follows:

Co. A. by Capt. James J. Mooney,	Co. F. by Capt. Joseph W. Tobin,
Co. B. do Peter Bowe,	Co. G. do John Quinn,
Co. C. do James Graham,	Co. H. do Henry H. Alden,
Co. D. do Henry E. Call,	Co. I. do David Hogg,
Co. E. do James B. Lynch, } Timothy O'Meara, }	Co. K. do Michael Garety.

OFFICERS, FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Wm. D. Kennedy,	Assistant Surgeon, Geo. H. Fossard,
Lieutenant-Colonel, M. Coggeswell,	Chaplain,
Major, Peter Bowe,	Adjutant, George W. Bomford,
Surgeon, John Quincy Osborn,	Quartermaster, Wm. C. Rhodes.

The regiment was accepted and its support assumed by the Union Defense Committee in May, and was mustered into the United States service, June 22d. The committee disbursed from the city fund, on account of the regiment, for arms (Enfield rifles, also two rifled cannon), ammunition, tents, wagons, &c., \$7,850.71; rations and medical stores \$7,452.40; clothing, outfit and equipments, \$41,099.84. Total, \$56,402.95.

On the 10th of July the Tammany society and the democratic general committee, by Hon. Elisha F. Purdy Esq., chairman of the latter, presented to Colonel Kennedy (the grand Sachem of the society) the national colors, a regimental standard with the State arms, a flag with the Tammany arms, and guidons.

On the 18th the regiment, 1,019 strong, moved by steamer to Elizabethport, and thence by rail to Washington. Here on the 22d, it met its first great loss in the death of the lamented Kennedy.

Lieutenant-Colonel Coggs well succeeded to the Colonelcy. The regiment was assigned October 15th, 1861, to Gorman's Brigade, Story's division, army of the Potomac, March 1862, Dana's brigade, Sedgwick's division, Sumner's (2d) corps. On the 21st October it first saw severe service at Ball's Bluff. In that disastrous affair, the brigade under command of Colonel Baker of the First California, consisted of parts of the 15th and 20th Massachusetts, the Tammany and the First California regiments. They were drawn in line of battle on the field above the steep bluff, at about two o'clock P. M., and there, 1700 or 1800 strong were attacked by the enemy; the 8th Virginia, and 17th and 18th Mississippi rifle squadron of horse and battery—4000 strong. The conflict was very heavy. At about 4 o'clock the daring Colonel Baker fell mortally wounded; his command devolved upon Colonel Coggs well, and that of the regiment temporarily upon Major Bowe. Colonel Coggs well, after council with the regimental commanders, ordered them to cut a way through to Edward's Ferry. Then, as General Stone commanding the corps, reports: "just as the first dispositions were being effected, a rebel officer rode rapidly in front and beckoned the Tammany regiment toward the enemy. It is not clear whether or not the Tammany men supposed this one of our officers; but they responded with a yell and charged forward, carrying with them in the advance the rest of the line, which soon received a destructive fire from the enemy at close distance. The men were quickly recalled, but their new position frustrated the movement

designed, and Colonel Coggs well gave the necessary order to retire. The enemy pursued to the edge of the bluff over the landing place and poured in a heavy fire as our men were endeavoring to cross to the island. The retreat was rapid, but according to orders. The men formed near the river, maintaining for nearly half an hour the hopeless contest rather than surrender. The smaller boats had disappeared, no one knew where. The largest boat, rapidly and too heavily loaded, swamped some fifteen feet from the shore, and nothing was left to our soldiers but to swim, surrender or die. With a devotion worthy of the cause they were serving, officers and men, while quarter was being offered to such as would lay down their arms, stripped themselves of their swords and muskets, and hurled them out into the river to prevent their falling into the hands of the foe, and saved themselves as they could by swimming, floating on logs, and concealing themselves in the bushes of the forest, and sought to make their way up and down the river bank to the place of crossing.

The enemy continued to fire upon them; many were shot in the water, many drowned, and the greater portion were killed or taken prisoners. In the transporting of troops to the field, in the fearful charges upon the field, and in the bringing off the dead and wounded from the field, the Tammany regiment did itself honor. Its loss was large. Among the many signal acts of bravery was that of Colonel Coggs well, who, though wounded, with several other officers manned a deserted battery and kept the enemy at bay, and when unable longer to cover the retreat of his men or resist the fire, spiked his gun with his remaining hand, and rolled it down the bluff into the river. He was captured by the enemy.

Of Captain Garety of Company K, the following is related: "After our ranks had been broken by the constant and terrific fire of the enemy, every man fought on his own hook. Captain Garety, seizing the musket of a fallen soldier, posted himself behind a tree, and with an aim as cool and deliberate as if firing at a target at home, made a number of secessionists 'bite the dust.' His ambush was at last discovered, when three or four shots were directed at him. The leaden messengers performed their mission but too unerringly, and the brave Garety fell. But so enraged were the rebels at the havoc he had created in their ranks, that they visited their vengeance on his inanimate corpse. A cavalryman rode up and with a blow from his sword nearly severed his

head from his body, while the latter was pierced with a score of bayonets." "Captain O'Meara in the beginning of the engagement placed by the side of the Star Spangled Banner the green flag of his own native isle. The twin emblems seemed to inspire his men with redoubled energy and intrepidity. They charged on the enemy with terrific effect — nor did they give way until all hope was dead. He wore the old gray uniform furnished us at Great Neck, which bears a strong resemblance to the uniforms usually worn in Secession. A confederate officer mistook him for one of their number and coming up to him said, "Say, can you tell me where I can get a shot at one of those — Northerners?" "Yes," replied the undaunted O'Meara and as quick as thought blew out the brains of the interrogator." After the battle he swam off to the island for some craft to rescue his men, but being directed by the officer in charge to "wait till morning," he swam back to his men and was captured with them. The command then fell to Lieutenant-Colonel Mooney.

During the year 1862 the regiment participated in the siege and occupation of Yorktown, and the engagements at West Point, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Antietam and Fredericksburg. [No returns of the subsequent movements of the regiment have been received at the Bureau.]

CASUALTIES FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Strength of regiment January 1, 1862,.....	781
Recruits,.....	14
Killed in battle,.....	55
Died from wounds, disease, etc.,.....	37

FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT, INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Forty-third Regiment, Infantry, N. Y. S. V., was organized at Albany, under Special Order, No. 395, Sept. 18, 1861. The several companies were recruited principally as follows:

Co. A, at Albany, by Capt. John Wil- son,	Co. F, in Washington Co., by Capt. James C. Rogers,
Co. B, at Albany, by Capt. Isaac R. Van Slyke,	Co. G, at Albany, by Capt. Wm. H. Mat- thews,
Co. C, at Albany, by Capt. Ezra C. Grif- fin,	Co. H, at New York, by Capt. Edwin C. Drake,
Co. D, at Albany, by Capt. Charles H. Clark,	Co. I, at New York, by Capt. George W. Reed,
Co. E, in Montgomery Co., by Capt. Jacob Wilson,	Co. K, in Otsego Co., by Capt. Harvey S. Chatfield.

OFFICERS, FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Francis L. Vinton,	Assistant Surgeon, Meigs Case,
Lieut.-Colonel, Charles H. Pierson,	Chaplain, C. Osborn,
Major, Benjamin F. Baker,	Adjutant, James H. Bogart,
Surgeon, James H. Thompson,	Quartermaster, Wm. C. Eggleston.

The regiment originally received from the State 532 U. S. rifles, smooth bore, caliber 59, 100 common tents and 18 wall tents. It received its first flag from the government ; a second in September, 1862, from the ladies of New York, and a third, with guidons, in July, 1864, from the Albany Burgesses' Corps.

It left Albany with 576 men, September, 16, 1861, received in New York 125 men of the "Yates Rifles," raised by Col. Pierson, and departed on the 21st for Washington. There, on the 22d, it was accepted by the War Department, and assigned to Hancock's brigade, Smith's division. In February, 1863, it was assigned to the Light Division of the Sixth Corps, and on the discontinuance of that division, to the Third brigade, Second division, Sixth Corps. It went into camp at Alexandria, and, during the winter of 1861-2, made several reconnoissances from that point. On March 24, 1862, the regiment landed at Fortress Monroe and entered upon the Peninsular campaign, first meeting the enemy at Warwick Creek on the 29th and at Lee's Mills on the 30th. At Yorktown the brigade fought and repulsed Early's brigade, and ten men of the regiment volunteering, crossed to the lines, discovered and reported the evacuation of the works, which were at once occupied.

The participation of the regiment in the battle of Williamsburg, is described in an extract from a private letter. "On Sunday we started from Lee's Mills, near Yorktown, and made our way toward Williamsburg, where we arrived on Sunday night. We then made a reconnoissance in the woods to the front of their breastworks ; it being dark we did not make an attack, but we charged and fired in going through the woods and drove in their pickets, and caused them to spike two heavy guns in one of the forts. We slept on our arms in the woods that night, after marching fifteen miles, and in the morning, May 5, the battle commenced by Hooker's division opening on the left, while Smith's division (ours) was held as a reserve. The battle raged hot until the afternoon, when part of the reserve was called, and our brigade was sent through rain and mud, knee deep, through swamps, wood and brush, which were perfectly awful ; and to cap the climax, we had nothing to eat for three days but eight hard biseuits, and nothing to drink but dirty

water. When we arrived we were pretty well used up. One regiment was sent to the left in a thick wood, to cover part of Hooker's men, and the balance of the brigade was drawn up in the line of battle to the right. The enemy had the best position, both right and left, and they had a chance, which they tried to improve, of flanking our men, when Hancock arrived on the field, and by his movements prevented it. They then formed in the woods, intending to fight us under cover, but Hancock knew a trick worth two of that, so he gave the word "advance," which we did for about one hundred yards. He then gave "about face," and we commenced to retreat slowly, which brought the rebels out of the woods with the cry of another Bull Run. We then had the order "About Face," the enemy advancing steadily, equally as steady as ourselves. The grand part of the battle now commenced, and then the great charge of Hancock's brigade decided the battle and gave us the victory of Williamsburg, with the loss of many a noble soul."

When the army was withdrawn from before Richmond, the Forty-third, with two Vermont regiments in reserve, held at Golding's Farm, June 27th, the extreme right of the line on the Chickahominy. Three times it was attacked by the celebrated Eighth Georgia brigade in thrice as great force, but it stood firm, and all night thereafter, till relieved, thus greatly facilitating the passage and escape of the corps across the river. Having passed through all the Seven Days' Battles, on July 28th, it left the Peninsula for Alexandria and thence set out for Bull Run, but arrived too late to support General Pope. After participating in the battle of Antietam, September 17-18th, it went into camp near Sharpsburgh, Md.

Here the regiment, so reduced as to be consolidated to five companies, was in October re-enforced by five companies, which had been recruited in Albany by Lieutenant-Colonel Baker, Captain Mersereau and the Albany War Committee, and mustered September 14th. Throughout the three days of the December battle of Fredericksburg, the Forty-third supported a battery on the left center.

In February, 1863, it was designated one of the five infantry regiments of the famous Light Division, of the Sixth Corps, and it went into camp and drill at Belle Plain.

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regiment won their brightest laurels. They left camp about 2200 strong, April 28th, and at about five P. M. reached Falmouth, carried the pontoons down to the Rappahannock by hand and in midnight darkness, and in utmost silence laid them, undiscovered. On the evening of May 1st, the division was ordered over to support the picket line, and on the succeeding evening it advanced with the pickets under Colonel Baker and drove the foe on the double-quick across the plain and back to the heights. At sunrise of Sunday morning, the 3d inst., after skirmishing and charging from midnight, the Light Division and Newton's Third Division forced the enemy from the city. At 10 o'clock the Light Division, under Colonel Burnham, Sixth Maine, was ordered to join in storming the heights in rear of the city. From these heights, in December, had been thrice hurled back the Irish Brigade, 3000 strong; here three divisions, of nearly 6000 each, had been cut to pieces. But the division quailed not. Knapsacks, haversacks and superfluous clothing were thrown off; caps were removed from the guns and bayonets fixed. Then it deployed from the roads and deserted earthworks in the suburbs; the Sixth Maine, Fifth Wisconsin and Thirty-first New York, in the center column of the three storming columns, and the Sixty-first Pennsylvania and Forty-third New York, supported by the Sixty-seventh New York and Eighty-second Pennsylvania, forming the right column. This column marching in four ranks, on the double-quick, under terrific fires, had scarcely crossed the bridge near the town, when Colonel Spear of the Sixty-first Pennsylvania fell, mortally wounded, and his regiment recoiled in disorder upon the Forty-third. It, in turn, under the double shock from friend and foe, fell back, but soon rallied; passed the broken regiment; charged, supported by the Eighty-second Pennsylvania, across the plain; scaled the wall at the foot of the hill, then up the long steep ascent — all under a murderous storm of bullets, grape and shell — and planted its colors among the first on Mary's Heights. Here the regiment took one gun and a number of prisoners. Hardly halting, the Light Division joined in pursuit, found the enemy in heavy force at Salem Church, and flanked the corps during the great battle ensuing. Lying on arms all night, it next day aided in holding the extreme left at Banks' Ford, until, near midnight, the army effected a passage and escape across the river. Part of the picket line, however, was captured and the Forty-third barely escaped through the support of the Sixth Maine,

with the loss, as prisoners, of Captains Wallace, Van Patten and Thompson, Lieutenants Hastings, Van Buren and Smith and one hundred and fifty men. In the seven days it lost ten commanding officers and 225 enlisted men, killed, wounded and missing. Among the lamented slain were Captain Knickerbocker, Captain Lodge, who planted the colors on the redoubt, and Lieutenant Koonz.

The Light Division, reduced to half its effective force, was now dissolved and the Forty-third was assigned to the Third Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps. In the second Maryland campaign it met the enemy on the Rappahannock, below Fredericksburg, June 5th. It arrived on the field of Gettysburg on July 2d, after a march of thirty-eight miles that day, and it was engaged throughout the 3d. After the engagements, in November, of Rappahannock Station, (where, with its old friends the Sixth Maine, on the skirmish line of the division it did noble service), Locust Grove and Mile Run, the Regiment went into winter-quarters at Brandy Station. There four companies, 217 strong, who had served two years re-enlisted for three years, received a furlough and returned February 10, 1864.

During Grant's campaign the Forty-third saw much severe service and suffered very heavy losses. At the Wilderness, May 5 and 6, it lost its three field officers. Colonel John Wilson, Lieutenant-Colonel Fryer and Major William Wallace and one half of its men. Its brigade was broken, itself fiercely attacked in flank and rear, its color guard and colors captured. Color Sergeant Hackett, sent as prisoner to Andersonville, kept these colors wrapped and concealed around his person, and at his death there, they were, it is supposed, buried with him.

The command of the Regiment, which was now reduced to seven officers and ninety-two men, devolved upon Captain Visscher. It participated in the grand fearful charge of May 10, at Spottsylvania, and on this and succeeding awful days its force was cut down to four officers and seventy-six men, but, by private Knifer, it wrested a flag from the enemy. It still kept the field and at North Anna, Coal Harbor and before Petersburg displayed its wonted valor and endurance.

When, in July, the fate of the national capital beleaguered by Early, trembled in the balance, the old Sixth Corps on the wings of the wind almost, from Petersburg, loomed up on the 12th, an apparition as fearful as unexpected to the foe. Under the inspiring

gaze of President and Mrs. Lincoln, members of the cabinet, and hundreds of anxious spectators, it repulsed the assault upon Fort Stevens, and, after fighting from 4 o'clock P. M. till midnight, finally put the enemy to utter rout. Here the Regiment lost thirty-three enlisted men, and its brave commander, Colonel Visseher, yielded his last breath, his parting words being, "My poor mother! God help her."

Then followed the swift pursuit through Maryland, the fearful forced marches to the Shenandoah and back to Washington, and to the Valley again, and to and fro through a long, burning mid-summer month; the transfer of the Corps from the Army of the Potomac to the Army of the Shenandoah; the battle of Charlestown, August 21st, Opequan, September 18th, Fisher's Hill (where another flag was captured by private Connors), September 22d, and Cedar Creek, October 19th, and the annihilation of Early's army.

On September 29th, 1864, eleven officers and thirty-eight enlisted men of the original number arrived at Albany to be mustered out. Fifteen officers and four hundred re-enlisted and recruited men remained on the field. The Regiment left camp at Winchester, December 5th, and proceeded to its "old stamping-ground" in front of Petersburg, near Fort Steadman. At the assault of March 25, 1865, its flag was rent and the staff broken, but on April 2d that flag was among the first planted on the ramparts of rebellion. Its last active service was at the fight and defeat of Lee's army, at Sailor's Creek, April 6th. Three days later it witnessed Lee's surrender.

With the Corps it marched to Danville, N. C., and thence, in June, returned by way of Richmond to Washington, was reviewed and finally, June 21st, was, excepting two hundred men with unexpired term, mustered out. Arriving at Albany, July 1, 1865, it was greeted with a warm reception, tendered by former officers, citizen's committee and the people.

Of the 2,327 whose names had appeared on its roll, death, disease, wounds, and desertions left only 13 officers and 291 men of the Forty-third to enjoy the grateful welcome home.

CASUALTIES FROM JANUARY 1, 1864, TO JUNE 27, 1865.

Mustered out with the Regiment,.....	Officers	18	Enlisted Men	266
Killed in action,.....	do	1	do	8
Died of wounds,.....	do	—	do	7
Deaths by disease,.....	do	—	do	21
Honorably discharged,.....	do	4	do	164

Discharged for disability,.....	Officers	—	Enlisted Men	15
Dishonorably discharged,.....	do	—	do	3
Missing in action,.....	do	—	do	11
Deserted,.....	do	—	do	63
Dismissed,.....	do	—	do	—
Cashiered,.....	do	1	do	—
Resigned,.....	do	—	do	—
Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps,	do	—	do	14

FOURTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Forty-fourth regiment, infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "People's Ellsworth regiment," or "Ellsworth Avengers," was organized at Albany early in the autumn of 1861, under the auspices of the "Ellsworth Association for the State of New York." This association was formed at Albany on May 25th, the day succeeding the assassination of the gallant man it sought to honor, with Mayor George H. Thatcher its president, Hon. Erastus Corning treasurer, Charles Hughes Esq., Secretary, and an executive committee of distinguished citizens. Its object was to raise a State memorial regiment composed of men unmarried, able-bodied and not under five feet and eight inches in height, not over thirty years of age, of military experience and of good moral character. Its original plan was to secure, through committees in every town and ward, from each town and ward one soldier representative and the means by dollar subscriptions, to arm and equip him. Subsequently the \$100 subscription required for each representative was reduced to \$20, and more than one enlistment was allowed to various towns and wards. In response to the call, Albany and Erie counties furnished each two companies, and Herkimer county nearly one, and almost every county furnished some men. These men well fulfilled the requirements fixed. The average age of rank and file was twenty-two years; average height, five feet ten and one-half inches, and more than four hundred averaged six feet. Perhaps no regiment that entered the service was composed of men of higher character, intelligence, temperance and morality. They were chosen as representative men, and they bore themselves as representative men. Reporting individually at Albany, they were by the committee of the association divided into companies, which elected captains as follows:

Co. A, Captain Edward P. Chapin,	Co. F, Captain Campbell Allen,
Co. B, do Lucius S. Larrabee,	Co. G, do Wm. L. Vanderlip,
Co. C, do Wm. H. Revere, Jr.,	Co. H, do Wm. N. Danks,
Co. D, do Freeman Conner,	Co. I, do A. Webster Shaeffer,
Co. E, do Michael McW. Walsh,	Co. K, do Wm. H. Miller.

Companies A, B, C, D, E, were mustered into the service August 30th; companies F, and G, September 6th; companies H, and I, September 15th, and company K, September 24th. In September 1862, companies "C, and E," were consolidated with other companies, and two companies of recruits from Albany took their places.

The officers, field and staff, were nominated by the executive committee:

Colonel, Stephen W. Stryker,	Assistant Surgeon Charles L. Bissell,
Lieutenant-Colonel, James C. Rice,	Chaplain, Loomis H. Pease,
Major, James McKown,	Adjutant, Edward B. Knox,
Surgeon, Wm. Frothingham,	Quartermaster, Frederick R. Mundy.

The field officers were men of experience, of purpose, and of ardent sympathy with the spirit and object of the organization. The Colonel had been associated with the lamented Ellsworth, his friend in the "Chicago Cadets," and in the organization, drill and services of the "Fire Zouaves," being Adjutant of that regiment, at the time of the fall of its commander. The Lieutenant-Colonel, a captain in the Garibaldi Guard, had hastened north to join the mission of the Ellsworth. The Major had seen service in the Mexican war. Schreiber's band, twenty pieces, accompanied the regiment, which was mustered into the United States service, September 24, 1861. It was organized and numbered under State special orders No. 428, October 16, 1861. It was uniformed in Zouave costume, through the association. 790, U. S. percussion muskets, model 1842, cal. 69, were first issued to it by the State, but subsequently at New York, in lieu of these, 100 rifled minie muskets, cal. 58, and 160 percussion smooth, cal. 69. Wall tents for officers and wedge tents for men, with camp equipage, were furnished at Washington by the war department.

Mrs. Hon. Erastus Corning presented, at the departure, a beautiful national flag, and in exchange for this, when battle-scarred and worn, another in January, 1863.

The regiment was reviewed in the presence of several thousand spectators, by Governor Morgan and staff, October 7th, and by the association executive committee, October 19th. On the 21st October, the People's Ellsworth regiment left Albany, 1861, strong, amid cheers and plaudits, as it moved from the Industrial School bar-

racks to the steamboat landing, of a score of thousands of people. By way of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, it arrived on the 26th at Washington, where, as throughout the route, its fine soldierly physique and bearing drew forth the highest praises.

It was assigned first to Third brigade, Butterfield's First division, Fitz John Porter. The brigade was composed of the New York Seventeenth and Forty-fourth regiments, the Pennsylvania Eighty-third, and Michigan Second regiments. In subsequent service, the Forty-fourth formed a part of Third brigade, Rice, First division, Griffin, Fifth corps, Porter, Sykes, Warren.

It went into camp October 28, 1861, at Hall's Hill Virginia, three miles from Fall's Church, near Washington. In November it participated in the grand review near Bailey's cross roads, of more than 70,000 troops by President Lincoln and General McClellan, and at a subsequent parade it is reported (by one of its members) to have drawn from the latter the commend of being the "best drilled and finest looking regiment that he had ever reviewed."

During the winter of 1861-2, the regiment did picket duty along the Leesburg turnpike. On February 14th, 1862, it joined a reconnoissance to Vienna and returned, marching more than twenty-eight miles over very bad roads. March 10th, the regiment broke camp, took the lead of the army of the Potomac and made a forced march in advance of a body of 5000 cavalry following at a rapid pace, to Centerville. The next day it returned to the brigade at Fairfax, and on the 21st sailed with the division from Alexandria to Fortress Monroe, and thence April 1st, marched to Yorktown. At the occupation in May, the regiment, 700 strong, garrisoned Fort Magruder till the 19th, when it embarked for the White House and joined its brigade at Tunstall's station. Porter's reserve corps being ordered to Hanover Court House to cut the Orange and Alexandria railroad, the regiment left camp at Gaines' Mill and bore the prominent part in the action of the 27th, described by Lieutenant-Colonel (afterward Brigadier General) Rice, thus:

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-FOURTH N. Y. V. }
BIVOUAC, NEW BRIDGE, VA., *June 9, 1862.* }

"History will record the engagements of the 27th ult., at Hanover Court House, in which the Forty-fourth N. Y. V. acted so distinguished and gallant a part, as one of the most severe and brilliant contests of the war. The enemy's force, composed of seven

regiments of North Carolina and Virginia troops, under command of General Bragg, numbered at least, in the aggregate, forty-five hundred. Our force consisted of the Forty-fourth N. Y. V. (450 men), Second Maine (310 men), Twenty-fifth N. Y. V. (250 men), and a section of Martin's battery from Massachusetts. The battle ground was a circular field, bounded almost entirely by woods. The enemy were in front, and in the woods, on our right and left. At the enemy's first fire, many of the artillery horses were killed and wounded, the gunners driven from the artillery, and the pieces were obliged to be abandoned, under the murderous fire. The Twenty-fifth N. Y. V., which had fought so gallantly, and had lost so many officers and men, in a previous engagement during the day, after sustaining the terrible fire of the enemy, with great firmness, for a few moments, was ordered to retire. The Second Maine and the Forty-fourth New York were now left alone to wage this unequal contest. Again and again, the enemy attempted to advance and charge our small but gallant line, but in vain. The cross-fire of the enemy was terrible, but our ranks were invincible. The field was covered with our dead and wounded, yet to yield a foot was annihilation. It now became merely a question of life or death. To retreat would invite a charge upon our feeble line, from the entire force of the enemy, which would have cut into fragments our whole command. There was but one alternative, and that was, *to die if need be, but never to retreat.* For nearly two hours this terrible struggle lasted. Our muskets became so heated, by our rapid firing, that many of them discharged in the act of loading, and obliged us to cool them with water from our canteens. Our cartridges were just being exhausted, although each man had sixty rounds, and amid the flying storm of balls, we emptied the cartridge boxes of the dead and dying. Frequently, the enemy now attempted to advance and charge upon us, but with balls and defiant cheers, we kept him at bay. At length our cartridges nearly failed. No reinforcements were in sight. It was a question of death or defeat; and preferring the former to the latter, orders were given to fix bayonets and prepare for a charge. Just at this moment reinforcements broke through the woods and ended the contest. God only knows with what eager, anxious, grateful eyes we looked upon those advancing colors, as the different regiments came to our assistance. The struggle had lasted nearly two hours. We

lost thirty killed and seventy wounded—over twenty per cent of the entire force of our regiment engaged in the action. The enemy's loss was 170 killed and four hundred wounded. Our flag was pierced with over forty balls. Torn and tattered, four times it was shot down, but willing, patriotic hands, now cold in death, quickly raised it, and those stars and stripes proudly, defiantly, waved in the face of the enemy, till he turned his back in retreat from them. The victory was ours. The reinforcements pursued the routed enemy. We tenderly gathered up and cared for the wounded. The dead we collected, and fittingly laid out on the field, in line, with their faces looking toward the retreating foe. This last tender and beautiful act toward the dead, rendered by their surviving comrades, had scarcely been performed, when the curtain of night fell, and the fearful, truthful tragedy was ended."

Among the many personal incidents of the battle very touching is that related of Corporal Chandler of Company F: "The color-sergeant, while holding the flag, had been shot through the head and instantly killed. The flag was then seized by Corporal Young, also of Albany. No sooner had he raised it than he was shot, the ball severing his jugular vein. When he fell, young Chandler, who had been wounded in the leg and arm, and with his wounds bleeding crept to the staff, and with great effort raised it the third time. In a moment he was shot in the breast, and also fell. After lingering a few days in intense agony, death came to his relief. His last words were: "*I regret that I have only one life to give to my country.*"

And this also: "Is the day ours?" asked a dying man of his officer, stooping over him to catch some last message or request. "Yes." "Then I am ready to die," and fell back on the field.

During the month of June the regiment did picket duty along the Chickahominy till the 27th, when it engaged in the battle of Gaines' Mill. The Forty-fourth, as narrated by Lieutenant and Quartermaster Mundy, "Holding the extreme left of the line, had thrown up a temporary earthwork of considerable strength, by order of General Butterfield, in addition to the other defenses he had ordered for the protection of the brigade, and these speedily thrown up defenses eventually saved the left of the line from entire annihilation. Scarcely had these obstructions been thrown up, before the line of skirmishers on part of the brigade gave evidence

of the approach of the enemy. For nearly two hours, while the enemy was massing his troops into position on our center and right, the skirmishers and sharpshooters of the brigade held in check the right of the enemy's forces, and frequently compelled entire regiments to fall back under cover of the woods, to escape their deadly fire. * * *

At thirty minutes past twelve o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy commenced, along our entire line, a most determined attack. On the left he was constantly repulsed, till six o'clock P. M., when an entire brigade of his forces charged upon our lines, broke through the left of the forces on our right, and vigorously attacked the right flank of the brigade. Thus severely pressed on the right and in front by a superior force, the regiments which supported it were obliged to fall back. They were now quickly rallied by the General, and, animated by his immediate presence and encouraging words, they sustained for a few moments a most murderous fire. It was but a short time ere the enemy had turned the right of our entire line of battle, closing upon our rear and right in overpowering numbers, pouring into our ranks a most deadly fire. * * *

The 44th, exposed to the deadly fire, from our rear and right, leaped over the earthworks, and poured its fire into the ranks of the enemy now closing in upon them. At the same time the enemy had pushed forward a regiment, not more than one hundred yards to our front (now our rear). * * *

The 83d Pennsylvania and the 16th Michigan, not being able to stand the deadly fire, now joined the 44th. * * *

Colonel Rice, being ordered to bring off the regiments, and seeing the utter hopelessness of the unequal task ordered a retreat. The column had scarcely passed by the right flank from the rear of the earthworks, and filed into the ravine, running for a short distance in the direction of the river, before the regiment of the enemy in our rear [which had mistaken the 44th for friends and had withheld its fire] discovered its mistake and opened upon us a severe fire, while along the entire right upon the crest of the hill the enemy poured into our ranks, from both artillery and musketry, a sheet of iron and lead. Still the column pressed forward across the long meadow, its ranks becoming thinner and thinner, till at length, through marsh and swamp and tangled underwood, almost impassable, amid falling and bursting shells, it reached the river, and, plunging in, waded to the opposite bank. In this retreat, not less than one hundred of

this fragment of the brigade were either killed or wounded." The regiment was engaged, without loss, in the subsequent action of Turkey Bend. Its participation in the battle of Malvern Hill, July 1st, is also narrated by Lieut. Mundy. "The character of the ground held by our forces is admirably adapted by nature for defense. It is a semi-circular field of considerable extent, of high undulating character, and rising to the nature of a bluff in the rear, and marshy grounds lying between it and the James river. The left is protected by a low broad marsh, flanked by a dense growth of timber, while the front and right gently slope for a distance of a thousand yards, terminating at length in an extensive plain of woods. Partially and diagonally intersecting this field is a thin skirt of woods, which leaves an open space in passing to the front, of not more than 250 yards, through which the main road runs." On the edge of the left of these woods and in their rear the Third brigade was stationed in reserve, and was vigorously shelled without serious injury during the morning. "Early in the afternoon the General received information that the evident intention of the enemy was to attack our left, and breaking through our lines at that point, to advance through the open space referred to. He therefore ordered the brigade into single columns, by divisions, right in front, to take its position in the space, which was sufficiently wide to deploy two small regiments in line of battle. The 83d Pennsylvania was stationed on the right, and the 44th New York on the left, supported by the 16th Michigan and 12th New York respectively. Directly in front was General Martin-dale's brigade, and between his and our own was a battery of artillery. For two hours the brigade calmly and firmly endured the severest fire of shell, grape, canister, shrapnel and round shot, without a man leaving the ranks, save those who were wounded. At about 5 P. M. the enemy attacked the left of our line with great vigor, and the General moved up the 83d Pennsylvania and the 16th Michigan to support certain batteries in front, and soon after the 44th New York was ordered to deploy and prepare for action. At this time, while the musketry fire of the enemy was terrific, and he seemed to be successfully advancing against all opposition, the bugle sound of the Third brigade *to charge*, was heard above the din of battle. The Forty-fourth was ordered immediately to advance, although the General was far in front and beyond sight, leading on the other regiments of the brigade. The Twelfth New

York followed. Passing line after line of our troops, who loudly cheered our bullet-riddled flag, we steadily and firmly pressed on, till at length, beyond the extreme front of our forces, and within one hundred yards of the enemy, the regiment was ordered to charge bayonets upon his line. Scarcely had it charged fifty yards toward the enemy, before his lines broke and fell back, leaving his colors upon the field, some twenty or thirty yards in front of our regiment, which we captured, there being the name "Seven Pines" inscribed thereon. Another brigade of the enemy was advancing toward us. Our regiment was ordered to halt and commence firing. For nearly half an hour it held this brigade at bay, by its unerring fire, till General Porter personally led up reinforcements to our relief, whose valor turned the fortunes of the day, and insured a most signal victory to our arms. The Forty-fourth entered this engagement with 225 men. Its loss was eleven killed, eighty-four wounded, and four missing." A leading journal referring to General Rice's confidence in the bayonet, cites the above charge:—"As an instance of what discipline and courage can effect with men, in a charge of the Forty-fourth at Malvern Hill, General—then Colonel—Rice halted his men four times under the fire of the enemy, and as carefully 'aligned' them as though they had been on a dress parade. He charged a brigade of rebels, took their colors, and more prisoners than he brought men of his own alive out of the charge. It was his opinion, and we have heard the same from others, that the mortal effect of a firm and steady charge is irresistible by the enemy, who *must* break."

Colonel Stryker having resigned his commission on the day preceding the battle of Malvern Hill, Lieutenant-Colonel Rice succeeded, on the 14th of July, to the Colonelcy.

In August the regiment arrived, by way of Fortress Monroe and Aquia Creek, at Bull Run, and held the front line and near the center, at the battle of Groveton or Bull Run second. It came out of the fight only eighty-seven muskets strong. At Antietam it was in reserve, though at times under fire, and was actively engaged at Shepardston Ford. On October 21st two new companies of recruits from Albany arrived, and were assigned to the places of Cos. "C" and "E" consolidated (S. O. 619 September 20, 1862) with other companies. Before consolidation Co. "C" had eighteen men and Co. "E" two men transferred to other regiments with commissions. The new Co. "E," under Captain

Rodney G. Kimball was largely composed of members and graduates of the State Normal School. A letter from a member of this latter company reveals the condition of the regiment at this time. "The Forty-fourth, to which we are connected, and which one year ago last Wednesday left your city 1,040 strong, to-day when drawn up in company front, the largest company did not cover our center, and the remaining companies decreased in a fearful ratio, one numbering only nine men."

Early in November the Regiment left camp at Antietam, moved to Harper's Ferry, thence through Loudon Valley to Stoneman's Switch near Falmouth. On the 13th of December, the third day of the fight, it crossed, with its division, the river to Fredericksburg, passed through the town, moved directly up in line of battle under a destructive fire to the front, secured a comparatively sheltered position and held it till 10 o'clock P. M. of the 14th. Two days after, it recrossed the river, and it was engaged in outpost duty till January 15, 1863. It then advanced with the army to the Rappahannock, but the expedition failing on account of the weather and roads, it returned to Stoneman's.

April 27th, it crossed the river at Kelly's Ford and on the 29th the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, and on the 30th led the advance of the army to Chancellorsville. "The old Forty-fourth were on the lead that day, a mile ahead of the corps. We came to the river bank: on the other stood twenty rebel pickets, apparently lost in amazement at our sudden appearance. General Griffin came to the river, took one look at the frowning hill on the other side, turning around in his saddle said: "Forty-fourth, we must gain those hills with one division, within an hour, or this river will run with blood. Every minute is worth the lives of 500 men. Will you lead?" "We will! we will!" shouted 300 strong voices. Taking off our cartridge boxes and rations, holding them high above our head in the left hand, our gun in our right, we plunged in. It was cold and muddy and rising fast from the rain of the day before, and wider than the Chenango at Oxford. We reached the opposite side safely, with our powder dry, and taking a good position, stayed there that night. The next morning moved forward three miles and found we were in the vicinity of the entire rebel army. Now came the maneuvering, but three corps of ours were there on the ground. That night the second and third joined us via N. S. Ford. Friday A. M. our corps began to feel the enemy, who seemed

rather shy. In the afternoon we had one short but severe collision. The second division of our corps (Sykes') suffered the most, but we lost few and killed very many. Saturday we were assigned our position on the left center. At 4 P. M. we were astonished by a discharge of musketry on our right, the like of which I never heard. Those heavy discharges from long lines at Antietam and Malvern Hill seemed but picket firing beside this. Cannon opened immediately and with the musketry fairly shook the earth where we stood. In a few moments news came that the Eleventh Corps had broken, and back they came upon us in the utmost confusion. Our boys felt this state of things keenly, knowing too well what an advantage it gave the enemy. Couch's Corps immediately filled the breach, and we went on their right. It was nearly dark, but the real fighting of May 2d now began. Jackson's whole force, the flower of the rebel army, was moving up, flushed with momentary success. Hooker rode down the lines, saying, "Receive the enemy upon your bayonets; fire not a shot, they cannot see you." We got down and in a moment they burst from the woods, line after line, and came steadily forward toward Berry's division, first to our left. They thought there was nothing in the way, and an easy victory before them, but instantly a long dark line extending across the fields arose and presented a glistening front. They halted as though shot in their tracks. In vain did their commanders urge them forward; they could not drive them on to the bayonets. They wavered for a moment, then the first line broke. At this we opened with musketry throughout the whole line, and at the same time some thirty brass Napoleon guns, 20 pounder, opened with canister. At the discharge of these pieces, so close were the enemy that legs, arms and large pieces of bodies filled the air. They would totally demolish a line of battle at two or three discharges. The rebels fell back in the woods and formed again, and then came forward as before, only again to be demolished. How many times this was done I cannot say, but as fast as the men could be got into line till midnight. The long sheets of fire from the infantry, the terrible flashes of the cannon, the bursting of shells, altogether made fireworks awfully grand, and cast Fourth of July operations in the shade. When at last Jackson learned what he had to deal with, and that it was impossible to break our lines, he withdrew for the night. We lay down on our arms. As day broke, Sunday morning, the enemy came on. Deser-

ters during the night told us that Jackson had promised "to break our center if it cost his life and the lives of his entire army," and when line after line came out of the woods early in the morning, advancing across the fields steadily to the attack, it might have seemed to one unused to such scenes, that no human power could withstand the onset. We were ready, and however determined Jackson might be, there was determination equally firm in our unwavering line, which stood with bayonets fixed for the foe. The scene which now ensued was similar to that of the night before, only the slaughter of the enemy was, if possible greater. Although he hurled his entire force against two divisions for six hours, they never moved a solitary inch from where we had set our line after the retreat of the Eleventh Corps. At length the rebels so incumbered the ground they could not move their lines over it. We lost heavily in two divisions, as of course we must in such fighting, but by the side of the enemy's dead in front, piled up nearly as high as the fences, our loss was but a cipher. As they went down almost by battalions, I could hardly refrain from swinging my hat and crying out, "So much for December 13th, when you set us down so before Fredericksburg. The enemy left us and went back on Sedgwick, with their whole force, and drove him from the height. What then should keep us there? It would not do to drive Lee this side of the river, between us and Washington, and there was nothing but to retire. As for being driven back by Lee's army, you may set this down that the whole population of the South, men, women, children, niggers and all could not have driven us from that position." After the battle the regiment returned to its old camp at Stoneman's Switch.

Near the close of the month it spent several days in throwing up breastworks at Banks' Ford, the brigade extending thence about eight miles to Richards' Ford, to prevent the enemy from crossing the river. On June 6th, it relieved, at Kemper's Ford, halting at Crittenden's Mills, the Eighty-third Pennsylvania, on picket along the river. Rejoining the brigade at Morrisville on the 13th, it moved thence, by the way of Catlett's and Bristow's station, to Manassas Junction, over Bull Run creek, north of Centerville, to Gum Springs, (making twenty-one miles in a very hot day,) and arrived at Aldie on the 19th. On the 21st, it supported Pleasonton's Cavalry in the fight at Middleburg, driving Stuart from his position; then moved through Loudon Valley to Ashby's Gap.

skirmishing all the way, and returned the next day to camp at Aldie. Left Aldie on the 26th, passed through Leesburg, crossed the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry and halted near Poolesville. Reached Gettysburg, after marching all night, on July 2d, with its brigade, took the extreme left of the line—itsself taking position on a rocky knoll—and fought Hood's entire division, which attempted to dislodge them, for two hours. The regiment lost 111 killed and wounded—among the slain, Captain Larrabee and Lieut. Dunham. After the retreat of the enemy it went into camp near Emmetsburg. The command of the brigade then devolved on Colonel Rice, and that of the regiment on Captain Conner. In November, the Ellsworth took part in the actions at Rappahannock Station and Mine Run.

In May, 1864, the regiment moved with the army of the Potomac across the Rapidan, and participated in the various engagements of the Wilderness. The first conflict took place on the 5th near Wilderness Tavern on Fredericksburg and Orange Court House road, the right of the Forty-fourth resting on the road. Here in half an hour, under two heavy attacks, it lost sixty killed and wounded, but stood firm till relieved by other regiments.

During the night of the 7th, it made a forced march to Spottsylvania Court House, and, almost without halting, charged upon the enemy, but failed to drive him from his strong position on the pine and oak ridges, and it was itself flanked and forced to fall back. "But the roll-call has ended and the Forty-fourth are waiting. The picket reserves are filing to the rear, and we see the gray lines of skirmishers like flitting shadows. At length, like a swarm of locusts, they appear. It's gray to the right, and gray to the left, and a swarm of gray in front. But few words are spoken. 'Men of the Forty-fourth, remember Gettysburg, Antietam, Bristow Station, Cedar Mountain, and Bull Run; your flag, your country and your homes!' With one wild cheer for their gallant commander, and at his command "Ready," every hammer goes firmly back. 'Steady, men. Aim! Fire low. Fire!' and the Forty-fourth, for the tenth time, is fairly launched upon a sea of blood. The galling fire of the regiment is returned, and it seems as though by the whole opposing line, for the men go down like ripe wheat in a tempest. With bayonets fixed, the remainder brace themselves to receive a charge for the purpose of capturing the colors. Dirty flag, ragged and blood-stained though it be, it is

dearer to those men than their heart's blood. But see, that color-guard goes down! the gallant color-bearer is more than once down, but up again and struggles with his flag to the front. With a yell like demons, the enemy charge, but our Forty-fourth rally round their flag and save it, and at the point of the bayonet they drive them back; but alas! they take not with them the firm old guard. S. W. Burroughs, like many others, did not answer to the *next* 'roll-call.' He died the next morning, at daylight, from a wound received in the breast. Said he, "Boys, when you march home, tell them how we did this, and how *I* died. Tell them they asked us to bring that flag home, and we have done it; for, boys, you *must* remember!"—and he was dead."

In these several engagements the regiment was under fire for eleven successive days, with a loss of more than half of its effective force. Among the missing were Captain Wood and Lieutenants Bennett and Munger as prisoners; among the wounded, Lieutenant-Colonel Conner, Major Knox and Captain Fox; among the killed, Captain Johnson. In common with the army and the country, the regiment mourned also the death of its former commander, General Rice. In subsequent engagements of May and June at North Anna, Bethesda Church, and before Petersburg, the Forty-fourth maintained its hard-earned reputation. Its last service was in the seizure and holding of the Weldon railroad, in August. Mustered out September 24th, 1864, it left the Weldon road the same day, and arrived at Albany on the 29th, where it was honored with a brilliant reception, and with a review and an address by Governor Seymour.

The Ellsworth regiment left the State, 1,061 strong and received during its period of service about 700 recruits. Strength at quarterly intervals: (Partial returns.)

	Commissioned Officers.	Enlisted Men.
July 1st, 1861,.....	—	—
October 1st, 1861,.....	36	1020
January 1st, 1862,.....	38	1000
April 1st, 1862,.....	38	1000
July 1st, 1862,.....	29	770
October 1st, 1862,.....	29	751
January 1st, 1863,.....	37	761
April 1st, 1863,.....	37	712
July 1st, 1863,.....	34	690
May —, 1864, total force,.....		332
August —, 1864, total force,.....		484

Losses in battle, Hanover Court House, killed and wounded, 101; Gaines Mill, killed 20, wounded 45; Malvern Hill, killed 15, wounded 84; Bull Run, killed 12, wounded 55; Fredericksburg, killed and wounded, 13; Middleburg, killed 1, wounded 2; Gettysburg, killed and wounded, 111; Wilderness and Spottsylvania, killed and wounded, 135, missing, 31; left on the field; recruits, 290; re-enlisted, 100; returned home, officers 14, men 170.

FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Forty-fifth Regiment Infantry New York State Volunteers, or "Fifth German Regiment," or "Fifth German Rifles," was organized in New York, in the summer of 1861. It was composed almost wholly of Germans, and was recruited principally as follows:

Co. A, by Captain Hermann Weller,	Co. F, by Captain Charles Leonhard,
Co. B, do Jacob Mattern,	Co. G, do Anthony Bracklin,
Co. C, do John W. Schoenecker, Co. II,	do Fred. Brickelhaupt.
Co. D, do Adolphus Dobke,	Co. I, do Charles Hochleitner,
Co. E, do Charles Koch,	Co. K, do John G. Merryhart.

OFFICERS, FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, George Von Amsberg,	Assistant Surgeon, Philipp Feldbausch,
Lieut.-Colonel, Edward C. Wratishaw,	Chaplain, Philipp Hafner,
Major, Charles Sempsey,	Adjutant, Augustus Michaelis,
Surgeon, Hermann Ideler,	Quartermaster, Hermann Rocke.

The regiment was mustered into the United States service, at New York, September 9, 1861, and was accepted by the State, numbered, and its election of field officers confirmed under Special Order No. 384, September 14, 1861. 752 Remington rifles, sword bayonet, (cal. 54), ammunition and camp equipage, were issued to it by the State at New York.

The Forty-fifth, about 900 strong, left camp at Jones' Wood, New York, October 9th, arrived at Washington October 12th, and, assigned to the First Brigade, Fifth Division, went into Camp, at Hunter's Chapel, Virginia.

The winter of 1861-2 was spent in drill and picket duty. The services of the regiment for the year 1862 are thus stated by Colonel G. Von Amsberg:

"With the general advance this regiment took up line of march

on the 10th of March 1862, via Fairfax Court House, Centerville, Manassas to Warrenton Junction, under command of General Sumner; April 6th via Warrenton, Salem, Paris, Snickersville, Berryville to Winchester, where it arrived April 19th, ragged and without food.

Under command of Major-General Fremont, commanding Mountain Department, the regiment marched from Winchester May 1st, 1862, to Romney, Petersburg and Franklin, at which latter place, during eleven days' stay, the soldiers were nearly starved, as no provisions at all could be obtained. May 25th, forced marches commenced via Petersburg, Moortfield to Strasburg, thence, in pursuit of Jackson, via Woodstock, Mt. Jackson, New Market, Harrisonburg to Port Republic, near which place, at Cross Keys, the battle of that name was fought on the 8th of June. The Forty-fifth took an active part in this engagement and behaved well, though with small loss.

June 10th, retreat was ordered, via Harrisonburg, Mt. Jackson to Middleton, where the regiment was received under the command of Major-General Sigel, June 24th. During all the time of these continuous marches, since March 10th, very insufficient provisions, of bad quality, no tents, medicines and transportation had been furnished to the regiment, so that great sickness prevailed, and nearly half of the regiment was sick in hospitals.

July 7th, the regiment marched via Front Royal, Milford, Surry, to Sperryville, where it was sent on advanced outposts to Madison Court House under command of General Cluseret. From here several reconnoissances were made to the vicinity of Gordonsville. The regiment changed position to Cuylersville, whence, in forced marches it proceeded to Culpepper Court House, and arrived on the battle-field of Cedar Mountain; early in the morning after the battle, rejoined its brigade, advanced to the Rapidan and took position. On the 18th of August, retreat having been ordered, a detachment of the 45th destroyed the bridges over the Rapidan and every thing on the road which might fall into the hands of the enemy. Retreat went on to White Sulphur Springs, where, on the 21st of August, the eight days' fight commenced, in which the Forty-fifth had a great share, especially on the 29th and 30th of August, on the Bull Run battle-fields. On several occasions the regiment had to contest the attack of overwhelming forces, but the Forty-fifth stood its ground nobly and its well-handled Remington

rifles caused heavy destruction in the enemy's ranks. The Twentieth Georgia regiment, which came in contest with the Forty-fifth on the 29th of August, was nearly destroyed; the remnant fled in confusion, leaving the colors on the field. Great bravery and endurance were exhibited by the whole regiment as one man, and when the whole army retreated it was hard to withdraw the soldiers. The Forty-fifth N. Y. was the very last to leave the battle-field of Bull Run, and it would be hard to prefer names who distinguished themselves, as nearly every officer and every soldier of this regiment covered himself with glory.

September 1st, the regiment reached Centerville, and Lewinsville September 3d, where it encamped and rested from the great struggle. September 21st, the regiment advanced again to Centerville, where it encamped till November 3d, on which day it marched via Gainaville and occupied Thoroughfare Gap. November 10th, it was relieved, and took position at Aldie, whence, on the 18th, it marched to Chantilly. Belonging to General Sigel's Reserve Corps of Burnside's Potomac Army, the Forty-fifth marched on the 10th of December via Fairfax Court House, Fairfax Station, Dumfries, Stafford Court House, to Falmouth, where, after a very fatiguing march through deep mud, it arrived December 11th. General Burnside having, after the battle at Fredericksburg, recrossed the Rappahannock to the north side, the Reserve Corps fell back to Stafford Court House, at which place the Forty-fifth N. Y. took position and encamped, December 1862. [No returns of the subsequent movements of the regiment have yet been received.]

CASUALTIES FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Strength of Regiment January 1st, 1862,.....	Officers	38	Enlisted Men	856
Recruits,.....			do	243
Killed in battle,.....	do	—	do	9
Died of wounds, disease and other causes,.....	do	—	do	20
Strength of regiment December 31st, 1862,.....	do	38	do	669

FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Forty-sixth regiment infantry, N. Y. S. V., or Fremont rifle regiment, was organized in New York, July 25th, 1861, by Colonel Rudolph Rosa. It was composed wholly of Germans, and recruited principally as follows:

Co. A, by Capt. George W. Travers,	Co. F, by Capt. John Henkel,
Co. B, do Julius Pareus,	Co. G, do Carl Paulsackel,
Co. C, do Francis Muhlbauer,	Co. H, do Carl Schleher,
Co. D, do Richard Riegel,	Co. I, do Peter Warmkessel,
Co. E, do Philipp Schwickhardt,	Co. K, do Louis Hennighausen.

OFFICERS, FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Rudolph Rosa,	Assistant Surgeon, Otto Schenck,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Germain Metternich,	Chaplain, —
Major, Joseph Gerhard,	Adjutant, Adolph C. C. Tamson,
Surgeon, Henry Hovet,	Quartermaster, Peter M. Peterson.

The regiment was organized under direct authorization of the War Department, granted July 23, 1861, on condition that it should be ready for the field, August 13th. The time was subsequently extended to September 12th. War Department, General Orders No. 71, placed the regiment under the authority of the State. State Special Orders, No. 385, September 14th, 1861, accepted and numbered the regiment, and appointed the field officers. The Colonel was formerly an engineer officer of the Prussian army, lately connected with the United States coast survey; the Lieutenant-Colonel had seen European service in the revolutions of 1848-9.

The German Committee, Frederick Kapp, Esq., Chairman, aided largely in the equipment of the regiment. The Union Defense Committee appropriated \$5,000 to it. The State Commissary issued 7,000 ball cartridges and 10,000 percussion caps. The Government made all other issues, of arms, tents and equipage.

The Union Defense Committee, through Mrs. Brigadier-General E. L. Viele, presented to the regiment, at Annapolis, October 12th, 1861, a national flag. New York city presented a regimental banner adorned with the city arms. The ladies of Washington presented a second national flag, at the encampment at Annapolis. The regiment was mustered into the United States service, September 16th, 1861, and left New York on the same day, about eight hundred strong, for Washington. It was assigned to First Brigade, Viele, of Sherman's division; being brigaded as follows: New Hampshire Third, Colonel Fellows; Maine Eighth, Colonel Strickland; New York Forty-sixth, Colonel Rosa; New York Forty-seventh, Colonel Moore, and New York Forty-eighth, Colonel Perry. Embarking in October from Annapolis, in the Great Southern Expedition, it arrived, after experiencing a fearful passage, November 7th, at Hilton Head, where it remained during the month.

Thence it proceeded to Tybee Island and engaged under General Gilmore in the siege of Fort Pulaski. On April 8th, 1862, companies B, and C, were assigned to Battery Sigel, consisting of one twenty-four pounder James, and five thirty-pounder Parrott guns, 1,620 yards distant from the center of Pulaski. The services of the troops, previous to the bombardment, are thus reported by General Gilmore. "The labor of landing the heaviest ordnance, with large supplies of ordnance stores, upon an open and exposed beach, remarkable for its heavy surf, taking advantage of the tide day and night; the transportation of these articles to the advanced batteries under cover of night; the erection of seven of the eleven batteries in plain view of Fort Pulaski, and under its fire; the construction upon marshy ground, in the night time exclusively, of nearly one mile of causeway, resting on fascines and brushwood; the difficult task of hauling the guns, carriages and caissons to their positions, in the dark, over a narrow road, bordered by marsh, by the labor of the men alone, (the advance being two and a half miles from the landing,) the indomitable perseverance and cheerful deportment of the officers and men, under the frequent discouragement of breaking down and miring in the swamp, are services to the cause and country, which I do not feel at liberty to leave unrecorded. An idea of the immense labor expended in transporting the ordnance, can be gained from the fact that two hundred and fifty men could hardly move a thirteen-inch mortar, loaded, on a sling-cart. Another circumstance, deserving especial mention, is that twenty-two of the thirty-six pieces, comprised in the batteries, were served during the action by the troops, who had performed the fatiguing labors to which I have referred above. They received all their instructions in gunnery at such odd times as they could be spared, from other duty, during the week preceding the action.

The troops which participated in all the heavy labor, were the Forty-sixth New York Volunteers, Colonel Rudolph Rosa; the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, Colonel Alfred H. Terry; two companies of the New York Volunteer Engineers (Captain Graef and Lieutenant Brooks), under command of Lieutenant-Colonel James F. Hall; two companies Third Rhode Island Artillery (Captains Mason and Rodgers), and a small detachment from company A, corps of Engineers, under Sergeant James E. Wilson."

* * * "A detachment from Colonel Rosa's regiment, under Captain Hinkle, have occupied, since the 22d of February,



an advanced and very exposed position on Lazaretto Creek, by which boat communication between Fort Pulaski and the interior was cut off. Several interesting reconnoissances of Wilmington Island were made by Captain Hinkle, one of which, commanded by Colonel Rosa, developed some useful information."

June 3d, the regiment left Tybee for James Island, where, brigaded with the Seventy-ninth, Highlanders, New York State Volunteers, and One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, it took part in the actions of the 8th and 16th June. In the latter, the storming of the enemy's works at Secessionville, it lost thirty-three killed, wounded and missing, of the 474 who went into the action.

In July, the Forty-sixth was recalled from the Department of the South, and it arrived at Newport News on the 19th. Thence proceeding to Fredericksburg, it was in August attached to Burnside's Corps, Pope's Army. During the remainder of 1862 it participated in the battles of Silver Spring, Bull Run (where Colonel Rosa was wounded), Chantilly, Fairfax Court House, South Mountain and Antietam. At Fredericksburg, in December, it was in reserve, but aided in the protection of the pontoons. 1863, February 12th, the regiment moved, with the corps, to Newport News, thence in March, 18th, to Baltimore. Leaving that city in April, it proceeded to the Cumberland river, arriving early in May. Reporting at Cincinnati on the 11th June, it set out for Cairo and Vicksburg. After the siege and surrender of the latter places, it participated in the investment and occupation of Jackson, Mississippi, where it captured a large Texas flag.

The Forty-sixth, now returning, with Burnside's command, to Kentucky, and marching, by way of the Cumberland Gap, across the State, arrived at Knoxville September 26, 1863. In October, advancing to Blue Spring, it engaged in a fight there, and then fell back to Knoxville, to Loudon, and to Campbell Station, where it made a stand and a heavy six hours' fight, to protect the retreat of the Ninth Army Corps trains.

Returning to Knoxville, the army was besieged in November and December, nineteen days, by Longstreet.

The Forty-sixth was last actively engaged in a skirmish with a body of Longstreet's cavalry January 22, 1864. It left Tennessee with the corps, and arrived at Cincinnati April 1st 1864, and at New York, April 12th, 1864.

During its service about 100 men joined the regiment as recruits, about 128 re-enlisted, and 214 were mustered out at New York in April, 1864.

The Battalion (left on the field) served through the war and was mustered out, July 28, 1865.

CASUALTIES FROM JANUARY 1, 1864, TO JULY 28, 1866.

Mustered out with the regiment,.....	Officers 18	Enlisted Men 338
Killed in action,.....	do —	do 28
Died of wounds,.....	do 2	do 14
Deaths by disease,.....	do —	do 30
Honorably discharged,.....	do 20	do 270
Dishonorably discharged,.....	do —	do —
Discharged for disability,	do —	do 13
Missing in action,.....	do —	do 15
Deserted,.....	do —	do 30
Dismissed,.....	do 2	do —
Cashiered,.....	do —	do —
Resigned,.....	do 1	do —
Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps,.....	do —	do 17

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Forty-seventh regiment, infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "Washington Grays," was organized by Colonel Henry Moore, in New York and vicinity, in September 1861, with an old organization, the "Imperial Zouaves," Colonel Merritt, as its nucleus.

Its several companies were recruited principally thus:

Co. A, by Capt. Albert B. Nicholson,	Co. F, by Capt. R. George Newell,
Co. B, do Samuel G. Johnson,	Co. G, do Charles A. Moore,
Co. C, do J. Noble Warren,	Co. H, do { Lieut. Jas. J. O'Malley, Capt. Pierre C. Kane,
Co. D, do James L. Smith,	Co. I, do David A. Allen,
Co. E, do George Tucker,	Co. K, do Joseph H. Reynolds.

OFFICERS, FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Henry Moore,	Assistant Surgeon, William H. Tanner,
Lieutenant Colonel, James L. Fraser,	Chaplain, Joshua Butts,
Major, Daniel Lloyd,	Adjutant, Edwin B. Cox,
Surgeon, Whitman V. White,	Quartermaster, George C. Bingham.

Permission, based on the sanction of the Secretary of War and of the Governor of New York, for the formation of the regiment, was granted to Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, by President Lincoln, in July, 1861. The War Department, on the 24th July, granted the necessary authorization on condition of the completion of the organization by July 30. The time was subsequently extended to September 9th. State special orders No. 386, September 14, 1861,

accepted the regiment under general orders No. 71 War Department, numbered it, and confirmed election, July 16th, of the above field officers.

The State issued 7,000 ball cartridges, cal. 69, and 10,000 percussion caps, and all other issues were made by the government. The regiment was reviewed by Governor Morgan and General Anthon, September 15, 1861, at its camp at East New York, and the next day, under special order No. 390, September 15, 1861, broke camp, and, with the Forty-sixth, proceeded, 678 strong, to Washington. Brigaded under General Viele with the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth N. Y. S. V., the Third New Hampshire and the Eighth Maine, as the first brigade of General Sherman's division, it sailed in October, from Annapolis, on the great naval expedition. Sharing the dangers and hardships of a tempestuous voyage, it arrived at Hilton Head November 3d, and landed, after the capture of Forts Walker and Beauregard, on the ninth.

January 1st, 1862, the Forty-seventh reported to General Stevens, at Beaufort, S. C., where under Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser, it saw its first severe service, the men behaving like veterans, in the capture of Port Royal Ferry. After the action it returned to picket duty and to the building of fortifications at Hilton Head.

In February, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Edisto Island, where it established a post named Fort Edisto; a detachment occupying Little Edisto Island. Here skirmishes were frequent until the arrival of General Wright's brigade, when the regiment took full possession of Little Edisto and Hooping Islands.

In June, proceeding to James Island, in Colonel Chatfield's brigade, General Wright's division, it drove the Forty-seventh Georgia, and, supporting Hamilton's battery under a heavy fire, covered the assault on Secessionville, June 16th. Returning to Hilton Head July 1st, five companies were put on outpost at Braddock's Point, and five on provost guard. The former five companies were relieved in September, and were engaged during the remainder of the year on picket duty.

July 10th, 1863, the regiment took active part in the capture of the rebel fortifications at the south end of Morris Island, and on the 18th, in the disastrous assault on Fort Wagner.

In February, 1864, with the Forty-eighth and One Hundred and Fifteenth New York, all under Colonel Barton of the Forty-eighth,



it landed at Jacksonville, and, on the 20th, fought the bloody battle of Olustee on the line of the Florida Central Railroad. Correspondents on the field thus wrote: "There can be no doubt concerning the fighting qualities of Barton's brigade. On this occasion they fought like tigers; but the same difficulty which opposed Hawley's brigade, presented itself to them, namely, the mass of the enemy."

"This brigade did nobly. The enemy's left pressed hard upon the One Hundred and Fifteenth, but every man stood his ground like a veteran. The Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth held the center firmly. The fight was by no means a trivial encounter; it was a battle hotly contested, fought at close range, face to face and foot to foot. The commanding officers of the various regiments are entitled to unlimited credit for the heroic manner in which they led their men. At the acme of the battle, Colonel Sammons, of the One Hundred and Fifteenth New York, was struck in the foot, and was, in consequence, compelled to leave the field. His horse was shot from under him. Colonel Moore, of the Forty-seventh was also wounded, a ball striking his hand and passing out at the elbow. Colonel Barton had his coat pierced in several places and his horse was shot.

"The battle of Olustee was fought with all the odds on the enemy's side. Our men were wearied and foot-sore with long marching; they had taken but very little refreshments—some not any—since early breakfast; they had no expectations of a fight till actually drawn into it; they fought on ground where the room was not sufficient to form a line of battle or deploy to the best advantage; the enemy was at least three thousand more numerous than our force; we knew nothing of the ground and position of the enemy, except as we learned them by dear experience, and, under such an array of unfavorable circumstances, no bravery or skill could save the day."

The ill-starred expedition made speedy return to Jacksonville. On the 9th of March, the brigade embarked and moved up the St. Johns river eighty miles, and occupied without resistance the deserted town of Pilotka. During the month it fortified the town, as a base of future operations against the enemy.

The subsequent movements of the regiment are thus traced by Colonel Macdonald:

"The regiment left Pilotka, Fla., under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald for Hilton Head, thence in the month

of April, 1864, proceeded to Gloucester Point, Va. There it became part of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Tenth Corps, Army of the James, General Butler. On the 4th of May, it left Gloucester for Bermuda Hundred, landing on the 5th. On the 7th it formed part of a reconnoitering division under General Brooks, cutting the railroad between Richmond and Petersburg, losing two officers and several men killed. From the 7th to the 12th, it was engaged on the picket line toward Petersburg.

On the 12th, with its Corps and the Eighteenth Corps, it took part in the movement towards the capture of Fort Darling, aiding in seizing the enemy's works on the right and holding them for three days. It was also engaged in the various skirmishes following. The Second Division, Tenth Corps, was, on the 25th of May, assigned to the Eighteenth. General W. F. Smith, and leaving General Butler's command, it proceeded by transport to the White House. Landing about the 29th, after a march of two days it joined the Army of the Potomac, and took part in the assault and capture of the enemy's works at Coal Harbor. The Second Brigade took more prisoners than it had men. Lieutenant-Colonel MacDonald taking charge of the First Brigade, Second Division, the command of the regiment now devolved upon Captain C. A. Moore.

The regiment left the picket line at Coal Harbor, June 14th, and, with its division, marched to White House Landing, thence embarked and moved up the James to City Point. Landing at Powhattan Landing, on the 16th, it marched to Petersburg and took part in the assault. Re-transferred to the Tenth Corps and again in the Second Brigade, Second Division, under General Turner, it was engaged at the mine explosion. A correspondent reports that "the conduct of the Second Division, Tenth Corps, was the only white spot in the whole affair."

About the 20th of July, the division joined the remainder of the corps on the Bermuda Hundred front, repelling an attack of the enemy on our lines, on the 6th of August. On the 14th, at night, the corps crossed the James River by pontoons, and with the Second Corps took part in the assault on the enemy's line at Deep Bottom. The regiment lost ten men killed, one officer and twenty-five men wounded, and forty-two men missing. After three days fighting and skirmishing, the troops re-crossed the James to Bermuda Hundred.

On the 28th, the corps again crossed the James and, on the 29th, with the Eighteenth Corps, assaulted the rebel works at Chapin's Farm; the regiment losing heavily and Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald being severely wounded. On the 3d of October, the regiment participated in the repulse of the enemy from our lines at Darbytown Road; and on the 17th and 27th, in reconnoissances toward Charles City Cross Roads, losing several men on each of the latter days. It was on picket at Chapin's Farm till December, when, in the Second Division, Twenty-fourth Corps (the Tenth and Eighteenth having been consolidated as the Twenty-fourth) it marched to Bermuda Hundred and embarked on the Fort Fisher expedition. After being on board transports for twenty-six days, and proceeding to Fort Fisher, disembarking and re-embarking, it returned and rejoined the Corps on the 30th of December, 1864.

1865, January 2d, under General Ames, it proceeded, with General Terry's expedition, to Fort Fisher. Landing on the 13th, it took part in the assault and capture, losing heavily in officers and men.

In February, it joined the advance against the enemy's works at "Sugar Loaf." But, after two days skirmishing, the division withdrew, crossed the Cape Fear river, and, by a flank movement with Cox's Division of the Twenty-third Corps, drove the enemy out of Battery Anderson (a large work), capturing several prisoners. The division then re-crossed the river, and, with the Third Division, Twenty-fifth Corps (colored) drove the enemy into his main works at Wilmington. In the attempts, on the 21st, to force the enemy's line, the Second and Third Brigades lost heavily. But it was the last heavy engagement for the division. On the 22d it marched into and through Wilmington, and then pursued the enemy, ten miles, to North East Station. Remaining here ten days, it witnessed the release of over 12,000 of United States soldiers, captured prisoners-of-war, from Salisbury, North Carolina.

The regiment returned to Wilmington, when it received a large number of recruits, and re-organized. On the 15th of March, it was ordered to Sherman's Army, which it joined at Coxe's Bridge on the 22d. The division moved to Faison's Station, on the Wilmington and Goldsborough Rail Road, where, on a re-organization of the corps, it resumed its old insignia, "Second Division, Tenth Corps." The regiment received another accession of over two hundred and fifty recruits.



About the 8th of April breaking camp, it moved with Sherman's Army, and on the 14th participated in the capture of Raleigh and was at the subsequent capitulation of Johnston's Army. The division remained on duty at Raleigh till August 27th. The regiment was mustered out on the 30th, and returned North, arriving on September 3, 1865 at New York, and it was paid off on the 11th.

CASUALTIES FROM JANUARY, 1864, TO AUGUST 30, 1865.

Mustered out with the regiment,.....	Officers 34	Enlisted Men 786
Killed in action,.....	do 5	do 33
Died of wounds,.....	do —	do 18
Deaths by disease,.....	do —	do 142
Honorably discharged,.....	do 54	do 435
Dishonorably discharged,.....	do 3	do —
Discharged for disability,.....	do 3	do 163
Missing in action,.....	do —	do 42
Deserted,.....	do —	do 329
Dismissed,.....	do 6	do —
Cashiered,.....	do —	do —
Resigned,.....	do 31	do —
Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps,.....	do —	do 43

FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Forty-eighth Regiment, Infantry, N. Y. S. V., or Continental Guards, was organized in Brooklyn, N. Y., in the summer of 1861, by Colonel James H. Perry, D. D. The several companies were recruited and mustered as follows :

Co. A, in Brooklyn,	by Captain Louis H. Lent,	August 21, 1861.
Co. B, in Brooklyn,	by Captain Edmund R. Travis,	September 2, 1861.
Co. C, in Brooklyn,	by Captain James Farrell,	September 14, 1861.
Co. D, in Monmouth Co. N. J.	by Captain Daniel C. Knowles,	August 21, 1861.
Co. E, in Brooklyn,	by Captain Wm. B. Coan,	August 26, 1861.
Co. F, in New York,	by Captain James M. Green,	August 31, 1861.
Co. G, in Brooklyn,	by Captain Anthony Elmendorf,	August 26, 1861.
Co. H, { in Brooklyn and Monmouth Co. N. J.	by Captain W. W. Strickland,	August 16, 1861.
Co. I, in Brooklyn,	by Captain Joseph G. Ward,	August 16, 1861.
Co. K, in Brooklyn,	by Captain Samuel J. Foster,	August 16, 1861.

OFFICERS, FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, James H. Perry,	Assistant Surgeon, Patrick H. Humphrey.
Lieut.-Colonel, Wm. B. Barton,	Chaplain, Wm. P. Strickland,
Major, Oliver T. Beard,	Adjutant, Anthony T. Goodell,
Surgeon, Joseph D. Mulford,	Quartermaster, Irving M. Avery.

Colonel Perry, then pastor of the Pacific street Methodist Episcopal Church at Brooklyn, formerly of West Point, and of the U. S. Army in the Mexican war, obtained from the President authoriza-

tion for the formation of the regiment, July 24th, 1861. In accordance with General Orders, No. 71, War Department, the State by Special Orders, No. 399, September 14th, 1861, accepted and mustered the regiment and appointed field officers.

The State issued to the regiment, September 16, 1861, 432 long Enfield rifled muskets, (cal. 57), 19,000 ball cartridges and 25,000 percussion caps. All other principal issues were made by the Government. The Union Defense Committee, and Luther B. Wyman, Esq., of Brooklyn, were munificent patrons. In honor of the latter, the camp of the regiment, near Fort Hamilton, was named "Camp Wyman."

A national flag was presented by Mrs. Gen. E. L. Viele, through Governor Hicks of Maryland, at Annapolis, in October, 1861. A State flag was presented by the ladies of Brooklyn, through Adjutant Goodell, at Hilton Head, December 25, 1861.

A second national flag was presented by the Common Council of New York City at St. Augustine, in September, 1863.

A third national flag was presented by the ladies of Brooklyn, through Lieutenant Hurst, at Fort Pulaski, in the spring of 1864.

On the 16th of August, the State authorities, in accordance with telegraphic orders from the War Department to forward at once all regiments or parts of regiments to the defense of Washington, ordered the regiment to proceed thither. Colonel Perry protested against this, claiming that there yet remained twenty days, under his authorization from the War Department, in which to fill, uniform, equip and drill his regiment. Appealing to the War Department, the desired delay was granted.

On the 13th of September, the regiment was brigaded with the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh New York, Third New Hampshire, and Eighth Maine, under General Viele. On the 16th, 991 strong, it proceeded to Washington, and thence, after the subsidence of the danger or fear, to Annapolis, where, assigned to General Sherman's Division, it embarked, in October, on the Empire City, on the Port Royal expedition.

"An incident occurred, *en route* down the bay, to illustrate the character of Colonel Perry. Two slaves, escaping from their masters, were found on board. General Viele ordered a Corporal and file of men from the Forty-eighth, to take them back. Colonel Perry said that, for the first time, he felt *disgraced* that a detail from his regiment should be obliged to execute such an order."

After witnessing the capture of the rebel works, the regiment landed at Hilton Head, November 9th.

At the opening of 1862, it took part in the capture of Port Royal Ferry, eliciting the highest compliments from General Stevens and Commodore Rogers, commanding naval force co-operating. It was there heavily engaged in building batteries for the reduction of Fort Pulaski, as described in the official report of Brigadier-General Viele — as follows :

“ SIR : I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the troops under my command, in connection with the investment and reduction of Fort Pulaski.

“ The plan of operation assigned to me composed the erection of batteries on the Savannah River, to cut off communication between the Fort and the city of Savannah, from which supplies, ammunition and men were drawn ; and to establish batteries on the islands adjacent to the Fort, against the gorge and left flank, with which, in connection with the batteries on Tybee Island, the Fort could be reduced.

“ The expedition for these purposes was fitted out at Port Royal, and consisted of a detachment of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, a detachment of Volunteer Engineers, a battalion of the Eighth Maine Regiment, the Sixth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, the Forty-eighth New York Volunteers, and a full supply of heavy ordnance and intrenching tools. A full reconnoissance and report had previously been made by Lieutenant J. H. Wilson, Topographical Engineers, of the water communications with the Savannah river, by which it was developed that the rebels had sunk the hull of a brig, securely fixed in its position by means of heavy piles, in what is known as “ Wall’s Cut,” an artificial channel connecting Wright river, one of the outlets of the Savannah, with Bull river, which last, by its connection, forms a direct communication with the harbor of Port Royal, thus serving as a thoroughfare between that harbor and Savannah.

“ The removal of this hull was the first thing to be accomplished, and was intrusted to Major O. L. Beard, Forty-eighth New York Volunteers, who, with the aid of a company of the Volunteer Engineers, and by means of mechanical appliances suggested by his own ingenuity, succeeded, after three weeks of unremitting night labor, and in close proximity to the rebel forces, in removing the

piles and hulk from the channel, so as to admit of the passage of gun-boats and light-draught steamers.

"This being accomplished, the expedition proceeded to the north end of Dawfuskie Island, at which point a camp and depot were established for operations in the Savannah. Reconnoissances for suitable locations for the batteries were there made, under the superintendence of Captain and Acting Brigadier-General Gilmore, during which the telegraphic communication between Fort Pulaski and Savannah was cut, and the wires, both land and submarine, removed for about the distance of one mile. Venus Point, on Jones Island, on the north side of the Savannah, and the upper end of Long Island, in the Savannah River, were recommended as the most feasible positions to be occupied.

"These islands as well as all others in the river, are merely deposits of soft mud, on sand shoals, always covered at high tide, and overgrown with dark grasses.

"The occupation of points so unfavorable for the erection of batteries, was rendered still more difficult by the presence in the Savannah of a fleet of rebel gunboats, constantly passing and always on the alert.

To have floated the ordnance in the flatboats in which it had been placed, into the Savannah River, would have exposed it to capture by the gunboats; to move it over the swamps seemed almost impossible, while at the same time it would constantly be exposed to view from the river. The alternative was adopted of moving the armament of one battery by hand, at night on shifting tram-ways, across Jones' Island; and this was accomplished on the night of the 11th of February. A drenching storm added to the difficulties—the men often sinking to their waists in the marsh, and the guns sometimes slipping from the tram-ways. By morning the guns were in position on the river, and the next day resisted, with unfinished platforms, and without cover, an attack from the rebel gunboats, disabling and driving them off. Three days after, another battery was erected on Bird Island, in the Savannah, under cover of the battery on Jones' Island. Bird Island was selected in preference to the upper end of Long Island, as affording a more uninterrupted command of the south channel of the river.

"Since the erection of the batteries, the works have been completed on both islands, the one on Jones Island being called

Fort Vulcan, and that on Bird Island, Battery Hamilton; and although the material of which they are composed (mud, highly saturated with water,) is of the most unfavorable description, they are both creditable specimens of field-works, and evidence the great labor and perseverance of the troops, under the most trying circumstances—the fatigue parties always standing in water twenty-four hours.” * * *

After the surrender of Fort Pulaski, General Hunter assigned the Forty-eighth to garrison duty in the fort. Here on the 16th of June, Colonel Perry, in giving some directions, and while speaking, dropped dead of apoplexy. He was mourned by every “man in the ranks of the Forty-eighth with a grief only known to those who lose at one blow a friend and father.” On the 30th of September, the left wing of the regiment, under Colonel Barton, by order of Major-General Mitchel, sailed up to Bluffton, S. C., and, without meeting resistance destroyed the extensive salt works of the enemy at that point. On the next day, a detachment, under Captain Lent, with a detachment of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, moved up the Savannah river and shelled a battery at Cranston’s Bluff and a picket at the “Needles.”

In the latter part of October, part of the regiment sailed with an expedition to Mackay’s Point, at the junction of the Broad and Pocotaligo, twenty-five miles from Hilton Head, to destroy the track and trestle-work bridges of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

Colonel Barton reports:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report my share in the recent operations against the Charleston and Savannah railroad. In accordance with orders from General Mitchel, received on the evening of the 20th inst., I left this port at 8 o’clock A. M. on the 21st inst. with three hundred men of the Forty-eighth New York Volunteers and fifty men of the Third Rhode Island Artillery (the latter under command of Captain John H. Gould), with three days’ cooked and seven days’ uncooked rations, on board the armed transport Planter.

“On arriving at Hilton Head, I received instructions as to my number in the line of the fleet, and was also directed to report to Brigadier-General Brannan—who commanded the expedition—on reaching Mackay’s Point, for further orders.

"Soon after daylight on the morning of the 22d, I reported to General Brannan, on board the Ben Deford, and was directed by him to proceed with my command up the Coosahatchie river, as near to the town of that name as I might deem practicable, and, disembarking under cover of the gun-boats, which were to accompany me, to move toward the town, and, if possible, reach the Charleston and Savannah railroad and destroy it at that point, and the bridge on it, over the Coosahatchie.

"I was fully instructed, however, not to hazard too much in order to accomplish the above, but if opposed by a force at all superior, to fall back under cover of the fleet.

"There was some delay in starting, arising from the gun-boats being well to the rear, which I improved in borrowing from Commander Steedman, on board the flag-ship Paul Jones, a twelve-pound Dahlgren boat howitzer and fifty-two rounds of ammunition, which proved of great service to me, and for which I desire to return my thanks. I was also furnished, by General Brannan's order, with fifty men from the New-York State Volunteer Engineers, under command of Captain Eaton, provided with the necessary implements for cutting the railroad, etc.

"We were soon under way, and had proceeded some three miles up the river, when the gun-boats turned around and came back, in compliance, as I am informed, with an order from the flag-ship. I, however, continued on my course in the Planter, meanwhile signaling to the flag-officer for at least one gun-boat, in reply to which he kindly sent two, namely: the Patroon and the Marblehead, which followed after the lapse of a few minutes. The river at this point was very narrow and winding, but the water in most places was over twelve feet in depth at low tide.

"I found no difficulty, therefore, in reaching a point two miles distant from Coosahatchie, but it now being almost dead low tide, further progress by water was rendered impossible by the Planter running aground. Throwing a few shells in the woods, I disembarked, with my infantry and engineers, as expeditiously as possible, taking with me the boat-howitzer referred to above, in charge of Captain Gould, Third Rhode Island Artillery, and a detachment of twelve of his men. The swampy nature of the ground rendered landing difficult, but losing no time, I advanced toward the main road, sending a request to the officer in command of

the Patroon, the gun-boat nearest me, and a mile and a half astern, to cover the road in my rear as I advanced.

"I should state here that both of the gun-boats were unfortunately aground, and were thus prevented from taking a position nearer to the Planter. My advance reported squads of cavalry in sight as the main body entered the road, which it did at right angles to the point of disembarkation. The road proved to be an excellent one, hard and firm, and evidently repaired but an hour or two before, the dirt being still fresh, and the tracks upon it showed plainly that artillery, infantry, and cavalry had just passed over it. I continued my advance toward the town, driving in the enemy's pickets and skirmishing the country as thoroughly as possible.

"When about one mile from the village the whistle of a locomotive was heard. I was informed by the contraband who had been furnished as a guide, that it was the dirt-train which always passed at that hour, and which he said was well on its way to Savannah. A few moments, however, proved that he had misinformed me, for when the main body arrived at a point within a few hundred yards of the town, and when the skirmishers had already reached the railroad track and telegraph line, the train was heard and seen rapidly coming down the road. I quickly placed my battalion in position, and as the train approached I directed a heavy and rapid fire upon it with grape, and canister, and musketry. This fire was very destructive.

"The train consisted of eight cars, six of which were platforms crowded with men, the two box-cars filled with officers. There were also two light field-pieces on board. Many were seen to fall at the first fire (among them the engineer), and twenty-five or thirty jumped from the train, most of whom were maimed or killed; the rest, with one exception, betaking themselves to the woods and swamps on the other side of the track. We carried away or destroyed here about thirty stands of arms, mostly rifles, and secured one officer's sword and cap, and a stand of silk colors belonging to the "Whippy Swamp Guards." We left a number of the enemy's dead and wounded on the track. We have since learned from the Savannah papers of the 24th and 25th, that among the killed at this point was Major Harrison, of the Eleventh Georgia regiment, which regiment, with the Guards named above, were on the train. Immediately after the train had passed, Cap-

tain Eaton, by my directions set vigorously at work tearing up the railroad track, and continued thus until the retreat was sounded.

"After this occurrence I concluded, if possible, to push rapidly into the town and attack the troops, while in the confusion of disembarking. I had proceeded but a short distance, however, before I came in full view of the enemy's forces, advantageously posted on the other side of the public road bridge, between that and the railroad bridge. They were flanked on the left by the river, and on their right by a thick swamp, with three pieces of artillery commanding the bridge. They immediately opened fire upon us with their artillery and infantry, fortunately for us, however, firing too high. I fired a few rounds in return, when, as it was now nearly night, and the enemy's re-enforcements above were double my entire force, I marched slowly back to my boats. During my retreat, the skirmishers frequently observed and encountered small bodies of the enemy's cavalry, who were, however, easily driven off.

"I directed Captain Eaton, of the engineers, to destroy the bridge on the road in my rear, which he did thoroughly, thus in a measure hindering the pursuit. The enemy, however, made his appearance and attacked us with infantry and artillery several times during my embarkation, but in each instance we drove them off with serious loss, as they were directly under the guns of the Planter and Patroon.

As soon as the steamer again floated we returned to Mackay's Point, by order of General Brannan, and thence by way of Hilton Head to this port. * * * It affords me great pleasure to state that every officer and man of my command behaved, during the day, in the most commendable manner, evincing only a desire to meet the enemy, and regret at the necessity of a retreat.

"Major Green, Acting Lieutenant-Colonel, and Acting Major, Captain Strickland, Forty-eighth New York Volunteers, were especially useful. * * *

On the 19th of June the regiment, excepting companies "G," and "I," left at Pulaski, was ordered to St. Helena Island and there brigaded with the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, Third New Hampshire, Ninth Maine, and "*Les Enfants Perdus*," "Lost Children" or "Independent Battalion," under General Strong. July 5th, it landed at Folly Island and thence, on the 10th and 11th,

took part in the assault on Morris Island, described as follows: "On the evening of the 8th July, our regiment was ordered to march to Pawnee landing on Folly Island, where we were to embark in surf-boats to land on Morris Island. After marching over there, we found there were not boats enough to carry us, and marched back to camp, arriving just before daylight. The evening of the 9th, we started again for the landing; the rest of our brigade embarked before us and left boats enough for four companies of our regiment, who started under Lieutenant-Colonel Green. The remainder of us marched to the upper end of the Island and lay down behind the batteries, fronting the batteries on Morris Island. At 6 A. M., the 10th, our batteries opened fire. The rebels replied lively and the shot and shell came in very unpleasant proximity to our ears. After firing about an hour and a half, several of the guns were silenced, and our brigade was ordered to land and charge; the boys pulled with a will, and just then the rebels opened a tremendous fire on the boats; one boat was cut in two and one man had his leg carried away; none of them were drowned, however. The Sixth Connecticut volunteers, Colonel Chatfield, were the first to land. The detachment of our regiment should have landed last, but owing to some delay in the Second regiment, General Strong asked if our boys would land next, which they were only too glad to do, and in about three minutes away went the boys across the marsh, double quick. The Sixth carried the batteries, and our boys the rifle-pits. Captain Lent, our senior Captain, acting Major, was killed first, by a sharp-shooter. (One rebel Captain after the fight, said he posted five sharp-shooters to kill Captain Lent, mistaking him for a general.) The batteries are very strong and could never have been taken except by storm. As soon as the flag was planted on the first range of batteries, we crossed over and dashed up to the rescue, and carried the whole line to within two miles of battery Bee. The boys were then completely exhausted, for they had no rest the night before, so we halted." * * * "Lieutenant-Colonel Green had his scabbard shot in two, two balls through his blouse, and his hat was carried away by a cannon ball. We have captured seven rifled guns and three mortars, beside a large quantity of small arms and ammunition, sixty prisoners beside the wounded, who are numerous." The regiment lost fifty-two killed and wounded.

The services of the Forty-eighth, during the fearful days following, and the ever memorable assault of the 18th of July, upon Fort Wagner, are vividly described by a participant, writing to a Brooklyn journal.

"*July 11th, 6 o'clock*—Sharp firing on James Island from both sides; at tattoo we are in camp, in line of battle, the Forty-eighth sleeping on the ground without blankets, all armed and equipped.

"*July 13th*—Our troops have been under shell fire all day and part of the night, from Sumter. One of our men was killed by a shell. Our regiment in great danger all day. Hills covered with men—mortars and siege pieces brought forward. Evening. The Forty-eighth advances in the entrenchments. Men tired and exhausted—heavy fatigue work continually. In the night our pickets were driven in; also company C, which had just relieved company B. It was dark, but we soon understood the matter, and pitched into the rebels, driving them back and taking a number of their men prisoners, and thus preserving a battery of General Gilmore's, then nearly completed; company B, (Captain Elefving) occupying the advance picket ditch, near Wagner, which the company had held for some time during the night.

"All the next day sharp-shooters busy on both sides—at one time four bullets struck quite near me at the same time almost. It was an ugly picket-fight, watching for heads. The camp was severely shelled from Sumter until about noon. Their favorite pieces taken from the Keokuk burst, they having overcharged them, and I watched the shell whizzing over our camp through the air, reaching near Folly Island, a distance of about five miles. The previous shells had burst almost in the tent of General Strong and the Forty-eighth, which regiment he liked and preferred to keep near his quarters. Fortunately, no one was even hurt by these threatening fragments of destruction, which fell all around.

"*July 15th.*—Firing on both sides while batteries were being built, or finished—sharp cannonading on James Island with our gun-boats—men still in the intrenchments.

"*July 16th.*—Work of mounting guns progressing—expect to be completed to-night—our camp shelled for a good part of the day—gun-boats reply at intervals.

"*Midnight.*—Thunder, lightning, wind, rain and grease light—down in a hole with fleas, reptiles and wet sand; by the side of a knoll, in a beautiful spot of that lovely and attractive place spoken

of so often during the rebellion, I am writing with a lead pencil, in an old secesh, mouldy, ugly and torn tent.

"*July 17th, Night.*—Thunder, lightning and rain. We are working by companies and regiments, conveying ammunition, shell and shot under the guns of secesh—very laborious work. The sea is lined with marines in small boats, sounding and watching the rebel forts.

"*July 18th*—This morning, the Forty-eighth Regiment came into camp, wet through, and completely used up after all these days and nights of excitement and hard work. They had one ration of whisky, and secured a few hours sleep, when the regiment was ordered to move to the front, in line of battle. The batteries and navy had already opened, and were directing their fire at Fort Wagner, when suddenly Fort Sumter and other well-known rebel strongholds were all speaking by the cannon's loud voice.

"It was a grand sight for us to witness. About 5 or 6 o'clock P. M. we received a ration of whisky, having had but little to eat during the day. All around us, as far as the eye could see, was one swarm of shell flying and exploding. As evening drew near, the breeze of the sea fanned us a little, when we started double-quick up the beach for Fort Wagner. Cheers were given the Forty-eighth by other regiments; General Strong riding along without hat or cap, noticing us as if it might be for the last time—but it was a brave and honest expression of hope for victory. We heartily cheered the General, and on we went, under a severe shelling from Sumter, from which place we could be seen and our motive understood. When within a few yards of Fort Wagner, volley followed volley, and the Minie-balls took down our men, while we, in turn, aimed at the heads of Secesh. A steady battle was now the work; the shades of night overtook us, and the fight grew more desperate, our men falling, but steadily gaining, crossing the moat over the first ditch, and on the parapet with our colors. Colonel Barton was wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel Green (of Troy, N. Y.) killed while driving his knife into a secesh gun; General Strong wounded—but on they come to the slaughter! Our men are in close action, and two bayonets were run through a rebel Colonel, who boldly came out in the night, endeavoring to rally his men to "Glory," as he remarked. Private Burnett, of Company K, took the rebel's sword and brought it from the battle-ground.

"Now was the 'tug of war.' The —— played on us the same trick they had previously done on the same ground with the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania. It seems hard to go back on any regiment that has anything to do in this war, but so very important to us was the capture of Fort Wagner—so plainly was it to be seen that it involved nothing less than the fall of Charleston, that any regiment which failed to support a storming party already grasping the prize, should receive the worst of censure. Our men were being taken prisoners, and in turn we were taking them. It was a hand-to-hand fight. I was taken prisoner and escaped the same night. On my way back, a shell from Sumter exploded, probably between two or three feet of my face, and from that instant I have not been able to write until this day (July 29th)—not knowing anything until the next day about eleven o'clock, when I was brought off the battle-ground by two privates of another regiment, who, in the excitement of the hour, took me to be a rebel. The One Hundredth New York, by some mistake, fired into our regiment, doing us much injury. Glass bottles, nails, hand grenades, grape, and canister, explosive bullets, buckshot, and small pigeon-shot, were used against us; and it can be proved that chain-shot was used—a piece being brought off by our men. South Carolina will break the law of nations, and break her own neck.

"In closing, I must add that but few of the old Forty-eighth (Perry) volunteers are now left. It was a short work of death. But the rebels say, that the Forty-eighth did not fight like men, but like tigers, and also that no short contest, since the war, has equaled the desperate charge on the night of the 18th of July at Fort Wagner."

The first brigade lost General Strong, and every commissioned officer above Major, killed and wounded. The Forty-eighth, deprived of its Colonel, wounded, and its Lieutenant-Colonel killed; more than decimated under the fire of foe and friend, and unsupported, was at length reluctantly compelled to retreat, and, amid darkness and din and death, to fight its way out of the fort and back to its intrenchments. The total of casualties in the eight companies engaged, was 243, 13 officers and 230 men.

A single incident, out of not a few, illustrating the courage and fortitude of the Forty-eighth, may be cited. While engaged in constructing works, a detachment was detailed by General Seymour to mount some heavy mortars at a point very near Fort

Wagner. As the force was going down the beach, General Seymour said to them, "now, men, we have got the enemy pretty well cowed—let us show them we are not afraid of them; we will mount these mortars right before their eyes." The men gave a shout, and dragged the mortars, one by one, to their positions, and mounted them. General Seymour had the men formed in line, and thus complimented them: "My brave men, you have done well; this is the first time I have ever seen heavy mortars mounted directly under a hot fire from an enemy's fort, in broad daylight, and I give you the praise due for your coolness and bravery."

Early in August, 1863, the regiment, Major D. W. Strickland, commanding, landed at St. Augustine and established itself there. In December, 1863, January, 1864, three hundred and fifty men re-enlisted as veteran volunteers.

In February, 1864, it took part in the bloody battle of Olustee, as noticed in the sketch of the Forty-seventh, losing two officers and 212 men, killed, wounded and missing.

On the 10th of March, 1864, with the brigade under Colonel Barton, it left Jacksonville, proceeded to, and occupied Pilatka.

In May, 1864, it joined General Butler's army at Bermuda Hundred, with the Forty-seventh, and participated in the movements and engagements already noted in the sketch of that regiment.

In the battle before Petersburg, July 30th, the brave young Major Swartwout, just promoted to his majority, and leading the regiment, was instantly killed. The part borne by the regiment in the engagement at Deep Bottom, August 15-16, is thus described by a participant: "Contrary to our expectations, we received orders, on the 13th, to prepare for a move. As usual, conjecture was at work determining our destination, but no one knew anything. Many thought of Washington, but I could not think we were needed there, and was not surprised, on the night of the 13th, when the column took the direction of Deep Bottom. We marched all night, and during the most of the next day lay in reserve, while General Terry's division did the fighting. It was time for them to take our place, for they have been at Bermuda Hundred during the whole of the campaign. They were quite successful—drove the rebels, and captured quite a number of prisoners. In the afternoon, General Grant came along, and we had a

good opportunity of viewing him and examining his 'points,' &c. I was disappointed. A plain man of medium height, plainly dressed, well fed, but without military carriage or marked features. As he walked, his shoulders drooped like a man accustomed to the plow. Very quiet and reserved in his manner, with the inevitable cigar, puffing in a slow, quiet way. Before his arrival I had thought this an unimportant move, but his presence, with other general officers, determined me that we were engaged in an important enterprise. That afternoon we moved, but did not engage. The sun was intensely hot, and not a breath of air was stirring, and it told upon the men. I witnessed one of the most pitiable sights that has come under my observation during the war. Nearly a third of our brigade, officers and men, were carried to the rear overcome with the heat. Men dropped down by groups like dead men, and it seemed as if none would be left. A slight shower saved those that remained. A battery was captured near us without opposition. That night we were out in the rain under arms, without shelter. The next morning we moved farther to the right several miles, and finally halted and remained until next day, still held in reserve. The fighting during that day was heavy all around us.

"The following day we moved, and an assault having been determined on we were moved to the front. Double-quick was the word, and double-quick it was, with a will. Through the woods, across ravines, out to the rebel works on the right by file into line, through the slashing — cheering and rushing forward. I never saw the Forty-eighth behave so well before. There were but few of us, only five officers beside myself, and little more than a hundred men; but every officer a good officer, and every man a good man; everything done coolly and in order; the line as straight as if on parade. It was a good sight. All this time we were under fire, and our brigade was on the extreme left of the line held by us. We lay in the intrenchments nearly twenty minutes. The rebels all the while were working up to us, and in a short time the regiment on our left gave way and left us, but our regiment remained fast. The men did nobly. I cannot express to you the admiration I have for them. Quiet and cool, as obedient as if in camp, they did not move until their left and right were uncovered, and then they had to go. When I turned away from the works, two rebel flags were planted within sight, not fifty yards away. The line

was lost, and the men rushed to the rear in masses. Many a poor fellow was shot, and left in the ravine or woods. I thank God that I was spared. Two officers and six men were shot in the works, within four feet of where I lay. Another officer, Lieut. Sears, was mortally wounded getting out. Lieut. Hutchinson had been carried out in the early part of the action, sun-struck. That evening, on picket, Captain Taylor was wounded, and, of the six who went into the action, I alone was left. I felt alone; not an officer with me; fifty of my men killed or wounded, and the others scattered so that I could only collect about thirty men on picket and around the colors. I felt the situation and the sense of loneliness was terribly oppressive. I was at the same time sick and exhausted with loss of sleep, wet through with rain and perspiration, and scarcely able to stand. Twice during the action I nearly fainted with the heat. The next morning the pickets were withdrawn, and that day we came here. That night, too, I was out on picket with my regiment. Since then I have rested one night, and have partially recovered from the fatigue of the past few days. Another has been added to that long list of sad reverses of the Army of the Potomac. Now I hope my work is done. So did poor Lieut. Tantiem, who was killed at my side. I do not feel discouraged or disheartened, but feel that my work is done, and now I wish to go home, where duty calls me. Lieut. Tantiem's body was left on the field. Lieut. Sears was buried at the hospital, as was Captain D'Arcy. Captain Taylor and Adjutant Seaward, I am happy to feel, are not mortally wounded."

On the 21st of September, the Forty-eighth, its original enlistment having expired, arrived, 128 strong, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Coan, in Brooklyn. Under escort of the Twenty-third regiment militia, Colonel Pratt, it marched to Montague Hall, where it was welcomed by Aldermen Van Buren, Norton, Belknap, Auditor Faron and Street Commissioner Nodyne. Responses were made to the welcoming addresses, by Colonel Barton, Lieutenant-Colonel Coan, Colonel Pratt, Reverend Doctor Strickland, former Chaplain, and the old, steadfast and munificent patron of the regiment, L. B. Wyman, Esq. On the 24th, the regiment was paid and mustered out.

The Forty-eighth, of re-enlisted men and recruits, on the field, under command of Colonel Coan, from December, 1864, participated in the capture of Fort Fisher, Wilmington and Raleigh. It

remained on duty at Raleigh till mustered out, September 1st, 1865, and then returned home.

NUMBER OF RECRUITS RECEIVED INTO THE REGIMENT, ON THE FIELD.

Place,	Date.	No.
Washington, D. C.,	September, 1861	20
Fort Pulaski, Ga.,	September, 1862	150
Hilton Head, S. C.,	October, 1863	150
do do	January, 1864	60
do do	January, 1864	*150
Gloucester Point, Va.,	April, 1864	25
Chapin's Farm, Va.,	October, 1864	60
Federal Point, N. C.,	February, 1865	210
Wilmington, N. C.,		183
Total,		1,008

SUMMARY OF ENGAGEMENTS AND CASUALTIES.

Place.	Date.	Killed & Wounded.	
		Officers.	Men.
Hilton Head, S. C.,	November, 1861	...	.....
Port Royal Ferry,	January, 1862	...	.....
Fort Pulaski, Ga., batteries before,	April, 1862	...	.....
Pocotaligo, S. C.,	October, 1862	...	.....
Morris Island, S. C.,	July 10th, 1863	1	52
Fort Wagner,	July 18th, 1863	13	230
Bluffton, S. C., raids on,	1863-4	...	1
Olustee, Fla.,	Feb'y 20th, 1864	2	212
Chester Hill, Va.,	May 7th, 1864	...	39
Drury's Bluff and on skirmish line,	May 16, 20, 1864	3	80
Coal Harbor, Va.,	June 1st, 1864	6	75
Petersburg, Va.,	June 30th, 1864	1	29
do and Mine explosion,	July, 1864	2	37
do	August 14th, 1864	1	3
do	August 16th, 1864	4	50
Chapin's Farm,	September, 1864	1	2
do	October 7th, 1864	1	.....
Fort Fisher, N. C.,	January 15th, 1865	3	11
Wilmington, N. C.,	Feb'y 21st, 1865	1	15
Raleigh, N. C.,	April, 1865	...	.....
Total,		39	817

CASUALTIES FROM JANUARY 1st, 1864, TO SEPTEMBER 1st, 1865.

Mustered out with the regiment,	Officers, 36	Enlisted Men, 832
Killed in battle,	do 12	do 105
Died of wounds,	do 4	do 71
Deaths by disease,	do 1	do 130
Honorably discharged,	do 57	do 464
Dishonorably discharged,	do 4	do —
Discharged for disability,	do 5	do 153
Missing in action,	do —	do 21
Deserted,	do —	do 260
Cashiered,	do 1	do —
Resigned,	do 18	do —
Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps,	do —	do 48

* From Second Battalion.

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT, INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Forty-ninth Regiment Infantry, New York State Volunteers, or "Second Buffalo Regiment," was organized at Buffalo, by Colonel, afterward Brigadier-General D. D. Bidwell, in the fall of 1861. Its several companies were recruited principally thus:

Co. A, in Chautauqua County,		by Captain Henry N. Marsh.
Co. B, in Erie	do	do John F. E. Ploystead.
Co. C, in Westchester	do	do Charles H. Palmer.
Co. D, in Erie	do	do William F. Wheeler.
Co. E, in Erie	do	do Reuben B. Heacock.
Co. F, in Erie	do	do Erasmus W. Haines.
Co. G, in Chautauqua	do	do Jeremiah C. Drake.
Co. H, in Niagara	do	do Charles H. Moss.
Co. I, in Chautauqua	do	do { Russelas Dickinson, Erastus D. Holt.
Co. K, in Chautauqua	do	do Alonzo J. Marsh.

OFFICERS, FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Daniel D. Bidwell,	Assistant Surgeon, William W. Potter,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Wm. C. Alberger,	Chaplain, H. Benson,
Major, George W. Johnson,	Adjutant, Wm. Ballymore,
Surgeon, James A. Hall,	Quartermaster, Henry D. Tillinghast.

Special Orders No. 397, September 18, 1861, accepted and numbered the regiment; assigned to it, in lieu of an incomplete company merged with other companies, the "Fremont Rifles" of New York. Captain Palmer, as Company "C"; and appointed field officers as above. The regiment was mustered into the United States service, September 18th.

The State issued to the regiment 846 United States percussion muskets, model 1842 (cal. 69) smooth, 15,000 ball cartridges, 25,000 percussion caps, 100 common and 18 wall tents.

Governor Morgan, on behalf of the State, presented the regiment, before its departure for the seat of war, with a national flag. The ladies of Buffalo and the Hon. Wm. Fargo presented a second national banner, in the spring of 1862. A regimental banner was presented to the Forty-ninth Battalion, at Bucksville Junction, in April, 1865.

In obedience to Special Orders No. 398, September 20, 1861, the Forty-ninth proceeded on the same day to Washington.

It was first brigaded with the Thirty-third and Seventy-ninth New York and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, under Colonel Stevens, as the Third Brigade of General W. F. Smith's Division. In October, the Seventy-ninth New York was detached, and the Seventy-

seventh New York took the place of the Eighty-sixth New York, which had taken the place of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, detached, and General Davidson took command of the brigade.

In March 1862, the brigade, composed of the Thirty-third, Forty-ninth and Seventy-seventh New York and the Seventh Maine, with the division, was assigned to General Keyes, Fourth Corps. On the formation of the Sixth Corps in May, 1862, it was assigned to that corps, and, with the same brigade and division, it remained therein throughout its term of service.

On the night of September 27th, the Forty-ninth crossed the river, into Virginia, and took its position in the advance of the army, a position held almost continually thereafter. Its first active service occurred in a skirmish near Lewinsville, October 14th, where several of its men were wounded. It lay in camp near Lewinsville till March 10, 1862, when it moved in the advance toward Manassas, but the evacuation of that point being reported, it marched through Fairfax to Cloud's Mill, near Alexandria. After nine days of almost intolerable exposure and hardships in "Camp Misery," it embarked from Alexandria for the Peninsula.

Landing at Fortress Monroe on the 25th, it, next day, marched to near Warwick, drew up in line of battle, and moved through the woods, but found only traces of the very recent flight of the enemy. On the 27th, it returned and went into camp near Newport News.

On April 4th, the army advanced and took position before Yorktown—the division three miles distant at Lee's Mills—where ensued three days' continuous skirmishing with the enemy. The regiment, with the division, took no part in the assault of the rebel works called the battle of Lee's Mills; but throughout the month it was heavily engaged in building earth-works on the front, under fire by day and danger of attack by night, and amid constant and destructive exposures and hardships. On the morning of May 4th, the Forty-ninth, with its division, crossed the Warwick, to and through the just evacuated works, and began the pursuit of the enemy. At the battle of Williamsburgh, on the 5th, the regiment supported batteries on both the right and left flanks.

About the middle of the month the Sixth Corps was organized, from Franklin's division of the First Corps and Smith's division of the Fourth Corps, under command of General Franklin. On the 23d, the Forty-ninth, Davidson's brigade, Smith's division, supported

the advance of Stoneman's cavalry toward Mechanicsville, but did not engage in the capture of that place, which took place on the next day. Falling back to Gaines' Mills, it lay in camp there until June 5th, when it crossed the Chickahominy, encamped near the enemy's picket line, and again, under burning sun, heavy rains, pestilent miasma, the fire of the enemy by day and his almost unflinching attacks, at night, engaged in throwing up intrenchments.

The regiment took part in the battles of Golden's Farm and Garnet's Farm, June 18th and 26th. Its division covered the retreat of the army to Savage's Station, where, on the 29th, the brigade made a charge which won the compliments of that beloved General of division, "Baldy" Smith. Still covering the retreat, it fought at White Oak Swamp and, supported the right flank in the fearful battle of Malvern Hill, July 1st. On the next day, it reached Harrison's Landing and lay in line of battle all night. The enemy again shelled the camp; the division again advanced and drove him back. Remaining at the Landing six weeks, the Forty-ninth, with its brigade, built a large fort and mounted guns thereon. Here also it shared in the review of the corps by President Lincoln and General McClellan.

On the withdrawal of the army from the Peninsula, the Forty-ninth with its brigade, under Colonel Irwin of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, (General Davidson having been transferred to the Department of the Missouri,) crossed the Chickahominy, marched to Yorktown, Big Bethel, and reached Hampton on the 21st of August. Embarking on the same day, it arrived at Alexandria on the 23d and went into camp near Fort Ellsworth.

The Sixth Corps was ordered, on the 29th, to the support of General Pope, who had for several days been contending with Lee and Jackson. But its advance was so delayed by some inexplicable influences extraneous to itself, that it did not arrive in the field in season to render General Pope the desired aid. On the 31st, it marched back to Fairfax Court House, but next day returned and held Centerville Heights, the Forty-ninth doing picket duty on the field.

On the 1st of September, the regiment, with the corps, returned to Alexandria. It subsequently, during the year, participated in the battles of Crampton's Pass and South Mountain; the famous charge of the corps after the third repulse of Sumner's corps at Antietam;

the review of the corps by President Lincoln at Bakersville; and it protected, with its brigade, the removal of the pontoons, after the retreat of the army at Fredericksburg.

At the opening of the Chancellorsville campaign, the Forty-ninth, Colonel Bidwell, with its (Third) brigade, General Neill; Second Division, General Sedgwick; Sixth Corps, General Hooker, advanced from winter quarters near White Oak Church to Falmouth.

The services of the regiment at Fredericksburg, were thus reported by General Neill:

"I have the honor to report, for the information of the General commanding the division, that, on the night of May 2d, 1863, in obedience to orders, I led my brigade across the pontoon bridge at Mansfield, on the Rappahannock, about three-fourths of a mile below Fredericksburg, posting two regiments, the Thirty-third and Forty-ninth New York, as pickets, in front of the enemy. At twelve o'clock, midnight, my brigade was ordered to march along the Bowling Green road toward Fredericksburg. While waiting to get the word, the enemy attacked the left of my picket line, held by the Forty-ninth New York. The Forty-ninth repulsed them and held their ground."

In the storming of the heights, on the third, the Forty-ninth, with the Twentieth New York, formed the right reserve of the first line of battle.

"On the morning of the 4th of May, the enemy attempted to turn our rear, when I led four regiments of my brigade back toward Fredericksburg and checked them. I must not omit to mention, on the morning of the fourth, a brigade of rebels advanced to take an earth-work near the plank-road, which was then occupied by our troops, when two companies of the Forty-ninth New York, and one company of the Seventh Maine, supported by the Forty-ninth New York, in conjunction with two pieces of Lieutenant Martin's battery, entirely routed the whole brigade, and the three companies of infantry afore-mentioned, capturing two hundred prisoners and the colors of the Fifty-eighth Virginia.

"On the evening of the 4th of May, about 5 o'clock, the whole of Longstreet's corps came up the Richmond road, as re-enforcements, attacking my right and front, massing large numbers of his infantry in the ravines, which were held by their troops. After

losing about one thousand men, I was obliged to retire, my regiments being unable to cope with the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, and fearful lest in the position I then held they would be captured by the enemy piercing our lines in rear, between us and Banks' Ford. * * * The stubborn resistance of my brigade at that time, I believe, enabled the Sixth Corps to recross the Rappahannock at Banks Ford in the night." * *

On the 13th of June, the Forty-ninth, with the corps, withdrew from before Fredericksburg, and moved by forced marches toward Washington, arriving at Fairfax Court House on the 19th; thence moved through Centerville to Bristow Station, where it aided in guarding the passes from the Shenandoah; thence through Drainsville, Edwards' Ferry, Poolesville and Baintown, to Hyattstown. With the corps under General Meade, it moved rapidly through Morrisville, New Market, Mount Airy Station, arriving at Manchester June 29th.

At 5 o'clock P. M., July 2d, the Sixth Corps, after marching 250 miles in less than seven days—on the last day 38 miles under a blazing sun—carrying arms, accoutrements, ammunition and rations for five days—reached the battle-field of Gettysburg. Neill's brigade was sent to the left to support a division of Slocum's corps. The Forty-ninth supported artillery, without loss, though under fire of shells and bullets, withdrawing from the front at 10 o'clock P. M., and remaining in reserve during the remainder of the contest.

On the 5th, it moved in pursuit of the enemy through Fairfield, losing in a skirmish there one killed and five wounded, doing provost duty for two days at Waynesboro, fording the Antietam Creek on the 11th, marching to Funkstown, and, with the brigade, rejoining the corps on the 12th near Hagerstown; took position in line of battle, but, the enemy again retreating, pursued rapidly through Boonestown and Middletown to Berlin. Crossing the Potomac here on the 19th, the division left the corps for reconnoissances, rejoining it in a week later at Rappahannock Ford, four miles from Warrenton, after having pursued the enemy 140 miles south from Gettysburg.

About the middle of September, the regiment marched to Sulphur Springs, crossed the north fork of the Rappahannock, and, after a march of sixteen miles, camped within four miles of Culpepper.

Early in October, the Forty-ninth advanced to Cedar Mountain, returned to Culpepper, crossed the river at Rappahannock Station, and followed the foe to Brandy Station; thence returned and crossed the Rappahannock, marched by way of Warrenton Junction, Kettle Run, Bristow, Manassas Junction, crossed Bull Run at Blackman's Ford, and occupied Centerville October 14th, in advance of Lee's army. On the 17th, pursuit was resumed through Chantilly, Gainesville, New Baltimore, to Warrenton.

November 7th, the corps moved to Rappahannock station, and drew up in line of battle. The brigade, holding the front line of the right, scaled the embankments, and on the second assault, by a hand-to-hand fight, took the fort. The regiment, after witnessing the engagement with Lee's army at Mine Run, went into winter quarters, near Brandy Station, early in December. In the latter part of the month, about 175 of the 230 original members present, re-enlisted for three years or the war, and were furloughed in squads for thirty days. Nearly the whole number would have re-enlisted had not the orders of the War Department, requiring the re-enlistment of three-fourths of all (instead of original) members present, forbidden the regiments returning home in a body to recruit.

The signal incidents of the winter encampment were the great religious revival, the review by General Grant and the Russian Admiral, and the re-organization of the army under General Grant. When it again took the field, the Forty-ninth (Third) brigade was composed of the Forty-third, Forty-ninth, Seventy-seventh and One hundred and twenty-second New York, Seventh Maine, and Sixty-first Pennsylvania regiments, under General Neill; General Getty commanding the second division, and General Sedgwick the Sixth corps.

May 4th, 1864, the Forty-ninth, with the corps, broke camp at Brandy Station, crossed the river at Germania Ford, and in the Wilderness, on the 5th and 6th instant, with its brigade under Colonel Bidwell in the first line of battle on the right, bore the heaviest assaults for thirty hours of overwhelming forces. On the evening of the 6th, the corps took the breastworks, the brigade holding the right flank, and at midnight received the last desperate but vain assault of the foe. At Spottsylvania, and throughout the carnival of death which continued till June 5th, the regiment participated in the glorious deeds and terrible losses of its command. Leaving Brandy Station 384 strong, it lost at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania,

North Anna and Coal Harbor, 61 killed, 155 wounded and 35 missing. Among the killed were Adjutant Hause; Captain Ploystead, company B; Captain Wiggins, company C; Captain Hickmott, company F; Captain Terry, company G, and Lieutenants Valentine and Preston. Major Ellis, while leading the regiment in a daring charge, received wounds from which he died in August. On the 12th of June, crossing the Chickahominy, the corps advanced to Charles City on the James; crossed the river on the 16th and on the 17th the division relieved Brooks' division of the Eighteenth Corps before Petersburg. The brigade occupied the front line of rifle pits on the 22d, but the army having failed to take the city by surprise, the regiment proceeded to Reams Station to cut the Weldon railroad.

In July, when Early threatened the Capital, the old Sixth hastened to Washington, arriving there on the 11th, to the joyful relief of friends and fearful surprise of foes. The part borne by the Forty-ninth and by the Third Brigade in the engagement of the next day, is thus described by the eloquent writer of "Three Years in the Sixth Corps:" * * * "The brave Colonel Bidwell and his brave brigade marched past the Fort [Stevens] into the valley beyond, the President, the members of his Cabinet and the ladies praising the hardy, soldierly bearing of the men as they passed. They formed in two lines of battle, in rear of the skirmish line of the First Brigade, the Seventy-seventh New York, on the right of the line, then the Seventh Maine, and then the Forty-ninth, the Forty-third New York, Sixty-first Pennsylvania, and One Hundred and Twenty-second New York forming the second line. The advance line was in charge of Colonel French [of the Seventy-seventh].

"According to preconcerted arrangements, Colonel Bidwell was to signify to General Wright, who remained in the fort, his readiness for the attack by a signal from the new flag of the Seventy-seventh, which had not yet been baptized in battle; then the great guns in the fort were to open a storm of shells upon the rebel position, especially upon a house behind which and in which numbers of rebels had all day found refuge; then General Wright was to signal from the fort the command to advance and the brigade was to rush to the charge. Thus with a perfect understanding on the part of all concerned, the brigade took its place.

"The flag of the Seventy-seventh waved the signal of readiness, the heavy ordnance in the fort sent volley after volley of thirty-two pound shells howling over the heads of our men into the midst of the rebels, and through the house where so many of them had found shelter, and then, at the command of Sedgwick's "men of iron," the brave fellows started forward. They reached and passed the skirmishers, and the white puffs of smoke and the sharp crack from their rifles became more and more frequent, first the rattle of an active skirmish, and then the continuous roar of a musketry battle.

"In magnificent order, and with light steps, they ran forward, up the ascent, through the orchard, through the little grove on the right, over the rail fence, up to the road, making straight for the first objective point, the frame house in front. The rebels at first stood their ground, then gave way before the impetuous charge.

"The President, the members of his Cabinet, and the ladies, as well as military officers in the fort, and the crowd of soldiers and citizens, who had gathered about it to witness the fight, watched with breathless interest the gallant advance, as our boys pushed forward, keeping their line of battle perfect, except when, now and then, some regiment, having the advantage of ground, in its eagerness got a little in advance of others, until they saw the rebels take to flight. Then the crowd at the fort rent the air with exultant cheers, and, as the boys reached the house, the people were wild with excitement, shouting and clapping their hands, leaping and dancing with joy.

"But the rebels did not yield without resistance. They met our men bravely, and, though forced to seek safety in flight, turned and poured their volleys into the ranks of the pursuers.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, commanding the Forty-ninth, a brave man, who had never shrunk from danger, and who had shared all the varied fortunes of the brigade since its organization, fell mortally wounded. * * * *

"At the summit of the ascent the Confederates were strengthened by their second line of battle, and here they made a stout resistance; but even this position they were forced to abandon in haste, and as darkness closed in upon the scene, our men were left as victors in possession of the ground lately occupied by the rebels, having driven their adversaries more than a mile.

"The Vermont Brigade now came to the relief of the boys who had so gallantly won the field, and the Third Brigade returned at midnight to the bivouac (near Fort De Russey) it had left in the morning. But not all returned. Many of those brave fellows who went with such alacrity into the battle had fallen to rise no more. In the orchard, in the road, about the frame house and upon the summit, where the rebels had made so determined a resistance, their forms were stretched upon the green sward and on the dusty road, stiff and cold. Many more had come to the hospital severely injured, maimed for life or mortally wounded.

"The little brigade, numbering only a thousand men when it went into action, had lost two hundred and fifty of its number. The commanding officer of every regiment in the brigade was either killed or wounded."

"The Forty-ninth lost, besides its commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson (killed), twenty-one killed and wounded."

The Sixth Corps, General Getty commanding, and two divisions of the Nineteenth Corps, now constituting a new army under General Wright, began the pursuit of the enemy, by the way of Tennallytown, Potomac Cross Roads, Poolesville, Ball's Bluff, Leesburg, Loudon County, to Snicker's Gap; then returned by Leesburg, Drainsville, Lewinsville, Langley, to Tennallytown. On the 26th of July, the corps again moved to the Shenandoah, marching day and night, by Frederick, Jefferson, Knoxville, Newton, Sandy Hook and Harper's Ferry, arriving at Halltown on the evening of the 29th. Thence it was, without rest, the next day ordered back in haste to Frederick, Early's raid upon Chambersburg having been reported. At length, after so many days and nights of forced marches, the corps made a brief halt at Buckeyes-town, five miles from Frederick. Here occurred the death and burial of the brave and beloved Major Ellis, of the Forty-ninth, described in the able work, above quoted, as follows:

"Among the most energetic and brave officers of our Third Brigade, was Major Ellis, of the Forty-ninth New York. He had been wounded at Spottsylvania, while leading a charge against the enemy at the terrible 'angle.' A ramrod had passed through his left arm, and bruised his chest near the heart. He was taken to Fredericksburg, from whence he went to Washington, and thence home. Returning to his command before he had fully recovered, he was advised by medical officers not to attempt any

severe duty. But being detailed to the staff of General Russell, commanding the First Division, he at once resumed active military duties. On these recent marches, the Major, weary of inaction, had taken command of a body of men who acted as additional provost-guard to the division. In this position he had exhibited his usual energy, though it was thought by some he executed his duties with too great severity. Ever since receiving his wound he had complained of severe neuralgic pains in the region of the heart. Except that his pain was slightly more acute than usual, the Major retired to his tent on the night of the 3d, in his accustomed health. In the morning he sent his servant from the tent for a moment, and when the man returned the Major was dead. An autopsy was made by the writer of these pages, in the presence of about twenty of his professional brethren. A sharp splinter of bone from one of the ribs was found with its acute point piercing vital organs.

"The funeral display was the most imposing ever witnessed in any corps of the Army of the Potomac.

"The remains were laid in state in a large tent near General Russell's head-quarters, wrapped in a silken flag, and the tent itself was draped with the Stars and Stripes. Presently the Major's regiment, the Forty-ninth New York, came as mourners, unarmed, and formed in two ranks, facing each other, near the tent. Then the Chaplain of the Forty-ninth led in a short religious service, very appropriate and very impressive, while the whole of the First Division was being formed in two parallel lines facing each other, and about eighty paces apart. The service over, a regiment of heavy artillery came to act as escort. The remains, inclosed in a rude coffin, wrapped in the flag under which he had so often fought, were placed in an ambulance, and the funeral cortege began its slow march through the long lines of sun-burned veterans who stood on either side. First in the procession was the escort, the muskets of the men reversed, preceded by a band playing a solemn dirge. Then the ambulance, with the remains, the Major's hat, coat and sword lying upon the coffin; then his riderless horse, saddled and bridled, and led by a servant; then the regiment as mourners; and, finally, General Russell and the staff of the First Division, with the division flag, and the staff of the three brigades of the division, and our Third Brigade, Second Division, each with its flag, with a large concourse of officers, personal friends of him whose remains were thus honored.

"As the cortege proceeded with slow steps between the lines of soldiers, they stood with arms presented, and the colors of the regiments drooped as the procession passed. Thus attended, the remains were conveyed to the railroad station, three miles distant, where they were placed on board a train for Washington."

Early in August, the Sixth Corps was temporarily assigned to the new "Middle Military Division" under command of General Sheridan. On the 5th, it again moved, proceeding to Monocacy Junction, thence by cars to Harper's Ferry and Halltown, and onward, till on the 13th it set its pickets at one end of Strasburg, those of the enemy holding the other. On the 16th, it fell back to Opequan creek, near Charlestown, where, on the 21st, the enemy opened fire upon it; the Forty-ninth, which had seventy-five men on the skirmish line, losing eight killed and wounded. On the next day it fell back again to Halltown, but not being attacked, moved thence to Berryville. On September 17th, the three years' term of the Forty-ninth expiring, eighty-nine veterans, under Major Breeze, returned to Buffalo. Arriving there on the 20th inst., they were received with distinguished honor and mustered out.

At this time about 1,550 names had appeared on the rolls of the regiment. The 410 members remaining were consolidated into four companies, and, under Lieutenant-Colonel Erastus D. Holt, assigned to the old Third Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps, as the Forty-ninth Battalion. The battalion took part in the terrible battle and glorious victory of Opequan creek, September 19th, also in the splendid engagement at Fisher Hill, September 21st, 22d. Bidwell's brigade here captured six guns of the sixteen taken from the enemy. At the battle of Cedar Creek, on the 19th of October, the corps, in reserve near Middleton, checked the advance of the enemy, who was driving the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps, and then at the order of Sheridan, just arrived in hot haste from Martinsburgh, charged and routed the foe. The battalion lost thirty-seven killed, wounded and missing, and their former beloved Colonel, General Bidwell.

With its brigade, under Colonel French, the battalion returned to Winchester, and in December to Washington; thence to the front, before Petersburg, where the brigade, under the fire of nine of the rebel guns and against heavy re-enforcements, took and held the enemy's picket line near Squirrel Level road.

On the 2d of April, 1865, the Forty-ninth, with the Seventy-seventh, formed the front center of the assaulting and triumphing column, and planted its flag on the works, "the first union color on the South Side road." Its victory was gained with the loss of Colonel Holt, wounded (and dying a few days thereafter), and of a number of men.

The battalion, with the corps, followed Lee's army as far as Clover Hill, and then returned to Burkesville Junction.

At the closing of the war the Forty-ninth Battalion closed its noble career.

CASUALTIES FROM JANUARY 1ST TO JUNE 27TH, 1865.

Mustered out with the regiment,	Officers 18	Enlisted Men 274
Killed in action,	do —	do 11
Died of wounds,	do —	do 4
Deaths by disease,	do —	do 10
Honorably discharged,	do 4	do 149
Dishonorably discharged,	do —	do 2
Discharged for disability,	do 3	do 30
Missing in action,	do —	do —
Deserted,	do —	do 18
Dismissed,	do —	do —
Cashiered,	do —	do —
Resigned,	do —	do —
Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps,	do —	do 2

FIFTIETH REGIMENT, INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Fiftieth regiment, infantry, N. Y. S. V., afterwards Fiftieth Engineers, was organized at Elmira, in the summer of 1861, by Colonel Charles B. Stuart. Its several companies were recruited in the middle and western parts of the State, and principally as follows.

Co. A. by Captain George W. Ford,	Co. H. by Captain Edmund O. Beers,
Co. B. do William O. Smalley,	Co. I. do John E. R. Patten,
Co. C. do Wesley Brainard,	Co. K. do John B. Murray,
Co. D. do Bolton W. O. Grady,	*Co. L. do H. B. Dexter,
Co. F. do Portius C. Gilbert,	*Co. M. do Rich'd Middleton.
Co. G. do Walker V. Personius,	

* Joined at a later period.

OFFICERS, FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Charles B. Stuart,	Assistant-Surgeon, Charles N. Hewitt,
Lieutenant-Colonel, William H. Pettes,	Chaplain, Edward C. Pritchell,
Major, Frederick E. Embick,	Adjutant, Edward C. James,
Surgeon Hazard A. Potter,	Quartermaster, Charles B. Norton.

The regiment was mustered into the United States service about 850 strong, September 18, 1861. Special Orders No. 398, September 20, 1861, accepted and numbered the regiment, and appointed field officers as above. The State issued to it, at Elmira, on the 19th, 830 U. S. percussion muskets, model of 1822 (cal. 69), smooth, altered; 15,000 cartridges and 25,000 caps. Other issues were made by the Government at Washington.

The services of the Fiftieth regiment, up to the close of the year 1862 are reported by Adjutant Edwin Y. Lansing, under date of

“HEAD-QUARTERS FIFTIETH REGT., N. Y. VOL. ENGINEERS.)
Camp at Aquia Creek, Va., *February 15, 1863.* {

“On the 18th September, orders having been received from the Secretary of War to proceed to Washington, D. C., the regiment left its camp at Elmira, and (by the way of New York) arrived at Washington about the 21st. Here it remained in camp for about a week, when it was ordered to proceed to Hall’s Hill, Va., at which place it arrived toward the last of the month, and was then placed in the Third Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Butterfield, and in General Fitz John Porter’s division. From the time of its arrival at Hall’s Hill, until the 22d of October, 1861, the members of the regiment were engaged in drilling in the infantry exercise, and in preparing themselves for the infantry service.

“On the 22d October the regiment was detailed, by order of Major-General McClellan, for duty as sappers, miners and pontoniers, and was ordered to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., at Washington, D. C.

The regiment, having again returned to Washington, went into camp near the Navy Yard, and, from the time of its arrival, until the 18th March, 1862, officers and men were engaged in perfecting themselves in the pontoon drill, in sapping and mining and the construction of batteries, and in fitting themselves in every way for the service to which the regiment had been detailed.

“On the 19th March, 1862, the regiment left its camp at Washington, and marched with the Army of the Potomac to Alexandria, and thence to Yorktown, Va., where it arrived on the 16th of April. During the entire siege of Yorktown the men were actively employed in the construction and repairing of bridges, earth-works, and approaches to the entrenchments of the enemy.

The regiment, during this siege, was greatly exposed to the firing of the enemy's guns, but fortunately, and almost providentially, no serious casualties occurred.

"After the evacuation of Yorktown, and on the 11th of May, 1862, the Fiftieth left its station before Yorktown, and arrived, on the evening of the 12th, at a point five miles above West Point, Va., on the Pamunkey River. It afterwards marched to White House, Va., arriving there on the 18th. A short time was spent at White House in making up and repairing pontoon trains for service in the field. The regiment was then divided into detachments; a portion being selected to take charge of the pontoon bridge train of the army; another portion being sent to Tunstall's Station on the Richmond and York River railroad, where they reconstructed a railroad bridge. The regimental head-quarters, with the remainder, moved on to Dispatch Station, where they reconstructed and repaired the railroad bridge over Chickahominy river.

"These detachments joined each other again at the regimental head-quarters about the 1st of June. From that time until the 13th of June the entire regiment was engaged in constructing trestle, crib and pontoon bridges wherever they were needed for the passage of troops across Chickahominy river.

"The regiment participated in all of the operations in front of Richmond with the Army of the Potomac under General McClellan. Magazines were constructed, roadways planned and laid out, bridges built, and all duties assigned to the command were well and faithfully performed.

"A substantial bridge, known as the Woodbury bridge, was constructed across the Chickahominy almost entirely by the regiment. On this bridge the main body of the army crossed.

"During the change of base and the Seven Days' fight, from the station in front of Richmond to Harrison's Landing on the James river, the regiment preceded the army and was actively employed in reconnoitering and laying out roads, and in constructing all bridges necessary for the passage of the army.

"The Fiftieth reached Harrison's Landing on the evening of the 2d of July, and bivouacked on the banks of the James river.

"At Harrison's Landing the regiment was again divided into detachments. A portion of it was engaged in laying out roads and earth-works. Another portion was sent to Hampton, Va., to take

charge of the engineer property at that place, and still another portion was engaged in the construction of a bridge near the mouth of the Chickahominy river. This bridge was known as the "Long Pontoon Bridge," and over it most of the army crossed, on the march from Harrison's Landing.

"A pontoon bridge of about 300 feet in length was laid by the detachment at Hampton across Hampton creek, Va. This bridge proved of great service during the march of the Army of the Potomac to reinforce General Pope.

"On the movement of the army from Harrison's Landing, the head-quarters of the regiment, with three companies, left that station, and, marching daily by a different road than the one passed by the main body of the army, arrived at Hampton, Va., on the 19th of August. The remaining companies were still detached on various duties—a portion being at the bridge above named and a portion at Hampton, Va.

"On the movement of the army to re-enforce General Pope, the head-quarters of the regiment, with five companies, was sent from Fortress Monroe to Alexandria, Va. The remainder of the regiment still remained detached—a portion at Fortress Monroe and a portion with the main body of the army, in charge of the pontoon bridges.

"On the 3d September, orders having been received from the Commanding General, the regimental headquarters, with five companies, left the camp at Alexandria, and marching to Washington, encamped on the same ground occupied by the regiment before it entered on the Peninsular campaign. At this camp the companies again joined each other. They did not, however, remain together long. On the 12th, four companies were detached and sent in charge of the pontoon-bridge trains to Harper's Ferry, and there joined the army under General McClellan.

"At Berlin, Md., and at Harper's Ferry, Va., this detachment threw the pontoon bridges across the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers, on which the army crossed into Virginia. The companies stationed with the head-quarters at Washington were, in the meantime, engaged in strengthening and repairing the forts and bridges within the defenses of Washington, and also in making new pontoon boats and repairing the old ones, many of which had been badly damaged during the Peninsular campaign.

"On the removal of Gen. McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac, three of the bridges at Berlin, Md., were taken up by order of Major-General Burnside, and were brought to Washington by a portion of the detachment that constructed them. The two remaining bridges were left there in charge of a detachment, which still remains there to protect and keep them in repair.

"After a large addition of boats had been made to the train, it was taken by a detachment of four companies from Washington to a point opposite Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock river. In the meantime the head-quarters, with four companies, went down the Potomac to Aquia Creek, Va. Two of these four companies have since been sent to join the detachment before Fredericksburg. The remaining two companies have, since their arrival at Aquia Creek, been engaged in reconstructing docks which were destroyed by General Burnside on his march to re-enforce General Pope, and in building new ones where it was found necessary. They have also assisted in repairing the bridges and track of the military railroad between Aquia Creek Landing and Falmouth, Va. One company of the regiment was left in Washington, where it still remains in charge of the engineer workshops of that city.

"On the 11th of December, the detachment of six companies from the regiment laid three bridges across the Rappahannock river, in front of the City of Fredericksburg, under a galling fire from the enemy, secreted in houses and rifle-pits, on the banks of the river.

"The firing of the enemy was entirely musketry-firing; but, notwithstanding the great advantages which they possessed in aiming at the men on bridges, who were without means of returning their fire, and unprotected by shelter of any kind, the range of their guns was too low, and the loss to the regiment was not large. The loss consisted of one captain killed and three captains wounded; six enlisted men killed and thirty-six wounded—making a total of forty-six killed and wounded. That the firing of the enemy was too low, was shown by the condition of the boats after the bridges were completed. Most of them were riddled with bullets, and on the morning of the 12th it was found necessary to replace many of the boats to save the bridge from sinking.

"Here, as at Yorktown, the escape of the regiment from an overwhelming loss was almost miraculous. Its good fortune can be accounted for only by the bad firing of the enemy.

"The regiment has at different times, during the operations before Yorktown, on the Peninsular and in front of Washington, undergone many hardships and exposures. Still, its ranks, in consequence of the large number of recruits received, now compare favorably with those of other regiments in the field; and it is found, at the end of the year 1862, to be just as capable and ready to perform its appropriate duties as it was when it left its first encampment at Washington, at the beginning of the war.

"By an act of Congress of July 17, 1862, this regiment was accepted and recognized as a regiment of the Volunteer Engineers, on the same footing in all respects in regard to its organization, pay and emoluments, as the corps of Engineers of the Regular Army. It, therefore, ceases to be a regiment of infantry, as registered on the records of the State."

At the opening of the Chancellorsville campaign, in 1863, the Fiftieth proceeded to Falmouth, and there did noble service, as described in a letter from Corporal Putnam:

"On the 28th of April, at three P. M., we left camp and wended our way toward the river (Rappahannock), for the purpose of laying a bridge, which was carried into effect the next morning. The result was as follows: We were all night in getting our train to the river, at which place we arrived at five o'clock A. M. on the 29th inst. We found plenty of troops there, ready to cross as soon as convenient. Volunteers were called for, to cross the river and dislodge the enemy, who lay hidden in their rifle-pits. They reached the river banks, when a brisk fire ensued, preventing the infantry from crossing.

At about 9 A. M. volunteers were called for from our regiment (Fiftieth), to row the infantry across. The ranks were soon filled for that purpose, and we started for the river at a double-quick, where the troops were in waiting for us. A heavy fire of musketry greeted us, as we approached the river. The bullets flew above and around our heads like straws in a whirlwind. But despite all their efforts to hold us in check, we launched our boats, and they had no sooner struck the water before they were filled with troops eager for the onset. And in much less time than it takes me to tell it, we had crossed the river, driving the rebels from their hiding places, and taken possession of the ground that, only a few moments before, the rebels occupied, disputing our crossing. General Wadsworth was present, and could not wait for us to lay the

bridge, but swam his horse across the river and took charge of the troops on the other side.

"As soon as we got through with rowing troops across the river, we commenced laying two bridges. Lieutenant-Colonel Pettes was in charge of the lower bridge, and Major Beers (and a more worthy officer can not be found in the army of the Potomac) the upper one. In about one hour's time, we had spanned a river of about 250 feet, with two substantial bridges, capable of holding up either infantry or artillery. * * There were but very few killed or wounded on either side. We took about one hundred prisoners."

General Benham issued at this time the following highly complimentary order to his command, to which the Fiftieth belonged :

GENERAL ORDERS }	"HEAD-QUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE, }
NO. 14. }	Camp near Falmouth, Va., <i>May 13th, 1863.</i> }

"The General commanding the Engineer Brigade feels it a duty, as well as a pleasure, to testify to their services, and express his warmest approbation of their unremitting labors and gallant conduct during the late movements of the army across the Rappahannock.

"This brigade (temporarily kindly assisted at times by other regiments of this army) has, during the eight days' struggle, laid down and removed nine different bridges over the river, each from 100 to 140 yards in length; and five of these have been relaid at other points, making fourteen bridges in all, at different distances along the line of the river, for twenty-five or thirty miles. In one case, two bridges were, as ordered, taken up after darkness had set in—were transported some sixteen miles over bad roads, and were ready for being laid at the points ordered within some ten to eleven hours, a feat believed to be unprecedented with such bridges, either in our own or any other country. And through all these labors and exposures—whether in the laying of the first bridges when the oarsmen of the brigade so gallantly exposed themselves (as was necessary), more than all others—or in the laying of the bridges, as in the lower position at Banks' Ford, under a severe fire of shot and shell—or in the heroic night-struggle for the preservation and repairing of their bridges during the flood of the river at the Upper Ford, on which so much depended—in all cases, from every field officer in command of a bridge, through every junior

officer, to the youngest private in the brigade (as far as known to your General), the highest and most unflinching devotion to duty has been shown; and the brigade deserves, as it has received, universal commendation.

"Along this line of river *it has been wanted everywhere—and it has been everywhere when wanted*; and in this movement, at least, it has earned the proud motto of the British Corps of Engineers: '*Ubique, quo fas et gloria ducunt*'—for it has been *everywhere where glory leads*.

"By order of

Brigadier-General H. W. BENHAM."

On the 5th June, the Fiftieth aided in laying a bridge across the Rappahannock, below the mouth of the Deep Run, near Franklin's Crossing, displaying its wonted fortitude and bravery, "The conduct of all our men was most admirable. The Fifteenth and Fiftieth New York, and the regular battalion behaved manfully, and withstood a murderous fire at close range. Our casualties are five or six killed, and thirty-five to forty wounded. Among the former we have to lament Captain Charles E. Cross, of the regular engineers, Fiftieth New York, shot through the brain, while at the river bank, in charge of the bridge details. He was a gallant and accomplished officer, and his loss is deeply regretted. He had rendered valuable services at every former crossing, and was promptly at his post again, when he was struck by the fatal bullet."

In June Colonel Stuart resigned, and Colonel Pettes was promoted to the Colonelcy. During June and July, companies A, C, F, G, H, and K, under Lieutenant-Colonel Spaulding, were at Williamsport, Frederick, Harper's Ferry and Berlin, at which last place they laid a bridge more than 1,500 feet long. The remaining companies were at Washington, and not as actively employed. In October the companies in the field received the following complimentary order:

GENERAL ORDERS	}	. "HEAD-QUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE, }
NO. 21.		

"The commanding General has the pleasure of acknowledging the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Spaulding, commanding the detachment of the Fiftieth New York Volunteer Engineers, which were ordered to remain at the front near the Upper Rappahannock while the remainder of the Engineer Brigade was ordered to its

depot to prepare bridges for an advance at the lower part of the river on the 10th inst.

"This report of the unwearied efforts of the detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel Spaulding, in their rapid construction and removal of the several bridges on the Rappahannock and upon the smaller streams on this side, with their persevering and successful efforts for preservation of their trains through the six days' march of the Army to its new position, merits and receives, from the General, the highest commendation, not only for Lieutenant-Colonel Spaulding, whose promptness, efficiency and gallantry have been conspicuous on so many previous occasions, but also for the officers and men of his fine regiment who were with him and whom he reports to have behaved most admirably through this whole movement. These officers and men may rest assured that though their comrades now at this station were not called upon, as was hoped for, to aid in the other expected point of attack, they still share largely in the pride and pleasure of feeling that these services have been performed by their own special comrades in arms.

"By Order of

Brigadier-General BENHAM."

In December, 1863, more than three-fourths of the regiment re-enlisted for the war.

About the 1st of April, 1864, Companies B, C, D, G, L, and M, were ordered from Washington to Rappahannock Station to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Spaulding, who, with his detachment, had served that winter on the front. The Engineer Brigade having been dissolved, the Fiftieth, now about 1,750 strong, was divided into detachments, and assigned as follows :

The first detachment, Companies B, F, and G, under command of Major Brainard, to the Second Corps ; second detachment, Companies E, H, and L, under Major Beers, to Sixth Corps ; third detachment, Companies K, M, and D, under Major Ford, to Fifth Corps : " Flying Pontoon " detachment, Companies C and I, under Lieutenant-Colonel Spaulding. Company A, under Colonel Pettes, remained in Engineers' department at Washington.

The opening of the campaign of 1864, with the Fiftieth, is thus described by Lieutenant George T. Dudley, Company M, third detachment, under date of

"FREDERICKSBURG, May 11, 1864.

"After two weeks' hard work, we have at last brought up at this noted city, now converted into a vast hospital for our sick and wounded heroes. We broke camp at Rappahannock Station two weeks ago yesterday, crossed the river, took up the bridge, and remained there until Tuesday noon, when we received orders to proceed to Germania Ford, and have a bridge down by morning. We arrived there about 10 P. M., and remained in the woods, one-half mile from the Ford, until 3 A. M., when we proceeded to lay the bridge. It was expected there was considerable force to oppose us; therefore, before daylight, the Thirteenth Pennsylvania, First Vermont and Eighth Illinois Cavalry crossed to clear the way. Fortunately there were only a few pickets to oppose them. They fired a few shots and skedaddled. We had our bridge done, and troops crossing by 7 o'clock, and from that time until night it was one continuous mass of troops.

"All the forenoon Company C, had a canvas bridge, by the side of ours, for the crossing of infantry troops only. The Fifth Corps crossed first, and then the Sixth. The next day the Ninth crossed, and the wagon trains, numbering thousands of wagons. That night, at 8 o'clock, we received orders to proceed to the front, in light marching order, with three days' rations. We left a guard with the train at the bridge, and started for the front, about ten or twelve miles off. About 3 o'clock we lay down for a couple of hours, and at 6 we arrived within one-half mile of the advance, and there found the rest of the regiment. We were ordered into the advance rifle-pits, and there remained all day. A few shells reached us, but wounded only one man, in Company E. I think his name is Allen.

"It was a terrible day; the fighting as fierce as in any battle of the war. Lee, as usual, massed his troops and charged on our left, with demoniac yells. But it was of no use. Volley after volley met them, and they broke and ran. At noon all was quiet along the line. Soon we knew the meaning; Lee was massing on our right. But it was of no use. The charge was repulsed. Lee had met his match. About 10 P. M. we received orders to return with our detachment to Germania Ford. We arrived there about three in the morning, rested until seven, took up our bridge, and at noon had marched to Ely's Ford, distant about 12 miles. Some of our men fell out, as the day was intensely hot, and we marched very

rapidly. Within an hour after leaving Germania, Russar's rebel cavalry came down and captured the pickets of the Third New Jersey cavalry doing duty there, and which had been our rear guard to Ely's Ford.

"We put down a bridge that night for a train of ambulances to cross upon, as the wounded were ordered to Rappahannock that way. They had hardly crossed, and streams of men wounded in the arm or hand, were coming in, when they were ordered back to this place, as it was not safe to proceed. In the morning we took up the bridge, marched through Chancellorsville to the Fifth Corps trains, and remained with them until Saturday noon, when we were again ordered to the front with three days' rations. We arrived there in the afternoon in time to witness some splendid artillery firing. The rebels drove our skirmishers from a line, and we had to retake it. They threw a few shells and solid shot in return, some of which struck within a few yards of us. No one hurt. This was all the fighting Saturday the 14th. We marched here last night, and are to fix the roads, as they are almost impassable from the recent rains." The same writer at a later date continues: "On the 18th of May we laid a bridge in front of the Lacey House, and finished repairing roads. The next morning companies M, and D, broke camp—leaving K, with the bridge—and marched to the front, arriving at General Warren's headquarters about six and a half P. M. Saturday, we followed the corps train on the flank movement. We arrived at North Anna river, Jericho Mills Ford, at 3 P. M., on Monday the 23d, and assisted company C, to put down their canvas bridge. By 5 o'clock, the Fifth Corps was all over the river and preparing coffee, when Ewell's Corps made a desperate attack, for the moment driving us. The "Iron Brigade" for the first time broke and ran, but was immediately rallied and into the fight again. For an hour the firing—artillery as well as musketry—was the severest I have ever heard. Then it slackened, and away went the first division on a charge, driving the rebels like sheep, and taking many prisoners. For half an hour the firing continued, and then loud cheers announced our success. Just as the firing commenced, I was moving, with my company and company D, nearer to the bank of the river, to camp for the night. The first shells were thrown at a white house on our left, where General Warren had made his headquarters, but, having too great an elevation they passed over the house, bursting rather

closer to us than was agreeable. We were ordered to the rear at double-quick—some of our boys being pretty well scared, but fortunately no one was hurt. A battery of the Fourth and Fifth United States artillery opened on the Johnnies, and very soon silenced them. About 8 P. M., I took a squad of men over the river, by the battle-field, and worked on the road until 3 o'clock the next morning, that the supply train might get to the front with rations. We remained at this place until Friday, and then followed the army to Hanover Old Town. We camped here for the night, having been in the saddle 19 hours—all of us nearly played out. We found company K here with the pontoon train, and the next day laid a bridge at Dabner's Ferry. From here we marched to White House, repairing roads and building bridges. The roads were lined with contrabands going to White House. Some of them had their goods loaded in ox carts, with a good yoke of oxen to draw them, while others had all they could carry in bundles on their heads. All on their way to *freedom*."

During the Battle of Coal Harbor the second detachment erected several batteries, one within 100 yards of the rebel works; also several hundred yards of advance line of rifle-pits. On the night of the 12th June, the third detachment laid a bridge for the Fifth Corps across the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, with the loss of one man. During the month the regiment laid a bridge, 1,800 feet long, across the same river at Cole's Ferry; and, assisted by a detachment of the Fifteenth N. Y. V. Engineers, another across the James, near Point Powhattan, which was said to be "the longest military bridge ever laid, consisting of 100 pontoon boats and being 2,010 feet in length."

The Fourth of July was duly celebrated in the regiment by a reunion of the officers in Major Brainard's quarters. This and part of the succeeding month were spent by ten companies of the regiment, near General Meade's head-quarters, in making gabions, &c., for the siege of Petersburg. During the Autumn of 1864, the regiment was engaged in building forts and fortifications before Petersburg. In the December expeditions of the Fifth Corps, to destroy the Weldon Railroad, the regiment rendered its usual efficient service, laying and taking up bridges, on the Nottaway river.

The following account and reports, by Brevet Brigadier-General Ira Spaulding, of services from January 1st, 1865, to muster-out,

will more fully illustrate the preceding services of the regiment, and the nature of engineering operations :

On the 1st of January, 1865, the regiment was located as follows : half of Company A, with small details from other companies for the workshops, were with Colonel Pettes at the Engineer Depot in Washington. The other half of Company A was with Brigadier-General H. W. Benham, commanding the Engineer Brigade at City Point.

The remaining detachment of eleven companies, with a total strength of about 44 officers and 1,600 men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ira Spaulding, Brevet Colonel U. S. Vols., was encamped near Poplar Grove Church, in front of Petersburg. This detachment, having in charge six pontoon-bridge trains (being all the field pontoon trains of the Army of the Potomac), and two siege trains, was constantly employed in repairing and rebuilding bridge trains, making gabions, fascines, chevaux de frise, wire entanglement and abattis, and in building forts, batteries and covered ways. It was attached to Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, and acted directly under the orders of the Chief Engineer.

That portion of the regiment with Colonel Pettes, at Washington, was engaged in building and repairing bridge materials and wagons, and forwarding the same, with siege material, to City Point.

The half company, with Gen. Benham, assisted in the charge of the Field Depot of Engineering Material at City Point, and in forwarding the same to the detachment at the front. To describe all the operations of the detachment, during the siege of Petersburg, would fill a volume. The following reports will explain the general operations of the detachment up to the time when the enemy's lines were broken on the 29th of March, 1865 :

"HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT FIFTIETH N. Y. VOL. ENGINEERS,)
Near Poplar Grove Church, Va., *December 16, 1864.* }

"COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of engineering operations of this command, since the date of my last report (November 25, 1864) up to the evening of this day:

"At the date of my last report, all the field pontoon trains of the army were in park near Fort Stevenson, to which point they were moved on the night of the 18th of November. During the week

ending Friday, December 2, nearly all the men in my command were engaged in clearing ground near my present camp for parking pontoon trains and corraling the animals. About forty acres of ground were cleared, corrals built and fenced in for over two thousand animals, and gateways and gates put in at the entrances of the several corrals. On the 1st of December all the pontoon trains were moved to the ground prepared for them, and the animals placed in the new corrals.

"In compliance with your orders, I sent, on the morning of the 4th inst., a detail of one sergeant, two corporals and twenty men, to report to Captain Davis, Signal-officer at Fifth Corps Headquarters, for the purpose of constructing a signal-tower. Captain Davis returned the men, with a message that he was not yet prepared to commence the work. He called on me on the 1st inst., and requested that I would furnish an officer to superintend the construction of the tower. I replied that, with your approval, I would furnish an officer and men to build the tower, provided I could control the design; but that I was not willing that one of my officers should be held responsible for a work put up at haphazard, which might or might not be successful. After Captain Davis had seen you on the subject, it was arranged that I should do as I proposed, he undertaking to furnish all the material. I accordingly detailed Captain Hine, with his company, to build the tower, and furnished him with the plan. Up to this time, on account of the late movement of the several corps, but little has been done toward furnishing material. Colonel Fisher, Signal-officer, who now has charge of delivering the material, undertakes to furnish it as speedily as practicable, so that the work will probably be commenced in a few days.

"On the morning of the 5th inst., I sent Captain Folwell, with two companies, to repair the work in front of the Ninth Corps, on the right of the Norfolk railway; and on the morning of the 6th inst., I sent a detail of two more companies, Captain Dexter commanding, to repair the works on the left of the Norfolk railway.

"Captain Folwell reports that, during the night of the 5th, and during the day and night of the 6th inst., the revetments, damaged scarps and damaged abattis, were repaired at all points from Fort McGilvery to the Norfolk railway. Two new doors were also placed in the magazines at Fort Morton. On the morning of the 7th inst., I sent directions to Captain Folwell to investigate the

matter of suspected mining by the enemy in front of Fort Steadman. He spent an hour and twenty minutes in the listening gallery, and heard noises which might easily be imagined to proceed from miners at work. These observations he reported to Major-General Parke, and by his directions to the Chief Engineer.

"Captain Dexter reports that up to noon of the 7th inst., the retvetment of the breastwork on the left of Battery No. 21, and the repairs on the breastworks between Battery No. 20 and Fort Rice, were all completed. Also, about two-thirds of the requisite quantity of material delivered for revetting the second line from Fort Meikle to the Norfolk railway.

"About noon on the 7th inst., I sent orders for all these officers to return to camp with their commands, except Lieutenant Tuttle and twenty-five men, to prosecute investigations in regard to suspected mining; and, in obedience to orders from Major-General Meade, I reported to Colonel Tippius, commanding head-quarters troops. During the afternoon of the same day, all the pontoon trains on the field, except a train of twenty canvas boats and the train of twelve canvas boats absent with Brevet Major Van Brocklin, were, by order of Major-General Meade, returned within the defenses of City Point.

"On the morning of the 9th inst., by your orders, I sent Brevet Major Folwell, with three companies, to stockade the gorges of all the work in front of the Sixth Corps, from battery 24 to Fort Keene, and Brevet Major McDonald, also with three companies, to do the same in front of the Second Corps, from Fort Urniston to Fort Seibert. About 2 P. M., and when the work above mentioned was but partially done, I received your orders to withdraw all my men from these works, except one non-commissioned officer at each point, to direct the details from the garrisons as to the manner of doing the work, and to report to Colonel Tippius. Before my men had reached camp I learned that Colonel Tippius had marched with his command toward Hatcher's Run, and I sent an officer to report to him. He sent me word that he had no orders for me, and requested that I should report to Major-General Humphrey, which I did. General Humphrey had no orders for me, and my men remained in camp during the night.

"About 3 P. M. on the 10th inst. I received orders from you to march my whole command, and a bridge train, with the reserves of the Ninth Corps, to the assistance of General Warren, and to report

to General Potter. I should have mentioned before that, on the evening of the 6th inst., I sent Brevet Major Van Brocklin, with a bridge train and a detachment of about three hundred men of my command, to report to General Warren and accompany his expedition.

"I moved my command out of camp at 4 P. M., marched to the Jerusalem plank-road, reported to General Potter on the way, and was assigned a position in his column. The troops were marched all night, and at 5 o'clock the next morning we bivouacked near Freeman's Bridge, on the Nottaway river. About 11 A. M. the head of General Warren's column reached the river on the south side, and Major Van Brocklin commenced throwing his bridge. General Potter sent me an order to report to duty to General Warren, and the latter directed that I should throw another bridge from the north side as speedily as possible. Brevet Major Folwell immediately moved his train to the river, and commenced the construction of his bridge. Major Van Brocklin's bridge, consisting of eight boats in short spans of sixteen feet, was completed in one hour and three minutes, some delay having been caused by cutting down the north approach. Length of bridge one hundred and fifty feet. Major Folwell's bridge, consisting of seven boats in long spans of twenty feet, was completed in about thirty-five minutes. Length of bridge one hundred and sixty feet.

"As soon as the first bridge was completed the troops commenced crossing, and continued to do so in compact order until the rear guard crossed, about 5½ P. M.

"During the afternoon Major Van Brocklin moved all his wagons and surplus material to the north side, to be ready for loading when his bridge should be dismantled. At 4 P. M. General Warren gave permission to remove one of the bridges, and I directed Major Folwell to remove his. In the space of thirty-five minutes the bridge was dismantled and loaded, and the train moved off to the high ground. At 5½ P. M. he informed me that his troops had all crossed, and the remaining bridge could be removed. I immediately sent Lieutenant Morrison across the river, with twenty men, to deploy as skirmishers, to prevent the enemy's sharpshooters approaching the river in the dark before the bridge was all removed, deployed a large force from my own command along the north bank, and the removal of the bridge commenced. The night was quite dark, but in about one hour the

bridge was dismantled and loaded. Our skirmishers were withdrawn by the last boat, and the train was moved to the high ground near the Jerusalem plank-road. Here the teams were unharnessed and fed, and the men lay down to get a few hours' rest. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 12th inst., I started on my return, with my command and trains, passed all of General Warren's command before they had moved out on the road, and, having the way clear, we reached our old camp at 12½ P. M. The men suffered somewhat from wet and cold feet during the night of the 10th inst., the mud and snow rendering it very hard marching, and during the night of the 11th the cold was very severe.

"Brevet Majors Van Brocklin and Folwell both speak highly of the manner in which their officers and men performed their duties as pontonniers, and the rapidity with which their bridges were built is an evidence that their commendations were well deserved. Major Folwell mentions specially Lieutenant Owens, Sergeants Newell and Surdam, as deserving favorable notice."

The following is Brevet Major Van Brocklin's report of his operations from the time he left camp, on the evening of the 6th inst., until he rejoined, at the Nottaway river, near Freeman's, on the 11th inst:

"I left camp, with my detachment and pontoon train, at 6½ P. M., on the 6th inst., and marched to the Jerusalem plank-road near Fort Stevenson, reporting to Major-General Warren on the way. Here I bivouacked until 7 o'clock the next morning, when the march was resumed in a southerly direction, following the Jerusalem plank-road. At the crossing of Warwick swamp, the bridge had been destroyed. A temporary crossing was made on one side of the road, over which the infantry crossed, while Co. "C," being in advance of the train, built a bridge across the stream and covered it with chess. About one and three-fourths hours were occupied in constructing this bridge, when the train was again moved forward. By directions of General Warren, I left Company "G" at this place, to construct a corduroy road across the swamp on the side of the main road, with instructions to join the detachment again when the rear of the column had passed. The pontoon train arrived at Freeman's Ford on the Nottaway river at 2½ P. M., I immediately began, with my company, to lay down the bridge. The bridge consisted of eight boats, the bays being fifteen and one-half feet each. The bridge was constructed in one hour and

ten minutes, therebeing delay in preparing the northerly approach. The descent to the bridge from that side was abrupt, and caused considerable delay and confusion in crossing the supply train, which passed the bridge during the night. Two army wagons and teams went into the river while this train was crossing, one through gross carelessness of the driver, the other I attributed to the awkwardness of the team, and darkness. The bridge received but little damage, although in one case the team fell into the end of one of the boats. A few broken balk and chess and a hole through the canvas were the only damages. This bridge was taken up on the southerly side of the river, on the morning of the 8th, and the train started in the direction of Sussex Court House at 7½ A. M. The march was continued through the day, and we camped at night on the Halifax road, about four miles north of Jarret's Station.

"December 9th. The train started again at 3, A. M., in a southerly direction along the line of the Weldon railroad, and halted about two and one-half miles north of Three Creek, at about 3 P. M. A section of the train was moved down to the creek, and a bridge laid across. This bridge consisted of two boats, the center span being fifteen and one-half feet. This bridge was taken up December 10th, and we started on the return march at 7 P. M. Camped for the night at Sussex Court House, and moved, the following morning, at seven A. M., to the Nottaway river at the former crossing, and laid down a bridge in the same manner as before, occupying one hour and three minutes. Here the detachment joined the main body of the regiment under your command."

Brevet Major Van Brocklin was complimented in General Orders by the Major-General commanding the Fifth Army Corps, for his skill and promptness in managing the pontoon trains during the expedition.

Colonel Spaulding continues his reports to the Chief Engineer, as follows:

"HEAD-QUARTERS, DETACHMENT 50th N. Y. VOL. ENGINEERS, }
Near Poplar Grove Church, Va., Jan. 21, 1865. }

"COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit the following report of engineering operations of this command, for the week ending Friday, January 20th, 1865:

"The work upon the battery at the left of Fort Keene has been continued during the past week, under the general direction of Brevet Major Macdonald, with daily details of about two hundred men from this command. This work is a small lunette, containing two barbettes and three embrasures, originally thrown up, and very roughly revetted, by infantry. The stockade for closing the gorge of this work is one hundred and eighty-five feet in length, with flanking arrangements. Brevet Captain Van Rensselaer (who relieved Major Macdonald) reports that this stockade was completed last evening. To-day he has been at work, with one company of the regiment, in getting in new revetments and raising the parapet, and this part of the work is about one-sixth done.

"The cold weather of the past week has caused the work upon the signal tower to progress but slowly, it being very difficult and hazardous for men to work at such an elevation upon insecure footing, when the weather is cold and stormy. Brevet Major Hine reports all the material on the ground, one hundred and thirty feet framed, sixty-eight feet raised, and sixty-four feet completed.

"On Tuesday, the 17th inst., I sent Lieutenant Paine with one company of this command, to make some repairs and renewals of the works on a part of the Ninth Corps front. The work required was as follows: A new magazine, to be constructed in Battery Ten. In Fort Morton, two magazines to be floored and drained. In Fort Davis, one magazine to be drained, floored, and sheathed. In Fort Sedgwick, one magazine to be sheathed, and another to be sheathed and drained. In Fort Davis the magazines in the salients to be strengthened, and three drains under the parapets to be framed and lined. Lieutenant Paine reports all of the above-mentioned work completed, except revetting one of the chains in Fort Davis. This will be completed to-morrow, if the weather shall permit.

On Thursday the 19th inst., I sent Captain Dolan, with his company, to repair Forts Stevenson, Blaisdell, Patrick Kelly and Bross. In the construction of these forts, too little berme, in most cases, had been left for works that were to be maintained for any considerable length of time. The consequence was, that the scarp in many places had caved into the ditch, and in some instances the parapet had followed the scarp. Seven hundred men from the Fifth Army Corps reported to Captain Dolan, and for the past two days these men, together with one company of engineer troops, have been at work upon Forts Stevenson, Blaisdell, and Bross.

Nothing has as yet been done on Fort Patrick Kelly. The amount and character of the repairs upon these forts will best be described when they are completed.

"On Saturday, the 14th inst., I placed the following officers of this command in charge of corduroy roads: Lieutenant Warfield, all roads within the lines of the army and from the Jerusalem plank-road, and the defenses of City Point. Lieutenant Bacon, all roads between the Jerusalem plank-road and the Weldon railway. Lieutenant La Grange, all roads from the Weldon railway to the southern limits of the lines occupied by the Second Corps. During the past week, these officers, with details from this command, and details of men and teams from the Sixth and Ninth Corps, have built several additional bridges and put the corduroy roads upon their respective sections in good repair. Lieutenant Warfield reports the road in the vicinity of Cedar Level in bad condition, but as this work is outside the limits of the Ninth Corps, the road not much used, and large details being required from other work, you deemed it unadvisable to make any repairs on it at present.

"During the week, four hundred and fifty-six gabions have been made by my men and brought into camp. Also twenty sections of chevaux de frise. Six sections of the latter, and a coil of wire, were sent to Fort Sedgwick this morning, in charge of Lieutenant Taylor, with directions to instruct the commanding officer of the garrison, as to the manner of fastening these sections together with wire.

Considerable progress has been made with the drawings of the wooden and canvas pontoon wagons, showing the modifications and improvements it has been found advisable to introduce in actual practice on the field. I have also sent for a French pontoon truck, and will have it arranged and rebuilt for the canvas train.

"HEAD-QUARTERS' DETACHMENT 50TH N. Y. V. ENGINEERS, }
Near Poplar Grove Church, Va., *February* 11, 1865. }

"COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of Engineering operations of this command, for the week ending Friday, February 10th, 1865:

"The weather has been so cold and windy during the past week that little could be done on the signal tower. The posts have all

been raised and secured in their positions, and twenty-six (26) additional feet of the tower completed, making one hundred and thirty (130) feet of the tower completed at this date. Brevet Major Hine reports that three or four days of mild weather will enable him to complete the work.

"On the 4th inst., Captain Dexter, with a detail of two companies from this command, commenced delivering materials for and constructing a strong line of abattis around Fort Fisher. On the 5th inst. this abattis was completed on the front and flanks, and sufficient material delivered for extending it along the face, but it could not be placed in position until the camps in the vicinity were removed. This abattis was further strengthened by two lines of wire, interlaced with the branches, and a wire entanglement placed in front of the abattis.

"On the 6th instant, Captain Dexter commenced opening a road from Fort Cummings to Armstrong's Mills on Hatcher's Run. The details for this work were two companies of this command from the 6th to the 9th instant, both inclusive, fourteen (14) teams from the Second corps on the 8th instant, and four hundred (400) men and forty (40) teams from the Ninth Corps on the 9th instant. Captain Dexter reported the work completed on the evening of the 9th instant, having constructed double corduroy bridges over all the ravines and low grounds and cut a double track through the timber.

"On the morning of the 5th instant, I sent Brevet Major Van Brocklin, with four companies of this command, to report to you on the Vaughan road near the crossing of Hatcher's Run. On the 6th instant, this detachment was engaged in repairing the Vaughan road, building corduroy bridges over small streams. At 9 P. M. of the 6th instant, Major Van Brocklin received orders from you to construct an additional bridge over Hatcher's Run. This bridge was about 250 feet in length. The material was carried from the roads by Major Van Brocklin's detachment, and the bridge completed about 1½ A. M. of the 7th instant.

"On the morning of the 7th instant, I sent an additional company from this regiment, to report to Major Van Brocklin, and he commenced the construction of a permanent corduroy road from Hatcher's run to Fort Seibert. The following details have been engaged on this work:

"February 7th, five companies, Fiftieth Engineers and twenty teams from Second Corps; February 8th, five companies, Fiftieth Engineers, 2,000 men and 100 teams from Second Corps; February 9th, five companies, Fiftieth Engineers, 2,000 men and 100 teams from Fifth Corps; February 10th, five companies, Fiftieth Engineers, 2,000 men and 100 teams from Fifth Corps.

"This corduroy road is now completed for about three miles, with the exception of covering a portion of it with earth.

"On the 8th instant, Brevet Major Van Brocklin, leaving Captain Van Rensselaer in temporary charge of the work on the corduroy road, made a reconnoissance for an extension of the United States Military railroad to Hatcher's Run, and, by your directions, reported the result to Colonel Batchelor, Chief Quartermaster Army of the Potomac.

"On the 9th instant, Captain Van Rensselaer took charge of the unfinished work on Fort Fisher, this work having been turned over to him by Captain Howell, United States Engineers. No details were turned over with this work. The detail for this fort, on the 19th instant, was one company of this command and fifteen hundred (1,500) men and ten (10) teams from the Sixth Army Corps.

"The repairs on the several forts on the rear line and which were commenced on the 19th of January by Captain Dolan, were as follows: At Fort Stevenson the ramps, banquettes and gun platforms required repairs, about fifty (50) feet of the scarp on each face to be revetted, gratings to be placed over the drains, the entrances of three magazines to be revetted, and the exterior slope to be removed and dressed off. At Fort Blaisdell, the whole revetment and parapet were to be moved in, four feet, gun-platforms, banquettes, ramps and embrasures to be rebuilt. The above works in these two forts are completed. The work required on Fort Patrick Kelly, was about the same as on Fort Blaisdell. The revetment on this fort has been moved in, and the barbettes nearly completed, but owing to the late movement on Hatcher's Run, the work on this fort was suspended. The work on Fort Bross required the revetment and parapet to be moved in, four feet, the ditch to be drained, embrasures to be cut on the parapet, and revetted, and a magazine to be built. This work is completed, except the earth-work in moving in the parapet. This work was also unfinished at the time of the late move of the army. To com-

plete these works, would probably require a detail of about four hundred (400) men for three days.

"Four hundred and ninety-six (496) gabions have been made during the week and brought into camp, and four hundred and eighty (480) issued at Fort Fisher, the battery on the left of this fort, and for the repairs on the works on the Ninth Corps lines."

From the time of forcing the enemy's lines in front of Petersburg, the detachment of the Fiftieth, with portions of its bridge and engineer trains, participated in all the movements of the army, opening and repairing roads, bridging rivers, etc., from Petersburg to Appomattox Court House, and was at the head-quarters of the army when General Lee surrendered his army on the 9th of April.

From Appomattox Court House, the detachment returned to Burkesville, where it was joined by the half of company "A," that had been at City Point. Two companies, under the command of Major M. Van Brocklin, with two pontoon bridge trains, were sent with the Sixth Corps to Dansville, to operate against General Johnston's army. The remainder of the detachment joined the engineer brigade under General Benham, and marched toward Dansville as far as Clover Station, about five miles beyond Staunton river. There timber was got out and delivered for rebuilding, by the Construction Corps, of the railway bridge over the Staunton river, which had been destroyed by the enemy on his retreat. This bridge, about 600 feet long and from fifty to sixty feet in height, was rebuilt in two and a half days, most of the timber being brought a distance of six to eight miles. Pontoon bridges were also built across Staunton and other rivers. General Johnston having surrendered his army, the engineer brigade returned to Burkesville and thence to Richmond.

When the Army of the Potomac marched through Richmond, the right of the line (post of honor) was given to the Fiftieth. On the march from Richmond to Fredericksburg, the Fiftieth was again detached from the engineer brigade, bridging rivers, &c. The Rappahannock was bridged near Fredericksburg, where, on former occasions, many brave men of the regiment laid down their lives in the same service. The detachment remained in camp near Fredericksburg for several days, waiting for troops and trains to cross the river. The bridges were then dismantled, the wooden pontoons and their appropriate bridge material made up in rafts, and

sent in tow of a steamer to Washington, and the detachment, with the balance of the bridge and siege trains, marched to rejoin the head-quarters of the Army of the Potomac, near Washington.

At Washington, the engineer material and bridge trains were turned in at the Engineer Depot, and the Quartermaster property, including over 2,000 animals, to the Quartermaster's Department. The field pontoon trains of the Army of the Potomac had been brought to unusual efficiency under the care and management of this detachment, and it was with a proud consciousness of having well done their duty, that the soldiers of the Fiftieth surrendered their trust.

From the crossing of the Rapidan, in the spring of 1864, to the close of the war, no pontoon bridge material was ever lost, destroyed, or abandoned to the enemy, nor were any troops ever kept waiting for the prompt construction of these bridges.

The long lines of works in front of Petersburg gave abundant evidence of the skill and industry of the officers and men engaged in their construction.

The Fiftieth participated in the review of the Army of the Potomac at Washington, and was nominally mustered out of service on the 13th of June, 1865. It proceeded to Elmira under the command of Ira Spaulding, Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment and Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Vols., and was there finally paid off and discharged on the 30th of June, 1865.

The Fiftieth Engineers was always a favorite, as well as gallant, regiment. Prior to June, 1863, its decimated ranks had been twice recruited by Colonel Stuart, and in 1864 it was again filled to its maximum of eighteen hundred with a surplus of over two thousand privates who volunteered for the regiment in Western New York. These latter were, by order of General Grant, distributed to the Fifteenth Engineers and other New York regiments.

CASUALTIES FROM JANUARY, 1864, TO JUNE 4, 1865:

Mustered out with the Regiment,.....	Officers	50	Enlisted Men	1858
Killed in action,.....	do	1	do	1
Died of wounds,.....	do	—	do	1
Deaths by disease,.....	do	1	do	219
Honorably discharged,.....	do	28	do	415
Discharged for disability,.....	do	—	do	160
Dishonorably discharged,.....	do	1	do	7
Missing in action,.....	do	—	do	1
Deserted,.....	do	—	do	110

Dismissed,.....	Officers	4	Enlisted Men	—
Cashiered,.....	do	1	do	—
Resigned,.....	do	13	do	—
Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps,.....	do	1	do	11

CASUALTIES FOR THE YEAR 1862:

Strength of the regiment January 1, 1862,.....	Officers	36	Enlisted Men	808
Recruits during the year,.....	do	18	do	503
Killed in battle,.....	do	1	do	6
Died of disease, wounds, and other causes,.....	do	1	do	45
Discharged for disability (resignations, transfers, &c.),.....	do	16	do	180
Deserted,.....	do	—	do	36
Strength of the regiment January 1, 1863,.....	do	36	do	1044

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Fifty-first Regiment Infantry, New York State Volunteers, was organized in New York City in October, 1861, by Colonel, afterwards Brevet Major-General, Edward Ferrero. It was formed by the consolidation, under Special Orders No. 421, October 16, 1861, of three organizations, the "Shepard Rifles," six companies; "Scott Rifles," two companies; and "Union Rifles," two companies; and retained the name of "Shepard Rifles." Its several companies were recruited in New York, and principally thus:

Co. A, by Captain John G. Wright,	Co. F, by Captain Francis C. Melvaine,
Co. E, do Stephen W. Chase,	Co. G, do Samuel H. Sims,
Co. C, do Wm. D. Campbell,	Co. H, do R. Charlton Mitchell,
Co. D, do Morris Hazard, Jr.,	Co. I, do David R. Johnson,
Co. F, do George W. Merritt,	Co. K, do Thomas Phillips.

OFFICERS, FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Edward Ferrero,	Assistant Surgeon, Charles W. Torrey,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Robert B. Potter,	Chaplain, O. N. Benton,
Major, Charles W. Le Gendre,	Adjutant, Augustus J. Dayton,
Surgeon, Ephraim W. Buck,	Quartermaster, Daniel W. Horton.

Of these officers, Colonel Ferrero had, for some six years, been a field and staff officer of State troops, and he was at the time Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eleventh New York Militia. Lieutenant-Colonel Potter was a grandson of the venerated Doctor Nott of Union College, and son of Bishop Potter of Pennsylvania, and had been First Lieutenant of the "New York Rifles." Adjutant Dayton had seen service in the Brooklyn Thirteenth.

The State issued, October 21, 1861, to the regiment, 870 United States Percussion Muskets, model 1842 (cal. 69) 13,000 ball cart-

ridges and 20,000 caps. Magnificent banners were presented through Colonel Elliott F. Shepard, the early, active and faithful friend of the regiment honored with his name. On the 31st of October the Fifty-first, about 850 strong, took its departure from the State, proceeding to Annapolis, the rendezvous of General Burnside's Expeditionary Corps, to which it had been assigned. It was brigaded in the Second Brigade (of the three brigades of the land division), General Jesse L. Reno, in the following order: Twenty-first Massachusetts, Colonel Morse; Fifty-first Pennsylvania, Colonel Hartranft; Fifty-first New York, Colonel Ferrero; Ninth New Jersey, Colonel Allen; and Sixth New Hampshire, Colonel Converse. Subsequently and throughout its period of service, it was connected with the Second Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Corps. Embarking at Annapolis, January 6th 1862, on the great North Carolina Expedition, it shared the perils and discomforts of the tempestuous passage, and of the fearful storm off Hatteras. Two companies remained on board of the gun-boats in Hatteras Inlet until the evening of February 7th, 1862, taking part in the action of the day between our fleet and that of the enemy and the forts on Roanoke Island. The remaining eight companies participated in the engagements of the 8th, on Roanoke Island, officially reported upon by Colonel Ferrero. "I received an order from General Reno, on the morning of Saturday, the 8th of February, 1862, at about half-past seven o'clock, to form line on the right of the second brigade. The regiment started at about eight o'clock, A. M., in the rear of the First Brigade. After having marched a distance of about half a mile, we met three companies of the Twenty-first Massachusetts. I halted my column, and allowed them to take their position. Following then on the main road up the Island, and marching a distance of about half a mile, I received an order from General Reno's Aid to force our way through a dense jungle in the direction of the fighting. On arriving near the rear of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, I received an order to advance and take position on their left.

"Finding the swamp almost impassable, owing to the dense growth of underbrush on the right of my line, I ordered four companies of the right wing, viz., A, G, D and I, to push forward toward the left, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Potter. Said companies advanced and entered the fire on the left of the Twenty-first Massachusetts. During the engagement of the above

companies in said position, the firing was very galling, but it was replied to with great vigor, by both men and officers. I ordered the companies of the left wing to push forward toward the right. Finding it impossible to engage the enemy, on account of the Twenty-first Massachusetts regiment being in front, I ordered the men to lie down, in order to avoid the shower of bullets from our own troops as well as those from the enemy. The enemy finding that they were outflanked, commenced to retreat, when the order was given by General Reno to charge. The right wing charged, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Potter, while I led the left wing.

"Having advanced a few paces in front of the Ninth New Jersey and the Ninth New York, I found their fire was directed into our ranks. I halted my men, and ordered the signal for cease firing to be sounded by my bugler, which was understood by all the troops in the vicinity. At that moment the cry came to charge, when all charged, my right wing arriving at the fort first. Captain J. G. Wright, of Company A, color company, arrived with his company, and planted the American flag upon the ramparts, in advance of any other regiment. It was the first American flag on the fort. Captain Sims, of Company G, and Captain Johnson, of Company I, took possession of the guns of the fort. I led the left wing down the main road, followed by the Ninth New York, crossed the moat, and halted inside the fort. On arriving inside of the fort, Lieutenant Springweiler, of Company K, brought me a wounded officer, who was a Lieutenant in the Wise Legion, of Virginia, whom he found lying a short distance off.

"After remaining at the fort about fifteen minutes, I rallied my men, formed line, and started up the main road in pursuit of the enemy. On arriving at the end of the island, I found that two boat loads of the enemy had escaped, but one containing O. Jennings Wise, severely wounded, and four others, had been captured, and were in charge of the Ninth New York. The four prisoners were transferred to my charge, and I left them in a house which was guarded by our troops. Ascertaining that General Reno had advanced across the island to the left, I immediately followed, and arrived in time to receive an order from him to place a chain of sentinels to encircle the grounds and barracks of the captured enemy, which was executed, and remained upon duty until relieved by the Ninth New Jersey. The men and officers under my com-

mand behaved with a coolness that was really surprising for men who were under fire for the first time. On Sunday morning, the 9th inst., I received an order to detail a company to plant the American flag on one of the captured forts on the sea-shore."

This first signal victory of the Union arms was achieved with a loss to the regiment of two killed and fifteen wounded.

On the 14th of March, the regiment was engaged in the action before Newbern, the only New York regiment present, and greatly distinguished itself, as reported by correspondents. * * * *
"General Reno's brigade were still attacking the redans and small battery on the right of the railroad, and firing was very heavy. The Twenty-first Massachusetts was engaging the battery of five small pieces. The Fifty-first New York, the first of the redans, the Ninth New Jersey the next two, and the Fifty-first Pennsylvania were still in reserve. Lieutenant-Colonel Robert B. Potter, of the Fifty-first New York, when in advance with Captain Hazard's company of skirmishers, was shot through the side and fell, but making light of the wound, he got his servant to put on a bandage, and in a few minutes had returned to his place and was cheering on his men. The brave General Reno came to the front of his line, on our left, and after surveying, as well as he could through the fog and thick smoke, the enemy's works, consulted Colonel Ferrero and Major Le Gendre as to the possibility of making a diversion to the front, and turning the enemy's flank. Lieutenant-Colonel Potter, although wounded, limped along the line under a galling fire, using his long saber as a crutch, and cheered the men. Out of seventy rounds of cartridges only fifteen remained, many of the rifles had burst from being overheated, more than a fourth of the officers were killed or wounded (among whom was Captain Johnson, bravest of the brave), and Ferrero could only muster 500 men to charge a rebel force of several thousand in intrenchments; but knowing that where they went the Twenty-first Massachusetts would follow, the diversion was determined upon. Where they were they had no chance to fire except from a bald hillock, upon a concealed enemy, and their only alternatives were to stand their ground and wait at a shoulder-arms for a sortie, retire behind the cover of the hill, or advance over an open space under a galling fire and try to break the enemy's line of defense. The first point to gain was a hillock, within twenty-five yards of the redoubts, which furnished shelter for skirmishers and commanded the works. A volunteer

officer and seventy-five men were called for, and Captain Mitchell, offering himself, was ordered forward, and captured the hill in gallant style. Lieutenant-Colonel Potter now took command of the party, and Major Le Gendre, posted on the rear with his sharpshooters, supported the movement. The reserves were now ordered up, by General Reno, for the decisive charge of the whole brigade. The General, fearing that Colonel Potter's advance party, now lying on the ground, their ammunition all exhausted, might be mistaken for the enemy and fired upon, ordered that a regimental flag should be sent to him to be planted in his position. The color-bearer was disabled by a wound in the leg, so Major Le Gendre seized the flag, and, walking rapidly through the fierce fire, brought the *drapeau sauveur* to the desired position. On his return he was seen by the enemy, who delivered a tremendous volley in his direction, killing and wounding seventeen men, among the latter himself. Twenty minutes after the works were taken."

The regiment lost sixteen killed, among whom were Chaplain Benton, while bravely encouraging the men, and Lieutenant Allen; seventy-one wounded, among whom, severely, were Potter, Le Gendre, Johnson (mortally), Tryon and McKee. Among others conspicuous for their bravery were Mitchell, Holbrook, Coddington, Sims, Stuart, Miller, Wright, Goodrich, Chase. Just before his death, Captain Johnson, "a most intrepid officer, and one who had distinguished himself at Roanoke," remarked that he would willingly die, if it could be the means of suppressing this wicked rebellion and restoring peace to his country.

On the 24th of April, Colonel Ferrero was promoted to the command of the brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Potter, as Acting Colonel, to the command of the regiment.

The Fifty-first remained near Newbern until the 6th of July, when it embarked, with the corps, for Newport News, and thence, on the 2d of August, for Fredericksburg, to re-enforce General McClellan. On the 12th, it marched from Fredericksburg to Slaughter Mountain, and, on the extreme left of General Pope's command, aided in covering the retreat of the army after the battle. It was present at the actions of Rappahannock Station on the 23d, and Warrenton Springs the 24th, without loss. On the 29th and 30th, it participated in the battle of Manassas. On the latter day, forming part of the force on the left, covering the retreat of our army, it attacked

and repulsed the advancing enemy. It is believed to have been the last regiment to leave the field, which it did at a late hour in the night, in perfect order, in column by companies, and wholly unmolested. Its loss in the action was ten killed, forty-eight wounded, and twenty prisoners. At the battle of Chantilly it lost eight wounded and five prisoners, and mourned the death of its former Brigadier-General, the gallant Reno. The regiment reached Washington on the 5th of September, and thence, with the Second Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, on the 7th, marched to take part in the Maryland campaign under General McClellan. It arrived at Frederick City during the engagement on the 12th, and fought in the battle of South Mountain on the 14th. In the latter action fell the brave young Lieutenant Springweiler, and eleven were wounded. During the 16th, the regiment was under fire of the enemy's batteries near Sharpsburgh, and on the next day it bore a noble part in the battle of Antietam, making, with the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, the famous "charge of the two Fifty-firsts." This action, and that at South Mountain, are thus reported by Brigadier-General Ferrero:

"HEAD-QUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, }
NINTH ARMY CORPS, Antietam, *Sept. 19, 1862.* }

"GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, on Sunday, the 7th inst., according to your orders, my brigade marched from Washington; that our march was resumed daily without noticeable incident until Sunday, 14th inst., when it arrived at South Mountain and engaged the enemy.

"At 3 o'clock, we marched up the Hagerstown road, leading over the mountain, almost to its summit, and there formed a line of battle to support other lines then engaged. At about 3½ o'clock, I advanced by your orders to the top of the heights, in advance of our other forces, and was unexpectedly fired upon from the woods by a large force of the enemy. The sudden fire produced temporary confusion in one of my new regiments. It quickly recovered, however, reforming under a severe fire. My command then advanced, and, after a long and hard fight, lasting until 9 P. M., drove the enemy from their position and occupied the field. We retained possession of the battle-field during the night, having our whole force on guard, momentarily expecting a renewal of the attack. The enemy posted their pickets within a few yards of our lines, and during the night

quietly withdrew their main body. We captured about one hundred prisoners.

"In this battle all the troops under my command behaved with the greatest gallantry. I have to mention, as worthy of particular praise, the conduct of the Fifty-first regiment New York Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Potter; the Fifty-first, regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Colonel J. F. Hartrauft; and the Twenty-first regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, commanded by Colonel W. S. Clark.

"Colonel E. A. Wild, of the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, was wounded severely in the arm while forming his regiment under the enemy's fire. I annex a list of killed and wounded in this engagement, amounting to killed, ten; wounded, eighty-three; missing, twenty-three; total, one hundred and sixteen.

"On the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock, we resumed our march in pursuit of the enemy, coming up with them near Antietam Creek, and bivouacking in front of their lines. During the morning of the 16th we remained in line of battle, the shells from the rebels dropping thickly in our midst. At 2 o'clock we changed our position, moving nearer to the creek, in readiness to attack the enemy in the morning.

"On the morning of the 17th, at about 9 o'clock, by your orders I advanced my forces toward the stone bridge crossing Antietam Creek—a bridge naturally almost impregnable, and very strongly fortified by the enemy.

"We formed line of battle in a corn-field near the bridge, and awaited the result of the attack of some of our other forces, that had preceded my brigade in the attempt to cross the creek.

"The passage of the bridge was, however, very obstinately disputed, and at length I received orders from you to move forward my brigade and carry the bridge at all hazards. I accordingly moved forward my command and carried the bridge at the point of the bayonet at 1 o'clock, losing, in doing so, a very large number of officers and men. The Fifty-first regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Colonel J. F. Hartrauft, led the charge, followed by the Fifty-first New-York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Potter, the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Carruth, and the Twenty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, Colonel W. S. Clark.

"After carrying the bridge, I moved forward one regiment to the summit of the hill, to retain the position gained until re-enforced.

ments should arrive, holding the rest of my command on the banks of the creek.

"During the afternoon, the enemy being re-enforced, and with heavy supports of artillery, advanced to drive our forces from their position. According to your orders, I moved forward my brigade to resist this movement, and, forming line, advanced under a storm of shot and shell. My troops, when entering this second battle, were nearly out of ammunition, but, firing every round they had in their boxes, they quietly placed themselves on the ground in their positions, and remained until other regiments had formed in front to relieve them, when, by my orders, they retired in good order from the field, and again marched to the banks of the creek.

"I cannot sufficiently commend the bravery of the troops of my command during these engagements. Both officers and men behaved with the greatest gallantry, and I cannot help expressing the pride I feel in commanding such valiant soldiers as they have proved themselves. I have to mourn the loss, in this last battle, of Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, a gallant and efficient officer and amiable gentleman, killed at the stone bridge by a shell.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Carruth, of the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts, was slightly wounded. I annex a list of killed, wounded and missing, amounting to killed, ninety-five; wounded, three hundred and seventy-one; missing, six—total, four hundred and seventy-two. Loss in both engagements, five hundred and eighty-eight."

This charge at Antietam, one of the bravest and bloodiest of the whole war, is thus unofficially described. "The fortunes of the day hung upon Burnside's chances of carrying Antietam Bridge. McClellan, breathless, watched the execution of the movement he had commanded; one brigade had tried and failed, another, and it was repulsed, when Burnside, before sending in his veteran companions in arms, dispatched a messenger to McClellan, "I want troops and guns. If you do not send them I cannot hold my position half an hour." The answer was: "Tell General Burnside this is the battle of the war. He must hold his ground till dark at any cost. I will send him Miller's battery, I can do nothing more. I have no infantry. Tell him if he cannot hold his ground, then the bridge to the last man, always the bridge! If the bridge is lost, all is lost." "Well" said Burnside, on receiv-

ing the answer, "we will obey;" and he at once, the sun down, not half an hour of light, sent an order to Ferrero to storm the position and take it at any cost. Adjutant Fowler, of the Fifty-first New York, formed the regimental line, and, when cheering on the men, was shot dead by a rebel sharp-shooter from the bushes which bordered the stream. The Fifty-first Pennsylvania advanced, leading the charge, but the bridge was obstructed, and the progress so slow, that Potter, fearing the delay might be fatal, cried to his men, "Let us force that way; the sooner we reach the other side the better," and springing forward, as young Bonaparte did at Arcola, he dashed through the storm of bullets and grape shot. The whole command followed, with a wild cheer, and the bridge and victory were won. Potter came through unhurt, although his sword scabbard was broken by a canister shot, his seal ring cut off by another, and his clothes almost riddled by bullets."

Attacking the enemy again in the afternoon, the regiment held its position for an hour and a half after its last cartridge had been fired. Its loss was twenty killed—among whom was the brave and noble young Adjutant Fowler—and sixty-eight wounded—among whom were Lieutenants Coddington, Ackerson, Chapman and Berryman, all valuable officers. During the first ten days of November the regiment was twice engaged with the enemy at Jeffersonton and Warrenton Springs, Va., but without loss.

On the 9th of November, Major-General Burnside took command of the army, and consolidated it into three grand divisions, of two corps each. The right grand division, commanded by General Sumner, was composed of the Second Corps, General Couch, and the Ninth Corps, General Wilcox. The Fifty-first remained in the Second Division of the latter, Brigadier-General Sturgis, and Second Brigade, Brigadier-General Ferrero, and, so assigned, moved in the Fredericksburg campaign.

The part borne by the regiment and brigade at Fredericksburg, is thus narrated in a private letter of Lieutenant-Colonel Potter, under date of December 16th, 1862. "We started to attack Fredericksburg, and the enemy's works in the rear of it, on the morning of Friday the twelfth, and experienced so much difficulty in getting the pontoons across, that at head-quarters they began to despair. Finally, part of the Seventh Michigan, and, I believe, Twentieth Massachusetts, crossed in boats, and driving the enemy from the buildings at the "tête de pont," the bridge was completed. Gene-

ral Franklin, I believe, had no trouble in crossing his men, as he got his bridge over early and without much opposition. That day we lay in Fredericksburg, having crossed early in the morning. On Saturday morning, Couch's Corps opened the action and attempted to take the enemy's works on the heights in the rear of the town by assault, but were repulsed. I was ordered at this time, about noon, to take my regiment to support a battery about to open, to cover the advance of our brigade, which renewed the attack on Couch's retiring. About half an hour after this battery opened, it was driven from the field, having suffered severely, but I held the position I had taken until nearly 3 P. M.

"Both brigades of our division were now hard at it, and as ours, the Second, which had the advance, were getting out of ammunition, I was ordered to its support. We had to cross an open plain right in the rear of the town, exposed to a plunging fire for nearly a quarter of a mile, intersected by two or three fences. At this time no other troops were advancing, and our fire in front was rather slack. The moment I appeared, it seemed as if every gun was turned on us—shell, shrapnel, grape, canister, round shot, all came together and in a perfect storm. It exceeded all my previous experience and imagination, the shells bursting right in the ranks, and knocking over five and six files at a time; the ground was strewed with the dead and wounded of the troops who preceded us. We kept closed up beautifully, and came up with the rest of the brigade lying on a slight slope which formed a partial cover. We took the front and opened fire. It took scarce five minutes to get there, but about one-third of my men were left dead and wounded in our track. In front of us the ground sloped down to a ravine, where I believe there is a canal. Here the enemy had rifle-pits concealed. Immediately behind rose the heights, steep and covered with brush-wood on the face, crowned with earth-works and artillery, whilst sharp-shooters seemed to be concealed all over its face.

"Fortunately, just where we were, there was a slight elevation in the plain, from the crest of which it sloped toward the canal or heights, and by lying flat, we managed to escape most of the enemy's fire, and to severely annoy his artillery and infantry on the heights. About half after four, my ammunition began to fail and supports to arrive, and I had permission to withdraw, but I deemed it best to wait until dark, and draw off in company with the Fifty-

first Pennsylvania, about six P. M. ; the rest of our brigade returned at about the same time. Griffin's brigade and one of Sykes', composed partly of regulars, held the field Sunday. We relieved them Sunday night, and were in turn relieved at one this morning. We held on Monday the extreme advance point on the line of our attack here on the left, while Couch's regiments, which had held the field to the left, took up a new line some three hundred paces to the rear.

" This was certainly the most awkward and tiresome position I was ever in. We had to lie perfectly flat, as the enemy could depress their artillery sufficiently to rake everything eighteen inches above the surface of the ground, and to raise a head or hand was sure to bring a pop from a concealed sharp-shooter. Lying thus for near thirty hours, with nothing to eat or drink, not daring to move or speak in a loud tone, and not allowed to sleep, after three days and four nights continually under arms, and almost without sleep, used up what little strength we had. To-day I have scarcely a man fit for duty. We returned to our old camp-ground this morning at four A. M. I took into action two hundred and eighty non-commissioned officers and privates, and sixteen officers, including myself. Six officers were wounded and fifty-three privates; ten killed and five missing. The missing are, doubtless, all killed, as when last seen they were all in their proper place. As the regiment was advancing, three shells dropped together, and some forty were killed, wounded, and upset. Every one who could, picked himself up and rushed on; these, doubtless, were not noticed particularly, although their companions think they saw them fall. I thus lost exactly one quarter of my men. Franklin's fight was a more open one, and we have heard that he had the advantage. I learn that our whole loss is about 1,500 killed and 7,000 wounded. Our brigade lost 534 killed and wounded, out of about 2,150, being about the same average as my regiment. The rest of the troops did not suffer so severely, of course, or our loss would have been much heavier in the whole.

" We left the dead on the field, and all their small arms: at least, they were there when I left at one this morning. I got a letter from you the day of the fight, but I can't find it now, and cannot answer the questions you ask. I remember only two of them, those referring to newspaper statements about Antietam and South Mountain. We were across the bridge at Antietam, I think,

before half-past twelve. It did not vary from that ten minutes. I looked at my watch. General Burnside put every man into action that went in at South Mountain, that is, Reno's and Hooker's Corps. Franklin took his in at Crampton's Gap. Tell — he must send me those boots, or I will be bare-footed. I am quite ill again. I have had my report and many other things to attend to. Love to all. In haste. Yours, affectionately."

At the close of the year 1862, Colonel Potter reports Major R. C. Mitchell and Captain John G. Wright, acting field officers and Captains Sims and Stuart as all having greatly distinguished themselves for skill and bravery on the field; makes honorable mention of Captains D. F. Wright and Francis; states that "the regiment is greatly indebted to its skillful and devoted surgeon William H. Leonard;" and says that "every officer and non-commissioned officer, and almost every private deserve honorable mention for their bravery and devotion to duty."

The Fifty-first participated in the miserable "mud march" and the failure at Banks' Ford, of January, 1863, and then prepared to go into winter quarters. But at the re-organization of the army on General Hooker's taking command, it was transferred to the West, with the Second Brigade, under Colonel Potter, Second Division, Brigadier-General Ferrero, and Ninth Corps, General Burnside. Breaking camp at White Oak Church, it moved, in February, to Newport News, and in March, proceeded by way of Baltimore, Pittsburg, and Cincinnati, arriving in Kentucky, then threatened with rebel invasion, on the 26th. During the latter part of April and the early part of May, it marched to the Cumberland river, thence about the middle of June back to Cincinnati. Thence it proceeded, by way of Cairo, to Vicksburg, in the reduction of which, in June and July, it took part. Ordered to Jackson, Miss., it was the second regiment to occupy that city, July 17th, and its Lieutenant-Colonel, Mitchell, temporarily commanding the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts, was the first field officer to enter the city.

The regiment participated in the engagement at Blue Spring, October 10th.

Worn by arduous service, and by the fearful heats, dust and malaria of the Summer and Fall, the regiment was now ordered, with the corps, back to Kentucky. Retreating before a superior force toward Knoxville, they were overtaken by the enemy twelve

miles therefrom, at Campbell's Station, where they made a stand and fought the battle of the 16th of November. During the siege of Knoxville by Longstreet and the rebel forces, from November 17th to December 5th, the regiment was very actively engaged, especially honoring itself in the defense of Fort Saunders, at the assault of November 29th.

In December the greater portion of the regiment, now reduced to about two hundred men, reënlisted for the war, and in January 1864, returned to New York, to furlough and to recruit. At this time the following appeal was issued by General Burnside:

"Authority having been given to the undersigned to recruit the Ninth Army Corps to fifty thousand men for special service (to be hereafter designated by the War Department), he earnestly appeals to the citizens of New York to assist in filling up the following regiments of this corps, belonging to this State; the Forty-sixth and Fifty-first New York.

He calls upon all having the good of the country and the triumph of our arms at heart, to use every effort to help on this work by voting large bounties from their respective towns and counties, by procuring recruits, assisting recruiting officers, and by such other means as their ardent patriotism may suggest. In no place can volunteers be so useful to the cause and so soon become good soldiers as in the ranks of veteran organizations under experienced officers.

The undersigned has every hope that the loyal people of New York will soon send these regiments back to the field with full ranks, to bear a proud part in the closing scenes of this glorious war.

Colonel Charles W. Le Gendre, Fifty-first New York Volunteers, is appointed Chief of the Recruiting Service of the Ninth Army Corps for New York, temporarily, with head-quarters at 598 Broadway.

All communications relating to that service will be addressed to him. Recruiting stations have been established in various sections of the State. Recruits will be received at them, or by any Provost Marshal.

A. E. BURNSIDE, *Major-General.*

By the most earnest efforts of the members and friends of the regiment it was anew recruited nearly to the maximum. Taking the field it proceeded, in March, to Annapolis, and thence by way of Baltimore, Pittsburg, &c., as far as Knoxville again. In April, the Ninth Corps was ordered back to Virginia, where, near Brandy Station, on the first of May, it once more joined the Army of the Potomac; the Fifty-first, under Colonel Le Gendre, remaining in the Second Division, Brigadier-General R. B. Potter.

The regiment shared largely in the hardships, labors, exploits and losses of General Grant's campaign against Richmond. At the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Coal Harbor it lost heavily. In the first, May 5th, Colonel Le Gendre was disabled, losing an eye, and the command devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell. Before Petersburg, in front of Cemetery Hill, it participated in the

heavy intrenching and frequent engagements. At the Mine explosion and the assault of July 30, it suffered greatly: losing among others, killed and wounded, Captain Sims, Acting Lieutenant-Colonel, instantly killed, and Major Wright, commanding, paralyzed by the passage of a solid shot between his arm and side.

Moving to the Weldon railroad, it met the enemy, August 21st and again, on the 30th of September, near Poplar Grove Church on the left of the road. In the latter engagement, Major Wright in command, Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, Acting Inspector-General of the corps, the greater part of the regiment and the brigade were captured. Assaulting some strong rebel works, they were repulsed and in turn attacked by superior numbers, and, their supports falling back, they were surrounded on flank and rear and cut off. Out of about 500, with which the Fifty-first went into action, 280 were taken prisoners, including Major Wright, Adjutant Marden, Captain Whitman and Lieutenants Carbery, Gronomeyer, Poley, Ackerson, Sims, Woldron, Loghran, Caldwell, Witbeck and Hoyral. Of these, eighty only survived the horrors of months in the prison pens of Richmond, Danville and Andersonville; and exchanged, rejoined the regiment before the fall of Petersburg. Many boxes of clothing and provisions were sent them in their imprisonment, but not one was allowed by the rebels to reach its destination. In November, Major Wright was promoted to the Colonelcy, Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell having been honorably discharged.

Through all the siege of Petersburg the regiment did worthy service, participating in the action at Second Hatcher's Run, February 5th, 1865, the assault on "Fort Steadman" March 25th, the assault of April 1st, and the capture of the city, April 3d.

The long and arduous career of the Fifty-first; a career extending from the first victory of the war on Roanoke Island to the last victory, the surrender of Lee: a career of toil, suffering and danger on the ocean and in six sea-board and inland states; a career of unvarying fidelity, fortitude and heroism—now drew near to a close. Its noble battle record was complete:

1862—Roanoke, North Carolina, February 8; Newbern, North Carolina, March 14; Rappahannock Station, Virginia, August 23; Warrenton Springs, August 24; Manassas, August 29-30; Chantilly, September 1; South Mountain, September 14; Sharpsburg, Maryland, September 16; Antietam, September 17; Jeffersonston,

November —; Warrenton Springs, November 11; Fredericksburg, December 13.

1863—Siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi, June and July; Jackson, July 17; Blue Spring, Tennessee, October 10; Campbell's Station, Tennessee, November 16; Siege of Knoxville, Tennessee, November 17; December 5.

1864—Wilderness, Virginia, May 5; Spottsylvania, May 7-8; Tolopotomy Creek, May 20; North Anna, May 22; Coal Harbor, June 1-3; Bethesda Church, June 7; Siege of Petersburg; Petersburg Mine, July 30; Weldon Railroad, August 21; Poplar Grove Church, September 29-30; First Hatcher's Run, October 27.

1865—Siege of Petersburg, January to April; Second Hatcher's Run, February 4; Fort Stedman, March 25; Assault on Petersburg, April 1; Surrender of Lee, April 9.

Returning home, the regiment arrived in New York on the 28th of July, and on the 31st, under escort of the Thirteenth Regiment New York State National Guard, of Brooklyn, and companies of the Seventh and Eighty-fourth New York State Guards, marched to the Union League Club House. Here it enjoyed a hearty welcome by Major-General Ferrero, Colonel Colyer, State Military Agent, on behalf of the Governor, by the League and citizens; a deeply-moving address by its old friend Colonel Shepard, and a splendid collation. On the next day the Fifty-first proceeded to Hart's Island, for payment and muster-out.

Of more than 3,050, whose names appeared on its rolls, only 95 of its own men, and 250 veterans transferred to it from other regiments, returned. Of its original officers, only two; the others having died in the field, hospital and prison, or having been discharged for disability, or promoted to other commands. From its field officers rose two Major-Generals, Ferrero and Potter; from its line one Brigadier-General, McKibben, promoted from the Captaincy.

CASUALTIES FROM JANUARY 1, 1864, TO JULY 28, 1865—A PART OF ITS SERVICE:

Mustered out with the regiment,.....	Officers, 26	Enlisted Men, 656
Killed in action,.....	do 4	do 36
Died of wounds,.....	do —	do 21
Deaths by disease,.....	do —	do 95
Honorably discharged,.....	do 10	do 187
Dishonorably discharged,.....	do —	do —
Discharged for disability,.....	do 2	do 37
Missing in action,.....	do —	do 77
Deserted,.....	do —	do 261

Dismissed,.....	Officers, —	Enlisted Men, —
Cashiered,.....	do —	do —
Resigned,.....	do 5	do —
Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps,	do —	do 20

For the purpose of showing the intimacy and sympathy kept up between the people and those who fought for them, the watchful affection with which the soldiers were constantly regarded, and the method in which these sentiments found public and historic expression, on the occasion of the presentation of their flags, or their triumphal reception upon visiting home, either for recruiting or disbandment, the following accounts are reproduced from the journals: "They may be taken as a type of this intercourse between all the regiments and their respective friends and localities."

The original battle-flags of the Fifty-first were presented at Palace Garden in New York City, before an immense assemblage. Colonel F. A. Conkling, now of the Eighty-fourth, presiding. The invocation of the divine blessing upon the banners of the regiment was made by Rev. Rosewell D. Hitchcock, D. D., one of the most distinguished clergymen of the city. Colonel Shepard, then of Governor Morgan's staff, who was also Major-General of Volunteers, made the following remarks:

"MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, FELLOW-SOLDIERS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: It may, perhaps, be best for me to remark that, owing to the rapid movement of troops now going on, seven regiments having gone from our State in the past seven days, some regiments have had to go without their colors, much to their disappointment, and it was consequently determined that this regiment should receive its colors, as soon as it became a fixed fact, and before it received its arms, as this latter is generally the signal for immediate departure.

"This much premised, I will say that the honor you have done me, by naming a regiment after so humble an individual as myself, both surprised, and, I will frankly confess it, gratified me. You have inscribed my name on the American flag—that flag on which other regiments have placed the names of Washington, Steuben, De Kalb, Scott, McClellan, Anderson, and which has been rendered glorious by their deeds. I have no claim to such an honor, unless a sincere love for that emblem of our liberties and a willingness to fight and die for it, may furnish one.

"That flag is God's own banner. All nations have taken the design of their banners from natural objects. Egypt took an eye, Rome an eagle, England a lion—some mountains, some landscapes, and all selected objects of nobility or grandeur corresponding to the degree of intelligence existing in the nation. God had flung his banner over the world, but men's eyes were not turned upward, and it hung there unnoticed until Columbia joined the nations, when, looking up to heaven and worshipping God in the faith of the Pilgrim fathers, she saw that banner and transferred it to the earth. With gorgeous red He had striped the morning and the evening, and tinted the clouds between, so she striped her flag with red

at its top and bottom—its morning and evening—and put in five red stripes between. He had painted the dome of the sky with blue—she caught the color, and transferred it to her Union, prefiguring that the dome of her Federal Union should be as indestructible, no matter what storms might rise within it, as the very dome of heaven. He had spangled the sky with splendid stars, and she, plucking them from the constellation of liberty, threw them on that field of blue, and hers, too, became the star-spangled banner. To that standard the eyes of all the good and patriotic are now turned. The old, remembering the security they have enjoyed under its folds, address it with affection, and declare:

"In youth it sheltered me,
And I'll protect it now."

"The young, rallying to maintain it, say:

"Forever float that standard sheet:
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With freedom's soil beneath our feet
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us."

"The fair prays for its welfare; for its white is as pure as her virtue, its red as rosy as her cheeks, its blue as true as her love, and its stars as bright as her eyes. [Applause.] All love it, and God will bless all who honor it.

"The sublimest chapter of secular history is yet unwritten. Greece had her birth, Rome had her rise, it remains for America to have her eternity. If America be dead, then are you, and your 50,000 comrades from this State, and your 350,000 comrades of the North, not soldiers, but dry bones of the valley. But if you and they are soldiers, then the spirit of the fathers is living still, and the national life is perpetual, and the tragedy in which America frees herself from the assassin is the most noble act in the drama of the world.

"The North has survived its equinoctial storm, its Bull Run. It now remains for you to follow the sun. To-day the sun has crossed the line, and begins to penetrate the Southern heavens, carrying with him thunder and storm; and when you enter, as soon you will, Southern climes, carry with you a tempest of vengeance for treason. [Cheers.]

"The South deride us as being ready to sneak into any hole we can find; if with banners flying and martial music, to march into the *whole of the South by sneaking*, let them make the most of it.

"Before presenting to you, your bride, the American flag, to which your regiment is to be married, allow me to exhort you to make it bone of your bone, and flesh of your flesh. Do you promise to love it? ["Yes."] Do you promise to honor it? ["Yes."] Do you promise to obey its authority? ["Yes."] In sickness and health, in poverty and wealth, do you promise to sustain it? ["Yes."] Then, what God hath joined together let not Jeff. Davis put asunder. [Cheers upon cheers.]

"In the presence of God and these witnesses, the rank and file have plighted their faith to the star-spangled banner; therefore, Colonel Ferrero, I present it to your regiment. I envy you that you are so soon to have the privilege of fighting for it. That it will be safe in your hands, I have every confidence. I congratulate your regiment that they have so able and accomplished a commander. [Applause.] Your friends will be watchful of your interests, and pray as well as work for your welfare and that of your regiment. At your country's call you have drawn your sword—sheathe it only when peace is established on the basis of the Constitution. Do not sheathe it while we are robbed of the rights of American citizenship in eleven States of the Republic. Do not sheathe it while treason tries to establish that the border of our country runs through its middle; take only the Gulf of Mexico for its southern boundary. [Applause.] You go

forth to fight the battles of liberty—to free us from the threatened reign of usurpers and despots—to reconquer our rights throughout the Republic. You are from a soil rendered illustrious by Stony Point and Saratoga—where battles for liberty have been won—to a soil rendered illustrious by the battles of Yorktown, Fort Moultrie and New Orleans—where battles were also won for liberty. On the soil of the South as well as on that of the North, glorious memories will stimulate you, and National monuments will behold you. [Applause.] With this banner, sir, also accept these colors—the guidons—they are humble but useful flags in your maneuvers, and as you use them for guidons, may God guide on your arms to victory. [Applause.]”

From that time, the Stars and Stripes, being the battle-flag of the Fifty-first, was always known as “The Bride of the Regiment.”

A committee to recruit the Burnside Corps was appointed by citizens in response to the General’s appeal, and consisted of:

James M. Brown, Robert B. Roosevelt, J. B. Wright, Elliott F. Shepard, Howard Potter, J. Austen Stevens, Jr., J. W. Morris.

The Committee immediately offered an additional bounty from private funds, and succeeded in speedily raising the quota asked for from this State by General Burnside.

On the return of the Shepard Rifles to their homes at the close of the war, they received a general and bountiful welcome. Several regiments turned out to escort them, and, in addition to the ceremonies inaugurated by the Union League Club, above referred to, the City of New-York gave them a banquet at the armory of the Sixth regiment. The line of march extended through the principal streets of the city, which were hung with flags in honor of the regiment, which, no more to march through shot and shell, now encountered volleys of cheers through the whole day. Colonel Shepard, who had previously returned from the field, was selected to make the welcoming speech, and spoke as follows:

“COLONEL WRIGHT, OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS: Although I was not last to bid you God speed on your departure from this city four years ago, as I was then myself absent upon the field of duty, yet I am happy to-day to be the first to welcome you home. You return with a renowned history, illuminated by the glory of your own deeds; your country, your State, your fellow-citizens, are justly proud of you. Changes have gone on in your regiment during these four years. Not many of you are of the old stock to whom I had the honor of presenting the original, now become the old battle-flag, at Palace Garden, and yet you are the same regiment. A regiment is, in this respect, something like the human frame. Anatomists tell us that, owing to the constant system of waste and supply, our bodies become entirely new once in seven years, and yet we remain the same persons, identified by our friends, and in no danger of mistaking some one else for ourselves. And so with your regiment. The new elements that have entered it have gone through the process of assimilation, and

have obtained harmony and oneness with the original stock, finally equaling its valor and patriotism, and together with it making the regiment; and the old stock has, like silver tried in the fire, become truer and higher than ever—truer, for their modesty is even more than at the first; and higher, for some who went out as privates come back as captains.

"Your history divides itself into two parts. As we stand here to-day, enjoying the presence of men whose glory radiates the scene, the light of the past comes stealing up to our feet. You have freely given your martyrs. Let us build them up together as a memorial chapel to themselves in our memories, not like that at Cologne, composed of the bald and revolting bones of virgins, but as an edifice of polished stones, clothed with the beauty and grandeur of their own immortality. There is that great name, Captain Samuel H. Sims, who rises from the ruined fort at Petersburg; he shall be the corner stone. Captain Johnson and Chaplain Benton, who rise from Newbern; Adjutant Fowler, who rises at Antietam; Captain Jenkins, who rises at the Wilderness; Lieutenant Butler, Sergeant Poppe, and many others, who rise from distant fields in Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, each and all are sacred columns in this memorial chapel, whose proportions swell to unexampled grandeur, embracing the whole country, like their own sentiments when living. Let us wander a moment in this peristyle, which is more magnificent than that of St. Peter's at Rome. Let us here swear that they have not died in vain, but that we will stand up for the Republic for which they died. Let us try to preserve their virtues among mankind by continuing to be what they were. Thus shall we best honor them, and not be guilty of shedding fruitless tears

"O'er the graves where our heroes are buried."

"We turn to the present, and we find that your regiment has been the father of soldiers. There is your first Colonel, Edward Ferrero, wearing the two stars won by his valor. He who had the magnanimity and the glory of admitting to the service of their country a class of citizens heretofore proscribed, and of proving that they would make good soldiers. In common with all Major-Generals who have served their country well, General Ferrero will share the love and admiration of all his white fellow-citizens; but he will have the advantage of those who have not commanded black troops, for, besides the white population, he will have an addition of four million admirers. (Applause.)

"There is your second Colonel, Robert B. Potter, also wearing his two stars. (Applause.) He who had the honor of striking the first blow of that campaign which ended in the capture of Petersburg and Richmond, the surrender of Lee and the collapse of the rebellion. He was in command of that part of our lines where they approach nearest to those of the rebels, where our Fort Sedgwick and their Fort Mahone frowned on each other—forts familiarly named in the army, "Hell" and "Damnation," the one after the place and the other after the condition of the infernal regions, because they were so hot. (Laughter.) Making an irresistible attack, he captured Fort Mahone. Once and again, and thrice, the rebel leader essayed to dislodge him; once and again, and thrice, General Potter's veterans were too much for him; and when night left the fort in our possession, Lee, disheartened, seeing his impending doom, telegraphed to Jeff. Davis, 'My lines have been pierced; I shall evacuate Petersburg and Richmond.' That is the celebrated dispatch that was handed to Jeff. Davis at eleven o'clock on Sunday morning, in church, and it tells General Potter's glory better than gazettes and trumpets. (Applause.) There is your Colonel, Charles W. Le Gendre, a Frenchman, not even an adopted citizen, who offered his sword, like his great countryman, Lafayette, to fight for liberty and the right. (Ap-

plause.) Twice has he been wounded for us; and he makes, in his own person, another tie between the French and American people, between whom there is an hereditary and passionate attachment which no temporary ruler of France can ever dissolve. There are your old Lieutenant-Colonel R. Charlton Mitchell and Captain Henry H. Holbrook, whose rank, if it had equaled their desert, would have been General, as that of Captain Gilbert H. McKiffin is. Captain Mellevaine transferred to the regulars; Captains Clifford, Coddington, David F. Wright and others, who can tell you tales of many a hard-fought battle-field. All these are yours. Once of the regiment, always of the regiment. When we turn to the present officers you need me to tell you nothing. There is Colonel Wright—who is the right man in the right place—worthy commander of the finest of regiments. Shot at by the rebels from all quarters—hit in his hat and in his coat—temporarily paralyzed by a solid shot passing between his arm and his side, just as he raised his sword to lead on his men at Peter-burg, he has yet, most remarkably, escaped without losing a drop of blood. He was starved to death for five long months by the rebels, and when they got through, he came back to us as lively as ever. And in this captivity and torture, he had for companions, Major George W. Whitman, the dauntless peer of Sims, Captains Poor-ely, Waldron and others, officers and privates, who have scored their reckoning with the rebels on the battle-field. There is Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas B. Marsh, who has been in more fights away from you, on detached service, than with you, and others, of whom time would fail me to speak, and of whom you do not need me to speak. Your wars are over; you are soon to be distributed through the body politic and to take your places as civilians—keep your record as bright there as it has been in the field. As a rule for your political conduct, always take the generous side, for that is the side of right, and will always win in the end, in our free country. Remember that you have fought for the whole country, and have rights of citizenship in the whole of it—in South Carolina as well as in New York, in Maine, Mississippi, or California. Often meditate upon your whole country, its interests and its destiny. Be good and you will be great. Farewell. (Applause.)

FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT, INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Fifty-second Regiment, Infantry, N. Y. S. V., was organized at Staten Island, New-York, in the autumn of 1861, by the consolidation of four companies of the "Sigel Rifles," and six companies of the "German Rangers," under Colonel Paul Frank.

These companies were recruited in New York City, and the following persons were mustered in as their commanding officers:

Co. A, by Capt. Chas. G. Frendenberg,	Co. F, by Capt. Charles Mohring,
do B, do Henry L. Klein,	do G, do Oliver C. Garwin,
do C, do Gustave Schultze,	do H, do Jacob Rueger,
do D, do Oscar von Schoening,	do I, do Adolphus Becker,
do E, do John C. Messerschmidt,	do K, do Francis Benzler.

OFFICERS, FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Paul Frank,	Assistant Surgeon, Julius C. Rappold,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Louis Kasonzki,	Chaplain, ————.
Major, Philip G. Lichtenstein,	Adjutant, Charles Laty,
Surgeon, George C. Stiebling,	Quartermaster, Charles Geiser.

The regiment was organized originally under Special Orders No. 422, October 11, 1861, modified by Special Orders No. 425, October 14, 1861, but it was permanently organized, after a court of inquiry, under Special Orders No. 461, October 29, 1861.

The State issued to the regiment 192 long Enfield rifled muskets, (cal. 57); 442 U. S. muskets, model 1842, (cal. 69), smooth; 6,000 ball cartridges, spherical, (cal. 69); 4,000 ball cartridges, (cal. 57), and 6,000, (cal. 69); 20,000 percussion caps, and camp equipage.

A national flag, a regimental flag, and two guidons, were presented October 30, by the German ladies of New York, through City Judge Russell, at the camp on quarantine grounds. The regiment was mustered into the United States service November 5, 1861. It was originally designed to form a part of Burnside's expeditionary corps, but was finally ordered to report at Washington. Thither, about 950 strong, it proceeded on November 12, and went into camp at Bladensburg.

It was brigaded with the Fifty-seventh and Sixty-sixth New York and Fifty-third Pennsylvania, under General Sumner. Commanded subsequently and successively by Generals French, Zook and Frank, it formed a part of the Third Brigade, First Division, Second Corps.

In the latter part of November the regiment went into winter quarters, drill and instruction, at Camp California, Va.

On the 10th of March, 1862, the regiment advanced with the army, and on the 13th occupied Manassas, French's brigade passing a few miles beyond. It marched to Warrenton on the 26th, and thence to Alexandria, where it embarked on April 4th for the Peninsula. On the 7th it landed and encamped on Ship Point, on the York river. It took part, with its brigade, in the siege of Yorktown, and after the evacuation proceeded on transports up the York river to West Point. Thence marching through Eltham, Slatersville and New Kent Court House, it reached Coal Harbor, where it remained several weeks.

During the battle of Fair Oaks, June 1st, the Fifty-second was engaged from 4½ A. M. to 12½ P. M. in front of the railroad, near the left center. Its casualties, among the three hundred and twenty who went into action, were, officers wounded, five; enlisted men,

killed, twenty-six; wounded, one hundred and forty; missing, eleven.

During the month, lying in the trenches before Fair Oaks, the regiment was almost constantly under arms, and exposed to debilitating and deadly malaria. At the battle of Gaines' Mill, June 27th, the brigade, arriving too late, was not engaged, but, with Meagher's brigade, checked the rout of our demoralized troops and protected the withdrawal of Porter's forces across the Chickahominy. During the seven days' contests, from the Chickahominy to the James River, the brigade, under Colonel Zook, of the Fifty-seventh New York, with its division, covered the retreat of the army. At Peach Orchard and Savage's Station on the 29th, and White Oak Swamp on the 30th, they fought most bravely and suffered most severely, the regiment losing about one hundred and twenty killed and wounded. The regiment was present at the battle of Malvern Hill, July 1st, but its brigade was not actively engaged. Finally reaching Harrison's Landing, on the James, July 2d, the Fifty-second had only sixty-seven men fit for duty.

During the evacuation of the Peninsula in August, the corps acted as rear-guard of the army. Embarking at Newport News for Alexandria, the corps marched from the latter to Centerville, to support General Pope, who was then waging an unequal contest with Lee. Arriving, after a march of only eight hours, too late for active service, it returned to Fairfax Court House and to Alexandria. Crossing the Chain Bridge, it encamped for a few days, in the early part of September, at Tenallytown, Md.

Moving in the Maryland campaign, the Fifty-second reached South Mountain after the battle of the 13th September. Pressing on, it again, on the 15th, was engaged at Keedysville, where it lost sixteen men by artillery fire.

Early on the morning of the 17th inst., fording the Antietam Creek, it participated in the battle of Antietam, driving a body of rebels from a ditch, and holding its ground against every assault until 2 o'clock P. M. It aided the Seventh New York in the capture of three flags. Its loss was nine killed, seventy-five wounded, among whom were Lieutenant-Colonel Liechtenstein, Captain Rueger, six sergeants and ten corporals, and two missing.

After lying on the battle-field two or three days, the regiment marched to Harper's Ferry and there encamped.

At the opening of the Fredericksburg campaign, the regiment advanced, October 29th, with the corps from Harper's Ferry, and occupied Snicker's Gap. November 2d, the brigade under Colonel Zook, aided by Caldwell's brigade, repulsed the attack of the enemy, five or six thousand strong, without loss. The corps occupied Ashby's Gap on the 4th, and reached Rectortown on the 6th, Warrenton on the 9th, and near Falmouth on the 17th. On the 18th the brigade advanced, as skirmishers, along the Falmouth road within a mile of the town, then took position on a high hill in rear of the town, in support of Pettit's New York Battery. This now opened upon the enemy's batteries posted on the opposite side of the river, and in less than a quarter of an hour silenced them and scattered their supports. In the evening the brigade guarded the ford against the passage of the foe from Fredericksburg. On the morning of the 12th, the regiment, its brigade leading the division, crossed the river at the upper pontoons. In the storming of the heights, on the 13th, with its brigade, in the second line of attack, it did good service until ammunition was exhausted. Its loss was three killed and about seventy wounded. The regiment now went into winter quarters at Falmouth.

1863, April 28th, the Fifty-second broke camp for the Chancellorsville campaign, and, on the 30th, crossed the Rappahannock on pontoons at United States Ford. The next day, May 1st, it moved to near Chancellorsville, and formed line of battle, supporting a battery in front of the Chancellor House. In the evening, falling back to the left of the House, it formed again under a heavy fire, which continued nearly all night. Before sunrise the brigade took position in the first line of battle on the left, and, under a sharp fire, intrenched itself. On the 3d, the brigade, under a sharp fire, and against frequent assaults, stood firmly for four hours, nor did it yield its ground when the enemy poured upon it a terrible heavy artillery fire. During the next three days, it was under fire at intervals, on the left of the White House, but finally on the morning of the 6th, it withdrew and crossed the river again at the United States Ford. After a march of twelve hours, it again reached its familiar camp-ground at Falmouth.

About the 15th of June, it moved to Thoroughfare Gap, bivouacked for two or three days, and then, by way of Edwards' Ferry and Frederick city, advanced to Gettysburg. Reaching the field at 7 o'clock A. M., July 2d, the Second Corps took a strong

position on Cemetery Ridge, covering the right flank of the Third Corps. How nobly the brigade bore itself on that memorable day, "Historicus" thus records. "* * * There was imminent danger of losing the Roundtop, for Longstreet was making desperate exertions to 'carry it.' Fearing this result, Sickles sent orders to General Crawford of the Fifth Corps, to re-enforce Ward's brigade, but he declined to move without orders from his own corps commander, Sykes; but Captain Moore, of Sickles's staff, at length overcame his scruples, and he reached the disputed point just in time to prevent its falling into the enemy's hands. Considering our force unequal to the exigency, Sickles called on the heroic troops of the Second Corps for support, and they gave it with a will. The struggle now became deadly. The columns of Longstreet charged with reckless fury upon our troops; but they were met with a valor and stern fortitude that defied their utmost efforts. An alarming incident, however, occurred. Barnes's division of the Fifth Corps, suddenly gave way; and Sickles, seeing this, put a battery in position to check the enemy if he broke through this gap on our front, and General Birney was sent to order Barnes back into line. "No," he said; "impossible. It is too hot. My men can not stand it." Remonstrance was unavailing, and Sickles despatched his aids to bring up any troops they met to fill this blank. Major Tremaine, of his staff, fell in with General Zook, at the head of his brigade, (Second Corps), and this gallant officer instantly volunteered to take Barnes' place. When they reached the ground, Barnes' disordered troops impeded the advance of the brigade. "If you can't get out of the way," cried Zook, "lie down, and I will march over you." Barnes ordered his men to lie down, and the chivalric Zook and his splendid brigade, under the personal direction of General Birney, did march over them, right into the breach. Alas! poor Zook soon fell, mortally wounded, and half of his brigade perished with him. It was about this time — near seven P. M. — that Sickles was struck by a cannon-ball which tore off his right leg, and he was borne from the field."

During the afternoon of the next day, the brigade, on the left center stood, from one o'clock till three o'clock, under a terrific cannonade, and then aided in repelling the last and most furious assault of the combined forces of Longstreet, Pickett and Hill. That grand, sublime firmness, inspired only by burning patriot-

ism, triumphed; the balance quivering on the poise for three long days, fell for the right: the victory was won, and the country was saved. The Fifty-second mourned its noble brigade commander Zook, and two of its officers killed; two officers wounded, and thirty-nine men, killed and wounded.

On the 7th, joining the tardily ordered pursuit, the regiment pushed to Falling Waters, crossed the Potomac, and thence, through Aldie, Manassas and Rappahannock, to Culpepper. Here it received a very large re-enforcement of drafted men, and became almost a new regiment.

In the battle of Auburn, October 14th, the Second Corps, First Division, and Fifty-second New York Regiment, were engaged, as vividly described by a witness: "After bivouacking, the night of the 13th, in the woods beyond the ford, about six o'clock we resumed our march, and soon crossed the ford at Auburn. The First Division, commanded by General Caldwell, fell into line of battle on the heights beyond. So secure did we feel that the men were ordered to stack their arms and cook breakfast. We heard some firing on our left, and when the dark haze that obscured the morning cleared away, we could see the lines of cavalry within half a mile of us. Corn was stacked in the field; so we left our tired and hungry steeds to feed on it, and advanced to the top of the hill to witness the conflict going on in the plain beneath. We saw our cavalry (Gregg's) charging into the wood, but after a fierce shelling and musketry fight, we saw them break back, followed pell-mell by the enemy. They were now rushing toward our lines. Our men were cooking their coffee, speculating on the chances of the conflict. It was to be many a poor fellow's last breakfast. On our right were a couple of high knolls, thickly wooded. From these, all of a sudden, masked batteries opened on our lines, shot and shell came shrieking through the air, and so accurate was their range, that nearly every one of them came ploughing through us. The men jumped to their arms, the officers rushed to their commands. The very hill reeled beneath us like a drunken man. As I darted through, the men fell on both sides of me. The Fifty-second New York Volunteers, a conscript regiment, chanced, from our position, to be in front. They wavered and were falling back on the old regiments, when Colonel Frank, who commanded the Third Brigade, rode in their front and rallied them, crying: "Stand boys! follow me." Behind them was the Second Brigade—or

Irish Brigade—who coolly stood to their guns. Colonel Myles, too, rallied the lines. In a moment the panic subsided, and the men stood coolly in their lines, though the shot and shell of the enemy were knocking them over pretty fast.

“The lines now fell back behind the crest of the hill, and Rickett’s battery, having taken position, returned the enemy’s killing compliments with interest, shelling the woods and ravine in which they were concealed. All this time the rebels were shouting their demoniacal yell all around, and the sharp, metallic sound of musketry ran along our picket and skirmish lines. The enemy’s battery soon became silent; but the firing increased along our skirmishing lines.

“The corps now wheeled around its head in the direction of Catlett’s Station. It was evident that the enemy meant to contest every inch of ground, and to cut us off from forming a junction with the other corps. The troops had to move in fighting order, every now and then taking up lines of defense.

“As there was little intermission from fighting all day, I could not ascertain ours or the rebel loss. I saw one rebel colonel mortally wounded. Gregg’s cavalry suffered heavily, chiefly the Tenth New York, which is severely cut up.

“The Second Corps nobly covered the retreat of the army, being successively engaged with the enemy at several different points throughout the day, and most desperately throughout the afternoon and evening. They stood like a wall of iron against the repeated and thundering assaults of the enemy, until our whole army, with all its transportation, was secure, and in a position to meet every attack.” The regiment lost twenty men on this day.

The corps continued to cover the retreat toward the Rappahannock, and was again heavily engaged at Bristow Station, on the 21st, but the First Division was in reserve, watching a large body of the rebels posted in the woods near the railroad.

The Fifty-second joined in the advance across the Rapidan, the battle of Mine Run, November 26, 29, with the loss of fifteen men, and, in the retrograde movement, on the night of December 1st, to the north of the Rapidan; and it then went into winter quarters at Stevensburg.

In the early part of February, 1864, the regiment participated in the heavy reconnoissance in force made to the Rapidan, returning thereafter to its former quarters.

At the opening of the Wilderness campaign, under General Grant, in May, 1864, the Fifty-second, with Hancock's corps, broke camp on the 4th inst., crossed the Rapidan, and took position on the left of the line, near the old Chancellorsville battle-ground. In the battle of the Wilderness, on the 5th, it suffered a loss of about thirty men. With the flank movement of the army the regiment moved to Spottsylvania, on the 9th inst., formed in line of battle on the right, where, on the 10th, it shared the terrible charges made and received by the Second and Fifth Corps. During the night of the 11th inst., the corps quietly withdrew and took another position between the Sixth and Ninth Corps. At day-break, of the 12th, Brooks' and Miles' brigades, in advance of the corps, made a rapid and resistless advance under a heavy fire of musketry, up the hill on which the enemy was strongly posted, charged at the point of the bayonet, carried his first line of works, and captured Johnson and his whole division, one of Early's brigades, more than three thousand prisoners and thirty or forty guns, then, joined by the Sixth Corps, pressed up to the second line, but was repulsed. Here followed a succession of fierce charges and countercharges, continuous heavy musketry and artillery fire, ending with a hand-to-hand combat and the capturers' holding of the second line. The Fifty-second lost, on this fearful day, nineteen officers and two hundred and forty men, killed and wounded. One name, two names, among the brave and noble dead must not perish in the oblivion of their ashes. Briefly but tenderly has a friendly hand written " * * * of the brave and accomplished Count Hacke. A native of Prussia, and in the Prussian army, he obtained a furlough, and, coming to this country, procured a commission as First Lieutenant in the Seventh (Steuben) New York Volunteers. He served in that regiment till its term of service expired, and subsequently procured a commission as First Lieutenant in the Fifty-second New York volunteers, Hancock's Corps. He fell in the defense of the Union while leading a charge at the head of his company, in the battle of the Wilderness, on the 10th of May. His friend and countryman, the gallant Baron von Steuben, also in the same regiment, was inconsolable on hearing of his fall, and endeavored to get some message from him to his family, but without success; he was speechless and soon after expired. Two days afterward the brave Baron von Steuben himself was killed. Another brave soldier gone to his rest.

"In Hermann Count Hacke, the country has lost a brave and gallant soldier, while his kind and gentle heart, and modest and unassuming manners, endeared him to the many friends who have now to deplore his loss. PORE was a favorite poet of his, and one verse in particular in his "Ode to Solitude:"

"Thus let me live, unseen, unknown—
Thus unlamented let me die;
Steal from the world, and not a stone
Tell where I lie."

The latter part was singularly fulfilled, for not long after his death the woods in which he fell were consumed by fire, and no traces of his remains could be discovered. But his epitaph is written in the hearts of a brave people, as a brave and true soldier who fell in battle for a noble cause. Honor the brave!"

In the attempt to flank the enemy on the 18th, the corps, on the center, again assaulted and drove the first opposing line of skirmishers, who were intrenched in the rifle-pits abandoned by our forces on the 12th. But, charging the second line, it was driven back; the regiment losing two officers and thirty men.

During the night of the 20th, the corps marched to Massaponax Church; the next day occupied Bowling Green; bivouacked at Milford, and, on the 23d, reached the North Anna at Chesterfield bridge. This, though strongly defended by the enemy, who, having the shorter route, had first arrived from Spottsylvania, was carried by Birney's Brigade. On the next day the army crossed the river, then recrossed and moved around to the Pamunkey. The Second, with the Fifth and Sixth Corps, crossed at Hanover-town and, taking position on the center at Shelton's Cross Roads, drove back the rebel skirmish line.

It next moved by the flank to the Chickahominy, to Coal Harbor, the corps taking position on the left. Here again, on June 1st, the division and brigade won signal honor. "Barlow had directed that his attacking brigades should, previously to the assault, be moved out, and formed just in rear of the picket line. From this point they advanced for half a mile, through woods and over open intervals, under a severe fire, square up to the enemy's works. That portion of his front where the right of Miles' Brigade joined with the left of Brooks'—the same brigades that so brilliantly carried the famous salient in the lines of Spottsylvania—succeeded in a similar splendid *coup* here; they got over and into

the enemy's parapet, capturing his guns (four light twelve-pounders), his colors, and five or six hundred prisoners, about three hundred of whom were secured by promptly passing them to the rear. The storming column, in fact, was just turning the enemy's guns on the retreating rebels when powerful re-enforcements from the second rebel line appeared advancing. Barlow's Brigade—stout hearts, not used to pale before the greatest odds—could have held their own under conditions the least short of desperation, but the situation in which they now found themselves o'er-leaped its limits. It was not merely the overwhelming front that came pressing down upon them—of that they had no fear—but the position they had gained placed them in advance of the whole line of battle, and gave the rebel artillery the opportunity for a deadly enfilading fire. Besides this, they had lost the directing heads of two of the chief commanders. Brooks and Byrnes—'souls of courage all compact'—fell seriously wounded, and all the organizations had suffered fearfully from an unparalleled loss of officers. In this state of facts they fell back, bringing with them the prisoners they had taken and a captured color, but not the guns. They fell back, but not to their original position; to a position far in advance of that they had held, and at different points not more than fifty yards from the enemy." This position, parapets being hastily thrown up, was held under a heavy fire all through the day, and against heavy assaults during the night. On the bloody third, the corps again displayed its wonted bravery and fortitude.

The army, with the Second and Eighteenth Corps in advance, now drew out from the intrenchments at Coal Harbor, and with it the Fifty-second made a flank march of fifty-five miles, crossed the Chickahominy and the James, and surprised the enemy in the rear of Petersburg, on the evening of the 16th inst. In the assaults of this and the two succeeding days, and the subsequent investment and assaults of that stronghold, the regiment bore its part.

In the latter part of October, the remnant of the original Fifty-second, scarce a semblance, five officers and thirty-five men, Major Ritzins commanding, returned to New York. On the 27th, it was escorted by the Fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., and by the officers of the Eighty-eighth and other returned regiments, to the City Hall. Here it was welcomed by City Judge Daly, and presented with a beautiful wreath, bearing on a silk center, "Welcome to the brave Fifty-second Regiment."

The Fifty-second on the field—from November, under Colonel Karples, *vice* Colonel Frank, promoted to General of the brigade—shared the hardships, dangers and glories of the Army of the Potomac, from the investment of Petersburg to the surrender of Lee.

Early in July, 1865, under Colonel Karples, it arrived in New York and was mustered out.

Of the 12,800 whose names appeared on the rolls, only 200 returned. Thirty-four of its officers were killed or disabled during its four years of service.

CASUALTIES FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Strength of Regiment January 1st, 1862,	572
Recruits during the year,	25
Killed in battle,	23
Died of wounds, disease and other causes,	43
Discharged,	118
Deserted,	37
1863. February 13, force reported, present and absent,	388
do Of whom are returned as wounded and sick in hospital,	102
do And deserted,	24

THE TENTH REGIMENT, INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Tenth Regiment, Infantry, N. Y. S. V., (or "National Zou-aves,") was recruited mostly from the central portions of the city of New York, the general rendezvous being the Mercer House.

The following is a full list of the officers:—

Line Officers.—Colonel, W. W. McChesney; Lieutenant-Colonel, Alexander B. Elder; Major, John W. Marshall; Adjutant, F. M. Patrick; Quartermaster, James Riddle; Assistant Quartermaster, J. B. Chapman; Surgeon, Dr. J. Lovejoy; Paymaster, Aaron Seeley; Commissary, Marshall B. Shaw; Chaplain, Rev. W. B. Matchett.

Company A.—Captain, Frank White; First Lieutenant, Alfred Chamberlain; Ensign, James C. Jones.

Company B.—Captain, James Fairman; First Lieutenant, Robert A. Dimick; Ensign, Thomas Cullhane.

Company C.—Captain, Thomas J. Louther; First Lieutenant, William Lee Monaghan; Ensign, vacant.

Company D.—Captain, Thomas Cloudsley; First Lieutenant, John Minor; Ensign, Volney Wright.

Company E.—Captain, John Missing; First Lieutenant, Edgar A. Brown; Ensign, Daniel Finley.

Company F.—Captain, S. Winchester; First Lieutenant, Rufus Farnsworth; Ensign, Thomas D. Messeroff.

Company G.—Captain, Joseph Newburgh; First Lieutenant, Frank C. Stott; Ensign, Charles Hill.

Company H.—Captain, George F. Hopper; First Lieutenant, Eugene F. Roberts; Ensign, Theodore H. Rogers.

Company I.—Captain, James H. Briggs; First Lieutenant, Thomas Wildes; Ensign, George M. Dewey.

Company J.—Engineer Corps, in command of Sergeant William H. Johnson.

The Colonel, W. W. McChesney, previous to the breaking out of the war, held the captaincy of the company which afterward constituted "A" Company, of the Tenth Regiment. After spending four weeks in camp at Sandy Hook, N. Y., the regiment embarked for Fortress Monroe, Va. It had scarcely landed on the beach at Hampton Roads, ere the 'long roll' announced that the enemy were threatening the neighborhood. Such was the eagerness of 'the boys' for the fray, they not having 'orders'—waited not for them, but left their arms 'stacked' on the beach and rushed, to a man, for the enemy. Fortunately the enemy were too distant, and the regiment was recalled, without serious consequences. It encountered many dark days, and much hardship at this point, by being compelled to do much out-post duty, on account of hesitancy of the Government in sending troops to that department, and the withdrawal of the 'three months' men stationed there. Many were the 'alarms' created in the vicinity by threatened approaches of the enemy, who constantly hung around the out-posts to weary them by constant and vigilant watching. On the night of the 9th of June, 1861, General B. F. Butler gave orders to attack one of their fortified retreats, in the immediate vicinity of the Big Bethel Church. The troops were to move from the Fortress and also from Newport-News Point at midnight. The Seventh German regiment (Colonel J. E. Bendix) N. Y. S. Vol., moved forward and occupied the point of intersection of the road from the Fort and the 'Point,'—receiving orders to 'keep the road clear for the passage of the troops from the Fortress,' commanded by General Pierce, who was to command the advance and the attack on the fortifications. Accompanying General Pierce and Staff, was the Second N. Y. S. Vol. (Colonel Carr,) the First N. Y. S. Vol., (Colonel Wm. Allen) and the Fifth Regiment N. Y. S. Vol., or 'Duryea's Zouaves,' Colonel A. Duryea, a section of a battery—Lieutenant Greble of the regular army. The Tenth Regiment N. Y. Vol., Colonel W. W. McChesney, to 'be in readiness to move at a moment's warning,' lay on its arms.

"The attack was to be made at day-dawn, but as General Pierce at the head of his command, passed the point of intersection held by the Seventh regiment—*blaze!* went rank after rank of musketry, and thunder of artillery into our own troops!—Soon, however, the blunder was discovered, and the firing ceased. Now, was the time to have stayed the intended blow on Big Bethel. For, we were not only thrown into unexpected confusion, but the day had dawned, and when we drew up in front of the batteries of Big Bethel, the enemy, warned of our approach, were ready for us, and poured in such a well-directed fire of artillery and musketry, as to make us reel and stagger, and finally seek cover from the rain of iron and leaden hail! We charged—they hurled us back; we tried to flank, but rushed into the creek and marshes up to the middle in mud, and could force no passage. We were beaten! and by one-third our number! After feinting and maneuvering for most of the day, suffering heavy loss, we were compelled to beat a retreat, the enemy following and harrassing our rear. The attack failed, and from our ignorance of the approaches and position of the enemy,—the cause of many of our failures in the war with Rebellion!

"The results attending this, our first expedition, were very disheartening, and some weeks elapsed ere the effect was erased from the minds of the men, and the status of moral force restored.

"The Colonel of the Tenth, W. W. McChesney, now felt it his duty to resign, and accordingly notified General Butler, and returned home. The command now fell on the Lieutenant-Colonel, Alexander B. Elder, who although not yet fully prepared by education and experience for the post, possessed a large heart, noble feelings, a willingness to act in any position to maintain the honor and dignity of the State and country of his adoption, and possessed also the *hearts* of the 'boys' of the Tenth. After some months, John E. Bendix was appointed to the command of the Tenth regiment.

"In May, 1862, we received orders to cross the 'Roads,' and were the first to land on the taking of Norfolk, Va., Craney Island, &c. On landing, the Lieutenant-Colonel, John W. Marshall (who first entered the regiment as Captain, thence promoted to Major, thence to Lieutenant-Colonel), with three companies as skirmishers, led the advance up to the fortifications of the enemy, when he was relieved by a detachment of the Twen

tieth New York (Turner Rifles). They entered Norfolk, and after holding that place, with other troops, for a month, were consigned to the Army of the Potomac, under General George B. McClellan. They sailed for the White House on the Pamunkey river, arriving in thirty-six hours, and marched same day about six miles, after landing. After another day's march, on the following morning the regiment encamped on the Chickahominy, and were attached to the Fifth Army Corps, Sykes' Division, and labored with others, in building corduroy roads, out-post duty, &c.

"At this period, Stuart made his raid, with Fitz Hugh Lee (rebel) in our rear, and the regiment in company with the Fifth New York, 'Duryea's Zouaves,' and the First Connecticut Artillery, were detached (with also a brigade of cavalry and a battery), and ordered to follow them. The regiment marched fifty-six miles in thirty-six hours, but failed to overtake the enemy. On the 26th of June, McCall's Division (same corps) were engaged by the enemy and forced to retreat. The Tenth lay in line of battle during the night, and at daybreak formed a line, occupying a prominent position on the Gaines' Farm, and soon became hotly engaged with the advancing enemy. Three times the enemy charged upon us, but were handsomely met and repulsed. The boys were in high glee and bravely stood their ground against the repeated assaults of an overpowering enemy. *Now began the 'seven days' fight.'*" Officers Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall, Major Missing, Captains Winchester, Briggs, Dimmick, Culhane, Russell, Field, Johnson, and others, specially distinguished themselves in this part of the retreat, for their intrepidity and bravery. Here, perhaps, the metal of the Tenth was put to as severe a test as at any point during that memorable retreat to the James. It fully justified the hopes of its firm and tried friends at home. After taking five different positions, we finally crossed the Chickahominy, on the 28th and halted above its banks, on the grounds of the head-quarters of the commanding general during the siege menacing Richmond. We here lay in line of battle during the day and awaited an attack of the enemy. At night, we had orders to fall back on Savage Station, where lay thousands of our brave troops, mangled and dying, who had been carried to the rear during the 'marching fight.' Halting an hour, we fell back on White Oak Swamp, taking a position, which we held until next morning. We then fell back to Mal-

vern Hills, and forming in line of battle awaited the approach of the enemy. At about 5 P. M., they came, bearing everything before them. But they were pressed back. Early next morning they came on in overpowering numbers and pressed us to the wall, but re-enforcements coming up to our aid, they were again forced to retire. Time after time did they 'charge' upon the whole line, but our troops bravely met each charge, and our artillery played such fearful havoc among their determined ranks, that they were at length forced to retire beyond its reach. What they had construed into a '*defeat*,' supposing they were following a beaten and disheartened foe, was a well-directed, victorious retreat, 'marching on to victory!' The artillery firing here was most terrific. The enemy literally covered the earth. Added to this, also, the heavy firing of the gun-boats (over the heads of our troops) which were stationed at points on the 'James,' and the smoke of the battle, and trembling of the earth beneath the feet, the mighty shock of the contending armies, the thunder of artillery answering to artillery, the hot, suffocating atmosphere, reminded one of the 'last days' as predicted by Holy Writ.

"Next day found us at Harrison's Landing, having spent most of the night on the march thither. At early dawn, the enemy, still feeling exultant over what he considered the disastrous defeat and retreat of McClellan, pushed on until in sight of the James, when our troops, nettled and wearied by the small shell bursting constantly over our heads, started for them, and administered such a chastisement that they did not venture its repetition during our stay there. We captured the battery which annoyed us, with the men who manned it. We lay at Harrison's Landing until the 14th of August, when we received orders to evacuate the Peninsula. Marched all night, meeting with little trouble from the enemy, and at one P. M. on the following day, reached again the renowned Chickahominy. Encamping during the night; early at dawn on the following morning we marched for Williamsburg, and encamped on the old battle-field. Marching again on the following morning, we passed Yorktown and encamped. On the day following we reached Newport News, and in three days thereafter we embarked on steamer Catawba for Aquia Creek. On arriving, we took cars for Falmouth, and thence, taking up our line of march, we passed down the valley of the Rappahannock, and soon became engaged with the enemy, in the Second Battle

of Bull Run. In this battle the Tenth acquitted itself nobly, gaining fresh laurels, but leaving behind many, very many brave comrades, struggling amid the terrors of death on the battle-field.

"We thence retreated, with occasional skirmishing, to the defenses of Washington, in thirty-six hours, but were soon again in motion to find the enemy, who were pushing into Maryland. Held in reserve at South Mountain and Antietam, we did not sustain heavy loss in those severe but successful engagements. Two days after, we crossed the Potomac at Shephardstown, and became so hotly engaged with the enemy in overpowering numbers, that we were forced to retire, with very heavy loss. We recrossed the river, and lay for three days on the canal-bank, when we received orders to join Sumner's Corps at Harper's Ferry, Va. After lying in this position about a month, we again took up our line of march for Falmouth, and in December 13th following, took part in that memorable engagement, the storming of Fredericksburg. For a long period we were subjected to a cross-fire from the enemy's batteries, and lost heavily in both officers and men. Among the noble dead of Fredericksburg, was Captain Solomon Winchester, who—all being disabled whose duty it was to command—led the regiment into a renewal of the fight, and was struck in the head by a shell and soon breathed his last. He was a noble son of a noble sire! Captain Joseph Newburgh, Company G, was severely wounded."

After this battle, the Tenth performed various duties in the vicinity until the expiration of the period of its enlistment, when it returned home to greet friends and relatives from whom the men had long been separated, and receive the honors with which the brave are crowned.

The Tenth Battalion Infantry, New York State Volunteers, was organized under the following Special Order:

SPECIAL ORDER }
No. 100. }

"HEAD-QUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS, }
Camp near Falmouth, Va., April 26th, 1863. }

"That portion of the Tenth New York Regiment of Volunteers, mustered into the United States service for two years, will be furnished transportation to-morrow, April 27th, 1863, at 7 o'clock, A. M., at the Falmouth Depot, and will proceed thence to New York City, for the purpose of being mustered out of service. Arms and accoutrements will be turned over to the acting Ordnance Officer of the division.

"Under the authority vested in the corps commanded by General Order No. 44, Head-quarters Army of the Potomac, the 20th inst., the three years' men in

the regiment will be formed into a battalion of four companies, with the following assignment of officers:

- "Major—George F. Hopper, now Captain.
- Adjutant—Charles W. Cowban, now Second Lieutenant.
- Quartermaster—Wm. H. H. Wilcox, now Second Lieutenant.
- Captain—George M. Dewey, now Captain.
- Captain—George F. Tait, now First Lieutenant.
- Captain—Putnam Field, now First Lieutenant.
- First Lieutenant—Oscar F. Angell, now Second Lieutenant.
- First Lieutenant—Harvey Y. Russell, now Second Lieutenant.

"The Division commander is authorized to select four of the non-commissioned officers who desire to remain, for nomination as Second Lieutenants. It is understood that an application will be made forthwith for commissions to the officers named in the above organization, and that if they are not issued, the officers will be entitled to muster-out of service.

"By command of

Major-General COUCH."

In compliance with the above order, the three years' men of the regiment were taken to General French's head-quarters, April 27th, to act as Provost Guard for the Third Division, Second Army Corps, and were immediately organized into four companies. Sergeants Edward D. Van Winkle, Frank M. Clark, George W. Hulstead and Michael Keegan, were appointed lieutenants as per special order 100, head-quarters Second Army Corps, and Surgeon Brower Gesner was ordered to remain with the battalion.

On the next day, at daylight, we broke camp and started for the United States Ford on the Rappahannock river. * * * *

April 29th.—Marched toward the ford, repairing road as we went along for the trains.

SPECIAL ORDER } "HEAD-QUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,)
No. 115. } ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *April 20th, 1863.*)

EXTRACT.

"5. The General commanding the division in promulgating the order which deprived it of a portion of the Tenth Regiment New York Volunteers, deems it a duty to express to Colonel Bendix, his officers and men soon to be mustered out of service, the high position they obtained for the regiment, in the soldierly characteristics of bravery, discipline and a military tone and bearing not excelled in any army.

"He regrets to lose these fine troops, but hopes that they will soon return, to give their aid to support this glorious Union, and keep our flag to the front.

"By order of

Major-General FRENCH."

April 30th.—Mustered for pay in the morning. At eleven o'clock started for the ford, and crossed, going over the abandoned rebel works, marched about five miles through a wooded country, and encamped.

May 1st.—Troops moving all night, considerable cannonading and skirmishing, and twice during the day heavy musketry firing, but no general engagement.

May 2d.—Heavy cannonading early in the morning; the long expected engagement still delayed. At five P. M., the battle commenced in earnest. One division of the Eleventh Corps soon after broke and fell back, totally demoralized. The Third Corps was then brought up, and right manfully did they sustain themselves; they drove the enemy back, retaking all our lost works, the battle continuing till near midnight. During the battle, the Tenth was ordered to a position near the Chancellor House, in their capacity as Provost Guard, and soon after formed line across the field and road, to stop the Eleventh Corps stragglers. We were relieved soon after midnight.

May 3d.—Sunday morning. The enemy made an attack on our right, and, after considerable hard fighting, the Third Corps fell back in good order, the enemy following.

Our division (French's, Third Division, Second Army Corps) formed line, and, as soon as the road was clear, charged through the woods, driving the enemy more than half a mile, when, being out-flanked, and no support at hand, were compelled to fall back to our former position. The enemy charged our line twice, but was driven back each time with heavy loss, the engagement having lasted from sunrise until ten o'clock. All quiet the remainder of the day. Major-General Hooker, commanding the army, having been taken ill, the command was assumed by Major-General Couch, of the Second Corps, and he nobly sustained his well-earned reputation, infusing new life and energy in all the troops. After maneuvering about for some time, under a heavy fire from the enemy, the battalion was ordered to the bridge, at United States Ford, to gather stragglers.

May 4th.—Started for the front again, to rejoin the division, and found the troops intrenched. At five P. M., the enemy made a demonstration on our front, but were driven back. The battalion was then deployed in the woods and remained there all night.

May 5th.—Remained in the woods all day; received a smart shower of bullets occasionally. During the afternoon, a tremendous thunder storm broke forth, continuing all night, drenching everything and everybody.

May 6th.—At four A. M., started back by a new road through the woods, for the bridge, crossing about daylight, and arriving at the old camp, near Falmouth, about noon.

Remained in camp, without any thing of importance transpiring other than the regular routine of camp life; constant drills were had, and the organization of the battalion fully perfected.

June 12th.—We received orders to be ready to move at daylight on Sunday.

June 14th.—Struck tents, and packed up. The wagon-trains left at nine A. M., and, immediately after dark, the column started for Stafford Court House, arriving there about eight A. M., of June 15th, and at once prepared to receive an attack of the enemy. None appearing, at noon we started across Aquia Creek, and bivouacked for the night.

June 16th.—Started at half-past five A. M., and arrived at Dumfries at nine A. M. Eleven A. M., left for Fairfax; crossed the Ocoquan river at sunset, and remained on the banks of the river during the night.

June 17th.—At 10½ A. M. marched across the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, near Fairfax Station, and moved one mile toward Fairfax Court House. The last three days were very hot and the roads dusty.

June 18th.—Received papers this morning, and from reports, it seemed as though General Lee was about to visit his Pennsylvania friends.

June 19th.—Left Fairfax Station at 6½ o'clock; marched to Centerville and remained there until noon of June 20th, when we started for Gainesville, arriving at 6 P. M., passing through and within a few yards of our position at the second battle of Bull Run, on the 30th of August, 1862. Here we could see the remains of many of our fallen comrades of that terrible day, lying on the ground, without sufficient earth to cover them. In many instances heads, arms or legs were protruding from the graves, and in other places human skeletons, with the tattered blue of the United States, in patches here and there upon them.

June 21st.—Heavy cannonading near Thoroughfare Gap. The cavalry made an attack on our picket line, but a volley sent them "skedaddling" in hot haste.

June 24th.—General French bade farewell to the division, having received orders to report to Washington. That gallant

soldier, Colonel S. S. Carroll, of the Eighth Ohio volunteers, assumed command of the division.

June 25th.—On the march again, from Gainesville, passing Studly Church, arriving at Gun Spring, and going into camp at 10 P. M.

June 26th.—Moved at 10½ A. M. for Edwards' Ferry, on the Rappahannock, arriving at 2 P. M., and going into camp. At 9 P. M., started again, and after a long delay, crossed the river.

June 27th.—About 2 P. M., left, and marched through Poolesville, Md., to near Sugar Loaf Mountain, going into camp about 10 P. M.

June 28th.—Marched through Urbana, and thence to Monocacy. (Here received orders to prepare for a two weeks' campaign.) There seemed to be work before us, and all felt confident of the result. It was here we learned that General Hooker had been relieved, and General George G. Meade placed in command of the army.

June 29th.—Brigadier-General Alex. Hayes having joined us with his brigade, he relieved Colonel Carroll from command of the division. We left Monocacy, and marched to the right of Frederick City, Md., thence through the towns of Liberty, Johnsville, Union Bridge and Mutton Town, and encamped near Uniontown, Md., having marched thirty-three miles.

June 30th.—This being muster day, we were mustered for pay. In the afternoon, passed through Uniontown and camped about two miles beyond.

July 1st.—Broke camp and marched back through Uniontown, thence to Taneytown, Md.; after halting, started at 2½ P. M. and went to within two miles of Gettysburg, Pa.; bivouacked for the night. Here learned that the First, Eleventh and Twelfth Corps had been engaged with the enemy in the town.

July 2d.—Started at 3 A. M. and marched to near the town and rested. At 7 o'clock the division moved up in line of battle, on the left of the Taneytown road, and diagonal with it, forming a portion of the left center of the army, our right resting on the Eleventh Corps, the Second Division on our left. Skirmishing commenced in our front at 8½ A. M. and continued until 1½ o'clock. After this all was apparently quiet until 4 P. M., when the artillery commenced firing in earnest; the battle was now taken up by the infantry on our left, parts of the Second, Third and Fifth Corps being engaged. It was at this time General Daniel E. Sickles

received a wound which caused the amputation of his leg, and General Zook, a promising, brave young officer, was killed. The line of the Third Corps was at one time partly broken, but before dark was reformed. Skirmishing continued all night.

July 3d.—At daybreak our batteries opened, firing splendidly, and soon the infantry on our right commenced, and the fighting continued without cessation on nearly the same ground until 10 o'clock—success alternating from one side to the other. At 9 o'clock, Colonel Carroll and his brigade were sent to re-enforce the right center, and, being heavily pressed, our battalion was ordered to be ready to go to his assistance. The indomitable perseverance and gallantry of Carroll's brigade soon turned the tide of victory.

Several skirmishes took place in our front. A barn opposite our right was filled with the enemy's sharp-shooters, who caused us great annoyance and loss. General Hayes sent out a party under Colonel Thomas Smyth, of the First Delaware Volunteers, commanding brigade, who captured all who were in the barn, and then fired the building.

At 2 P. M. the enemy opened one hundred and twenty pieces of his artillery upon our lines, and after one hour's continuous shelling, heavy as ever was concentrated on one point, his infantry advanced in full force, their main strength being directed against our corps. (Second). The face of every man of our force denoted a determination to stand, let what would come, with but one thought—Victory! Our division line was very weak, still every man was a host within himself. General Alexander Hayes rode up and down the line several times, waving the glorious old Stars and Stripes, and speaking words of encouragement to his men. With such a leader and such men, success was certain. When within easy range, the enemy's right and left flanks suddenly received several heavy volleys, and we opened in front. Nothing human could stand before such murderous volleys. At this moment assistance was coming, but it was not needed; the enemy threw down their arms and came in like droves of sheep. Never before was such a scene witnessed; a greater number surrendered in our immediate front than composed our division, exclusive of their wounded. The Tenth were detailed to take the prisoners to General Patrick's head-quarters. Major Hopper turned over three hundred and sixty officers and fifteen hundred enlisted men. A detachment under com-

mand of Captain Field was left in charge of the rebel wounded in the woods, rendering them all the assistance practicable.

July 4th.—This glorious day opened upon a victorious army. We started from General Patrick's head-quarters and arrived at our position about 10 A. M. Skirmishing still continued, but the enemy were reported retreating. Remained on the field burying the dead and collecting arms until

July 5th.—About 3 P. M., when we started for Two Taverns.

July 7th.—Reached Taneytown, Md., about 10 A. M. Being very short of rations, foraging parties were sent out to collect whatever provisions could be found.

July 8th.—Left Taneytown at 5 A. M. and marched through Bruceville, Woodbury and Walkersville, to within five miles of Frederick City, Maryland.

July 9th.—Left camp at 5½ A. M., passed through Frederick City and marched two miles on the Middletown pike, then crossed to the Knoxville pike, thence through Jefferson and Burksville. Crossed South Mountain at Crampton's Gap, going into camp at night, well worn out.

July 10th.—Started at 7 A. M.; went through Rohersville, Cypress Grove, Rectorville, and part of the old Antietam battle-field, to the pike, where we formed line of battle extending along the pike toward Hagerstown, and remained there all night.

July 11th.—Again started at 7 A. M., and marched *via* Hagerstown pike to Jones's Cross Roads, where we were again drawn up in line of battle—the Twelfth Corps on our left, the skirmishers in our front, advanced two miles during the night.

July 12th.—At 11 o'clock noon, marched about a mile on the pike; countermarched half-way back and halted. At 4 P. M., moved out and formed line of battle, at a right angle with the pike, the Fifth Corps on our left, all wondering why the "ball" does not open, being satisfied a great victory awaits us. Very heavy rain set in, deluging everything. Threw up a line of works during the night.

July 13th.—All quiet until 2 P. M., when the division changed front, bringing our line parallel with the pike. Threw up another line of works.

July 14th.—Report came in that the enemy had crossed the river. At 11 A. M. we followed, *via* the Williamsport road, to

near Williamsport; turned to the left, and moved to near Falling Waters.

July 15th.—Left camp at 7 A. M., and marched through Downieville, Bakersville, Sharpsburg, and thence toward Harper's Ferry, *via* the tow-path of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Bivouacked within two miles of the ferry.

July 16th.—Left camp at 6 A. M., and marched to Pleasant Valley, where we encamped, and the wagons came to us.

July 18th.—Left Pleasant Valley and marched through Harper's Ferry; thence over the Shenandoah river into Loudon Valley; marched about twelve miles, and encamped amidst the most luxuriant crop of blackberries an army ever had the good fortune to find itself in. The officers of the battalion were here mustered in their new grades, having before had no opportunity to be mustered.

July 19th.—Marched about eight miles, and went into camp.

July 20th.—Left camp at 7 A. M. and marched to Bloomfield where we remained until

July 22d.—Marched thence through Upperville, Va., to Ashby's Gap, camped, and on

July 23d.—Marched down the valley to the Manassas Railroad, at Markham's Station, and halted several hours, when we marched through Manassas Gap, it being very dark, and over a horrible road.

July 24th.—Back to Markham Station again.

July 25th.—Broke camp at 5 A. M. and marched through Reertown to White Plains, where rations were issued, we having been subsisting on short rations for the past two days.

July 26th.—Sunday.—Instead of devoting the day to rest and devotion, we marched *via* New Baltimore and Warrenton, to near Warrenton Junction. Here we received the first mail since leaving Pleasant Valley, but no newspapers yet.

July 27th.—A detachment of men, with three officers, were ordered to proceed to Riker's Island, N. Y., to convey drafted men to the battalion. Remained in this camp until

July 30th.—When we left camp and marched to Elk Run.

July 31st.—Moved out and marched five miles, went to Morrisville, and the next day, August 1st, marched back to Elk Run. The command remained at this place recruiting in numbers, health and discipline, until September 12th, when we were once

more ordered to prepare to move. Marched *via* Bealton to the Rappahannock river, and crossed.

September 13th.—Marched to Culpepper Court House, the cavalry having considerable fighting during the day.

September 16th.—Moved south, about 6 miles, to Cedar Mountain.

September 17th.—Marched to near Rapidan Station, where we went into camp. The enemy were strongly intrenched on the south side of the Rapidan. We remained in this place, the division having considerable skirmishing until

October 6th.—When we were relieved by a division of the Sixth Corps; we returned to Culpepper Court House, and went into camp about a mile from the town.

October 10th.—Broke camp, marched out about three miles west of Culpepper, and were here drawn up in line of battle in expectation of an attack from the enemy.

October 11th.—Left bivouac and marched across the Rappahannock River, thence to Bealton Station.

October 12th.—Countermarched back across the river, where the corps formed in column of division and advanced in line of battle to a position near Brandy Station, where we bivouacked—Quartermaster Wm. H. H. Wilcox, and Quartermaster-Sergeant Edwin A. Sprague, while a short distance from Bealton Station, were suddenly attacked by the enemy's cavalry and compelled to surrender. They were taken to Richmond as prisoners.

October 13th.—Started at half-past twelve o'clock, and re-crossed the river; thence the Second Corps marched, *via* Bealton Station and Fayetteville, to Auburn, near Warrenton Junction. The rebel army was at this time marching parallel with us. Their cavalry were plainly seen hovering on our left flank.

October 14th.—At daylight took up line of march, and while crossing a creek at Auburn village, our division, the advance of the corps, were suddenly attacked by the enemy's cavalry. The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers were deployed as skirmishers, and the division got in readiness for the battle that all were expecting, but the line of skirmishers held their own, and the enemy were repulsed with heavy loss, the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York having several men killed and wounded. We resumed the line of march to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, where we halted for the Fifth Corps to pass.

Portions of the enemy's cavalry closely followed in our rear, and harassed our flanks. Soon after the Fifth Corps had passed, we started after them, toward Manassas. When near Bristow Station, the enemy's artillery opened on the head of the column. A portion of Ewell's Corps had taken a strong position at this point, and seemed determined to dispute our further progress. Our division, being then second in the column, was double-quickened for half a mile, until opposite the station and some distance from the railroad track, which would prove an effectual breastwork for whoever succeeded in first reaching it. On the opposite side were a line of the enemy. The order "by the left flank" was given by our ever present commander, General Hayes, and, with an impetuosity which his presence always gave, the railroad embankment was gained. The enemy paused to fire on the line of skirmishers which had been marching on the flank, but the volleys sent into their ranks soon caused them to relinquish all hope and fall back in confusion. They re-formed in the woods in their rear, but no advance was again attempted. Shortly after a squad of our division reached their lines, and brought back with them four pieces of artillery. Thus the enemy were foiled in a desperate attempt to capture the rear guard of the Army of the Potomac, and insure the destruction of the army. After waiting until 10 P. M., all being quiet, we took up line of march, and crossed Bull Run at Blackburn's Ford, and, fatigued with our long march and hard fighting, lay down until morning, wet, tired and hungry. Our battalion lost but few men wounded in the battle. The captures made by the corps were about four hundred prisoners, and a battery of artillery.

Oct. 15th.—The division took position on the left bank of Bull Run; considerable skirmishing and artillery firing taking place during the day.

Oct. 19th.—At sunrise again crossed Bull Run, for the last time until the war was over; marched to Bristow Station, and bivouacked on the ground occupied by the enemy on the 14th. The many new-made graves told of the losses they had met with at that time.

Oct. 20th.—Marched to Auburn, where we remained until the 23d, when we marched to the Warrenton Branch R. R., about two and a half miles from Warrenton. Here we went into camp, and remained about two weeks.

Nov. 7th.—At 7 A. M. left camp and marched past Warrenton Junction and Bealton Station to Kelly's Ford on the Rappahannock river, where the Third Corps had a smart skirmish in crossing, capturing a few prisoners. Lay on the north bank of the river until the next morning, when we crossed the river and advanced in order of battle, but failed to find the enemy, they having abandoned their position at this place and retreated toward Brandy Station. The advance was continued, and skirmishing ensued, causing a loss to the enemy of 185 prisoners and seven pieces of artillery. Bivouacked at Brandy Station.

Nov. 10th.—Moved across Mountain Run, and went into camp at Fitzhugh House. Remained here until Nov. 24th, when every thing was put in readiness for an advance—tents struck, wagons packed, rations issued, &c., &c., but the order was countermanded, and we pitched tents again.

Nov. 23th.—Broke camp and marched to Germania Ford, on the Rapidan river, where, after clearing the enemy from the opposite bank, and putting down pontoons, we crossed, and advanced in line of battle about four miles, bivouacking about 8 o'clock P. M. During the day the news of Grant's victory at "Chattanooga" was read to the troops; received with great enthusiasm, and a strong determination to "go and do likewise."

Nov. 27th.—Marched, through a winding path in the "Wilderness," to the Orange and Fredericksburg turnpike, where we met the enemy's skirmishers, but drove them back as far as Robertson's Tavern, where we threw up breastworks and formed in line of battle. Heavy cannonading during the day, with continual skirmishing. Cannonading was also heard on our right and left, showing us that the other portions of the army were at work, as well as the Second Corps.

Nov. 28th.—The First and Sixth Corps having come up, an advance was made, but we found no enemy until we came to the hills on the east side of Mine river, where we could see them on the opposite hillside, busily throwing up breastworks.

Nov. 29th.—Before daylight we were relieved by the Fifth Corps, and marched back past Robertson's Tavern, thence by a winding path in a southerly direction; met the enemy at "Clark's Mountain," exchanged artillery shots with them, without damage to either side. Threw up breastworks, and waited until the next morning, when we advanced to one-third of a mile of the enemy's lines.

and formed in column of brigade, the Second Division on our right, and a division of the Sixth Corps on our left. Orders were received for an advance at eight A. M., all knapsacks and unnecessary articles were taken off and left in piles, and everything was made ready for the conflict; every one anxiously listening for the sound of the bugle, which was to be the signal to advance upon the enemy's works. After an agony of suspense the command was given to understand the charge would not be made; fires were soon after built, and we remained here in this position until night, when we withdrew and bivouacked at the place we left in the morning. The weather very cold.

Dec. 1st.—A scouting party was sent out to the left, to reconnoiter the enemy, who were reported to be in that direction, but none were found; at eight P. M., we again took the road, and after a very fatiguing night march crossed the Rapidan at "Culpepper Gold Mine Ford" at nine A. M.; next day, halted for a few hours and marched back to our old camp, thus ending our campaigning for 1863. In this camp we made ourselves as comfortable as possible, remaining here with nothing to break the monotony of camp life.

January 19th.—A recruiting party, consisting of Major Hopper, Captains Field and Angell, was ordered to New York to recruit for the battalion. Nothing further of importance transpired until

January 26th.—When the battalion received orders to march and join the Second Brigade, who were doing out-post duty at Morton's Ford on the Rapidan river, about four miles from Stevensburg. By night we were in camp at the foot of a rocky eminence, known by the natives of that region as "Stony Mountain." Here we immediately proceeded to build log huts and accommodations, to secure ourselves against the winter blasts.

February 5th.—Orders came, this morning, to prepare for a movement in light marching order.

February 6th.—Early in the morning the brigade moved out upon the Ford road, and met the balance of the division, heading toward the Ford. The Third Brigade held the advance, and were ordered to cross the river, upon the opposite side of which the enemy's pickets were stationed. General Alex. Hayes, commanding the division, led the skirmishers in person, and in less time than it could well be imagined, the Third Brigade, then ours, then the First, had forded the deep and rapid river, captured the rebel

picket line and reserve, and were double-quickening toward several knolls of ground almost half a mile from the river, and which, once gained, would afford us good shelter, a full view of the enemy's strongly fortified lines, and full command of the ford and river contiguous thereto—a precaution which it will be seen was necessary for the after preservation of the troops who had crossed. Heavy cannonading was about this time commenced from all the enemy's batteries which could be brought into action, and replied to by a battery of Parrott guns upon our side of the river. A heavy rain had been falling since daylight, and all hands were very uncomfortable from the cold drizzling and the want of some nourishment. During the day, advances were made by our skirmishers, and considerable ground gained, but nothing of consequence was attempted by either side, until near dark, when a strong column was pushed from the enemy's left, double-quickening and cheering as they came, endeavored to turn our right and gain the ford, thus cutting us completely off from our only means of re-crossing the river at this point. This attack was covered by a heavy cannonading from the enemy, and an advance by their skirmishers on all sides, but the attempt was gallantly met everywhere. Colonel S. S. Carroll's Brigade, the First, composed of Western and Virginia troops, met the enemy on our right, and drove the column pell-mell back toward their intrenchments. Colonel Powers, One Hundred and Eighth N. Y. V., commanding our Brigade, ordered an advance at the same time, and the Tenth, with the One Hundred and Eighth, were ordered to capture a house almost a quarter of a mile distant, within which the enemy's sharp-shooters were ensconced. This was done with a will, the enemy being driven to their works and several prisoners captured. Soon after, the order for the withdrawal of our troops was given, and before daylight of

February 7th.—Every man of our force, and most of our dead, were upon the north side of the river. In this engagement, the regiment lost four wounded. Six commissioned officers and 75 men only were engaged.

February 9th.—During the period which elapsed between this date and the general movement of the army across the Rapidan, great changes were instituted throughout the army—one corps was dissolved and divisions and brigades were reorganized and consolidated with each other, greatly increasing the number of men in the corps which still existed, and adding beyond computa-

tion to the military efficiency and the *morale* of the whole army. Our battalion was placed in the Third Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps, which was composed of the First and Second Brigade of the Third Division consolidated. Recruits, during this time, were constantly arriving from the rendezvous for the battalion. New officers having been commissioned and mustered, two additional companies were formed. The Tenth began to look like itself again, and hopes were entertained that, in a short time, the regiment would be again full. At this time the regiment was second to none in the brigade in point of drill or discipline, notwithstanding most of the men were new.

May 2d.—While on evening parade, orders were received to be in marching order at dark. Preparations were immediately made for the movement, tents struck, extra baggage and equipments sent to the rear, and at the time appointed, the regiment with the rest of the brigade, was upon the road, with orders to join the rest of the corps near Stevensburg, Va.

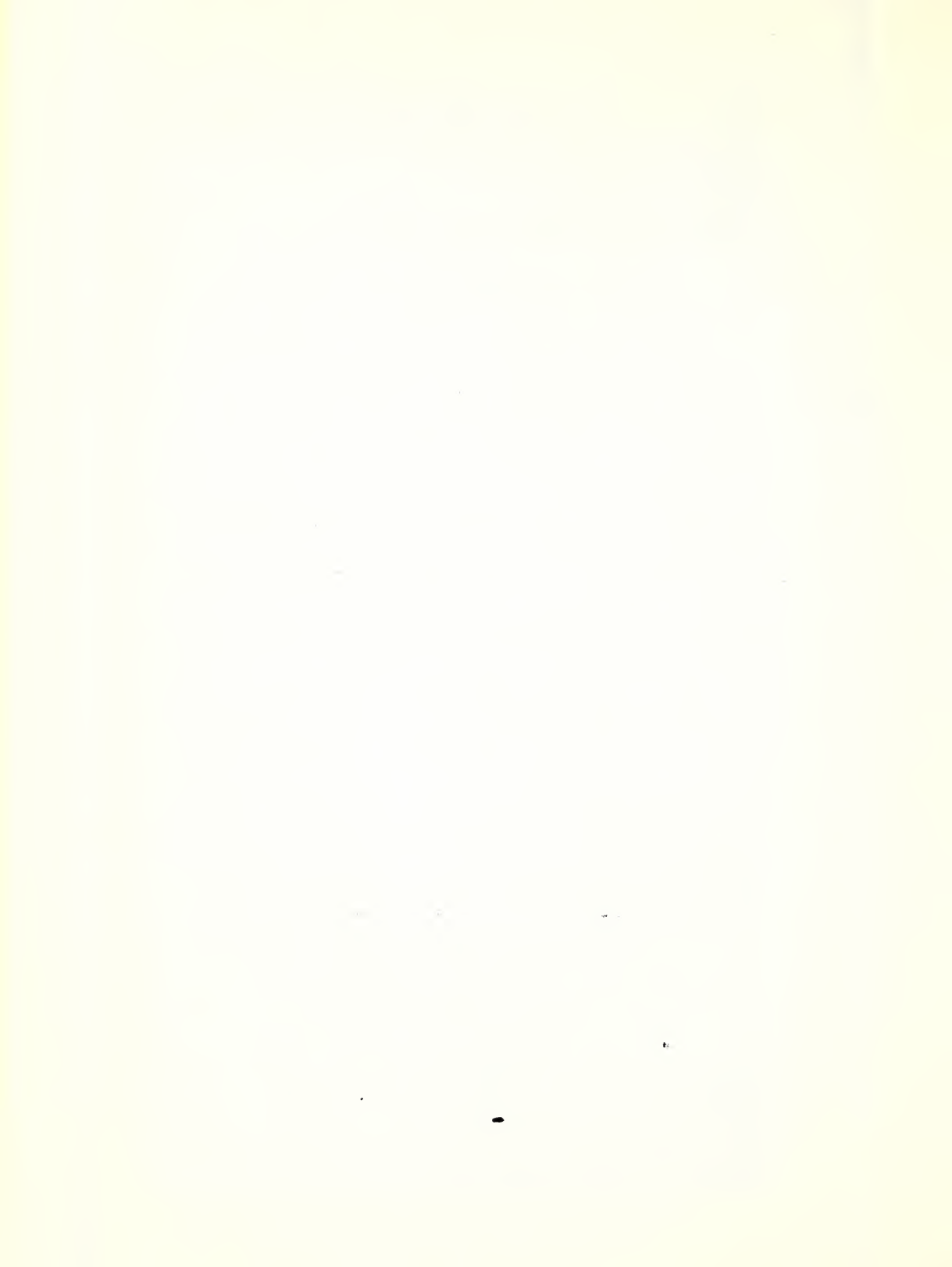
The events of this march toward the rebel lines — forerunner of the most arduous campaign ever recorded — need not be here adverted to. The crossing of the Rapidan river was effected without resistance, on the evening of May 5th. After marching and countermarching to very little purpose, during the day, the Second Corps was hurried to a position near the Brock Road, and the Third Division was engaged ere the terrible work of the day had ceased. General Alex. Hayes, commanding a brigade of the Third Division, was shot and instantly killed, while directing affairs on the skirmish line during the evening. The news of his death cast a deep gloom over the officers and men of the Tenth, all of whom had learned to revere him for his dashing impetuosity while under his command in the old Third Division. The night was passed restlessly by all, and the glimmering dawn brought relief to every one, though orders had been circulated for a general advance at 5 A. M.

May 6th.—At early dawn the Second Division moved forward. The advance of the Tenth, was made through a dense thicket and swamp, greatly impeding our progress, and considerably disarranging the line. The Twelfth New Jersey regiment connected on the left, the Tenth being the right of the line. After clearing the jungle, the movement was continued by the left flank until the Orange Court House road was crossed, when the order

"by the right flank" was given, and the brigade moved forward, under a scattering fire from the enemy's skirmishers, and gained a slight work from which the rebels had a short time previously been forced. In less than ten minutes the fight commenced. The enemy opened upon the line, and attempted to turn the right flank of the regiment, an opening existing on our right. Captain George M. Dewey, commanding, immediately changed the front of the two right companies, commanded by Captain Angell and Lieutenant Clark. A volley was poured from our ranks, immediately afterward, and a hesitancy seemed for the moment to seize the men, nearly all of whom, as it has been shown, were new in the regiment, and lacking confidence in the officers whom they had never seen under fire. This lasted but a moment: Color Sergeant Edward Harrison rushed immediately far to the front, accompanied by most of the officers. The effect was electrical, and the regiment was again as one man, far advanced from the command on the left, and struggling with heroic bravery. Over ninety men here fell, nearly half of whom never rose again. Captain George F. Tait of "B" company, while cheering his men, received a wound which caused the loss of his left leg. Second Lieutenant George Hackett of "A" company, received a bullet in the right arm, also causing its amputation. Captain George M. Dewey was severely wounded and the command devolved on Captain Oscar F. Angell. One fact in relation to the part taken by the regiment in this battle is worthy of record—five, out of the six Orderly Sergeants, were either killed or wounded. The regiment was gradually forced back to its original position, and the battle raged with fury along the whole line.

After five hours of the heaviest fighting known since the commencement of the war, a lull ensued. The regiments were reformed, and the gaps in the ranks closed as far as practicable. Ammunition was dealt out, and all braced themselves for the renewal of the struggle, which was intuitively felt to be not far distant. Heavy firing on the left and rear soon after caused a change of front, and Colonel S. S. Carroll again led the remnants of his brave brigade against the enemy's front. For nearly an hour the nine regimental colors of the brigade, surrounded by a heroic group of officers and men, were flaunted in the faces of the enemy at this point, but overwhelming numbers proved superior to

unequaled devotion and daring, and the survivors of the Third Brigade moved sullenly to the rear with colors flying. This ended the fighting at this point, and the combatants rested for renewed strength. A strong line of breastworks had been thrown up along the Brock road, and behind these the corps was massed. Stragglers, and those who had accompanied the wounded to the rear rapidly joined their commands. Fires were built, and all hand-indulged in that comfort of the soldiers—coffee. Nothing had been eaten since the previous day, and the din of the conflict and horrors of the battle-field had not seemingly lessened the appetites of any one. Around every fire busy groups were kneeling or standing, varying their occupation of “coffee-boiling” with heartfelt and sorrowful expressions of sympathy for wounded comrades, and regrets for those who had fallen amid the thick undergrowth just beyond, never again to see comrades or home. Among the officers remaining all wore sorrowful faces. No officer of the regiment, it is true, had laid down his life during the day; but three of the best and most trusty were wounded, and none of those remaining but had lost some close friend from the rank which they commanded. The regiment was soon reorganized and ready for any emergency. At about 5 P. M. the attack of General Longstreet, upon the front of our corps, was commenced. Advancing over the ground so bloodily contested that morning, the veterans of a hundred fields pressed through the thick jungle, trampled the bodies of the dead and dying beneath their rapid heels, and under a tremendous fire from parts of the Second and Third Divisions behind the breastworks, forced the heavy abattis, and planted their Southern cross upon the Union works. The crisis had come; the men in the breastworks were but flesh and blood, and could not stand the tremendous fire of the rebel advance. They hesitated, and then left the works and sought shelter behind a second and lesser line, a few yards to the rear. Now the order is given by General Hancock—“General Carroll, take your brigade in and save the army.” Four regiments, the Eighth Ohio, Fourteenth Connecticut, Fourteenth Indiana, and Tenth New York advance from their position by the left flank, then by the right, and with a thrilling yell—the hearty New York cheer mingling sonorously with the western cry—the gallant band is over both lines of works, driving the rebels furiously over the abattis, and through the woods in front. Hundreds of the enemy, who had gained the inside of



the Union works, surrendered immediately. General Hancock, in a quivering voice, complimented Colonel Carroll upon his success in "saving the army from utter annihilation." The next day,

May 7th—Heavy burial parties were sent from our lines, and all the Union dead who could be found were interred as respectably as circumstances would permit. During the 8th and 9th, the army was making the first of Lieutenant-General Grant's famous flank movements. The enemy were met in force, on the 9th, and showed a determination to make a firm stand near Spottsylvania Court House. Early in the morning of

May 10th—The corps was withdrawn from a position attained the night previous, on the south bank of the "Po" river, and placed near the left of the line. Heavy fighting took place soon after, and about 3 P. M. the Second Division was ordered to the front, Colonel S. S. Carroll (although suffering from a wound through the muscle of the right arm, received at the "Wilderness" on the 6th) was, as usual, foremost with his brigade. Our regiment formed one of the first line, the brigade being formed three lines deep. A position was attained near a small creek, on the opposite side of which the enemy were strongly intrenched, and over which, protected as it was with every description of natural and artificial "chevaux de frise," it was impossible to advance. Prodigies of valor were performed here by officers and men. Enfiladed by fires of musketry and artillery, their ammunition growing scant, yet the different commands maintained the ground they had gained. Foremost among them, and conspicuous for its bravery, was the gallant remnant of the Tenth. Captain Oscar F. Angell, commanding, received a bullet in the left arm, totally disabling it, and soon after received another and mortal wound. Lieutenant Frank M. Clark, commanding "A" Company, was severely wounded during the conflict, and also First Lieutenant William H. Monk, the wound of the latter causing his death. Several regiments were sent to relieve the Tenth from the position it had gained—a very perilous one—and as often were they forced to retire. At length the order was given to retire slowly, and the withdrawal of our forces was accomplished. This was not done, however, until a mere skeleton only was left of the brave brigade which bore so prominent a part in the attack. Of our own battalion two score of men had fallen. Here the record of one of the bravest of the rank and file should not be neglected. Color Sergeant Edward Harrison, while nobly striving

with the rest, received a mortal wound. He died, a few days afterward, as he had lived, a brave and gallant soldier and true patriot. A passing tribute cannot be refused to another gallant soldier, Captain Oscar F. Angell. Always foremost in battle, and daring at times almost to rashness, he was beloved and respected by all. His death cast a feeling of despondency over the spirits of all in the regiment.

May 12th.—Occurred the advance of the Second Corps upon the enemy's works, and capture of Generals Johnston and Stuart, with their divisions, and many pieces of artillery. In this attack the Tenth sustained its reputation, and again mourned the loss of several brave men and true. Captain Joseph La Fiura had assumed command of the battalion, by virtue of seniority of rank.

May 14th.—Different dispositions were made by all the army corps, and considerable changes made in the position of the army. Our brigade was ordered to the extreme right of the line, where we took up a position near the battle-ground of the 12th instant. On the 16th an advance was made by the whole brigade, and we reached a position occupied as the Second Corps Hospital a few days previous. Here hundreds of our wounded men still lay, and quantities of hospital stores and appurtenances were scattered around, unmolested by the Rebels as yet, who seemed to have maintained a strict observance of the laws of humanity in this case. Ambulances were immediately sent for, and, ere midnight, all the wounded and most of the tents and stores had been removed to within our lines. The command returned to its old position, early in the morning of the 17th.

May 17th.—The Tenth, with the One Hundred and Eighth New York, and Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, were deployed as skirmishers soon after dark, and advanced toward the left, closing in upon the Rebel lines. This advance consumed the whole night, and was made under great difficulties, through the most difficult swamps and underbrush, and it was with the greatest exertion the line could be kept together. May 18th, at daylight, an attack was made along the whole line, and continued most of the day. During the continuation of the battle, the Tenth, with the rest of the skirmish line on the right, was continually under heavy artillery fire, and sustained two or three casualties. This attack was unsuccessful. The next morning the battalion was ordered to rejoin the balance of the brigade.

and at ten P. M. moved with the whole corps past the line of the army, and encamped the next morning on the Mattaponi river, two or three miles from the left of the line. May 22d, at eleven P. M., the corps took up line of march to the left, and soon after daylight reached Bowling Green, some fifteen or eighteen miles distant, on the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad. Here, after some skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry, and capture of the dépôt and several cars, we crossed the Mattaponi river, took up a position, and immediately proceeded to build a strong line of breastworks.

May 25th.—Early in the morning, took up march southwardly toward the North Anna river, after the Rebel army, who were but a short distance in advance of us. Arrived at the North Anna about three P. M. Here the Rebels had securely intrenched themselves, and awaited our assault with every confidence in their own success. Soon after this, a gallant advance was made by the Fifth and Sixth Corps, the river crossed, and the works taken, with many prisoners and guns.

May 28th.—Soon after daylight, our brigade, the Tenth being the third regiment in line, crossed the river on a temporary bridge, some distance to the left of our position, the night previous. Heavy skirmishing immediately ensued; our entire brigade was pushed forward as skirmishers, and the Second Brigade immediately followed in line of battle. Here a desperate conflict ensued; repeated efforts were made by our men to take the Rebel works, but they were as often repulsed; and at nightfall our brave division rested upon their arms, foiled, but not defeated. Rain now fell in torrents, and several parties volunteered to search for the wounded without our lines, and alleviate their sufferings somewhat.

May 29th.—We remained in the same position, relieving each other from the arduous outpost and picket duty, and suffering severely from the wet weather and the want of proper rations.

May 30th.—Soon after dark we left the front lines, and the whole division recrossed the river, where we received rations, and commenced a march toward the left. Reached the Pamunkey river about eleven P. M., after a heavy day's march, and the battalion was immediately ordered upon picket duty.

May 31st.—Resumed march; crossed the Pamunkey river, near Hanover town and formed line of battle; constructed a line of breastworks, from which we were immediately afterward moved and

ordered to a more advanced position; remained here all night, heavy firing continuing constantly in our front. Next morning,

June 1st.—Were suddenly marched to the front, and, after two or three hours maneuvering, the brigade gained a crest of hill on the Tolopotamy creek, from which the enemy had a few minutes previously been driven by part of our corps. About 3 P. M., received rations and moved forward, crossing the creek, and forming in rear of First Brigade of our Division; at nightfall an attack was made by the first line, and the Second and Third Brigades held the line of breastworks meanwhile. The attack, whether a feint or otherwise, was not successful, and seemed to have been ordered to cover a movement from the line to the rear by our forces. One hour afterward, the brigade was on the march toward the left once more.

June 2d.—Daylight still discovered us tramping over dusty roads, and at 8 o'clock we halted at Coal Harbor, on the very ground where, on a certain day nearly two years before, and one well remembered by some of the old ones of the regiment, the original Tenth halted and bivouacked for the night while marching to join the army under McClellan, on the Chickahominy. What recollections the tavern by the road-side and the large old fashioned well, recalled to the minds of those who had braved that seven days' fight, and the terrible battles during the twenty months following, and who were now able to revisit the scene of our earlier military experience. How many of the original Tenth, joyous and sanguine in their expectations of a speedy close of the terrible war, but then just began, had since that time slept their last sleep, pouring forth their life's blood in the cause they loved so well. Such thoughts did not tend to brighten our minds, already over-taxed by want of rest and nourishment, and we were glad to recall our wandering thoughts to the present scenes, gloomy as they might appear to our tired and weary brains.

After an hour's rest, the corps took up a position on the left of the Sixth Corps, and threw up a line of works. At this time, Lieut.-Colonel George T. Hopper, having returned from recruiting service, joined the battalion and assumed command. During his absence, he had, with the assistance of a recruiting party, succeeded in recruiting four hundred and twenty-seven men for the battalion, and now joined it in time to participate in a portion of the Summer campaign. At dark a heavy shower of rain set in, drenching

everything, and fires were scarcely to be had, as the rebel skirmishers, directly in our front, paid particular attention to any light they could discern.

June 3d.—At daylight an advance was ordered and commenced. Our brigade, formed in single line, passed over our works, and through the skirmish line into the woods, without a sound being emitted by the men. The advance was soon discovered however, and a volley from the rebel pickets was followed by a fire of artillery which swept over and through the ranks. Knowing that silence was now useless, the line swept forward with a yell, capturing the rebel pickets, and gaining a small knoll about seventy-five yards from the enemy's line of works; further advance from this point would have been futile, as portions of the line on our right and left had gained the enemy's works only to be driven back again or taken prisoners. The loss from the battalion had been severe. Measures were immediately taken to hold the advantageous position gained, and intrench ourselves against an attack from the enemy, and, with what few spades there were with the command, aided by plates, cups, &c., a line of works was constructed from the sandy earth, which before nightfall assumed quite a respectable appearance.

In this position we remained eight days and nights. The arduous duties performed, and the hardships we encountered in the trenches before Coal Harbor during this short period, can only be slightly noticed here. Under constant fire—without the chance of raising one's head above or leaving the works, except under cover of night, and continually watching for expected attacks and repelling sorties from the enemy's lines—caused a tremendous strain upon the minds and bodies of all. During this period, First Lieut. Harvey Y. Russell was severely wounded, and over a score of men lost to the battalion, the majority of whom were killed instantly.

June 11th.—At about 4 A. M. we were relieved, and took position in the rear line of works, where we set to work cleaning up, and trying to get rid of some of the sand ground into our clothing and persons. We remained at this post until the night of June 12, when the memorable march was begun toward the James river. We reached Fisher's Landing during the night of the 14th, and on the 15th, before daylight, the Second Corps crossed the James river by means of transports, landing at Windmill Point, and, after a rest of a few hours, commenced the tedious journey toward

Petersburg. The weather was exceedingly hot, and the roads as heavy and dusty as Virginia roads ever are in the Summer months. Heavy firing could be heard before us continually, growing nearer every mile we traveled. Late in the afternoon our regiment was detached, with the Twelfth New Jersey, to picket two diverging roads at a point about seven miles from the city, and until the ammunition train in the rear of the column could pass. We rejoined the command about 12 midnight, near the front of Petersburg. The command had halted to issue rations, and were just moving out at the time of our arrival. An hour later, we occupied the line of fortifications in front of the city, from which a portion of the Tenth Corps had forced the enemy that evening.

The next day, at daylight, our picket line advanced, capturing most of the rebel pickets in our immediate front — Sergeant William Early, of the Tenth, bringing in one officer and two men. This day occurred the attack on the city by the corps then in position. For the first time since the commencement of the campaign, the brigade, commanded by Colonel Smythe, and to which the Tenth was attached, were actually upon the "reserve." Holding a line of works upon a high elevation, the whole scene of conflict lay before us as though a picture had been opened to our view. All that terrible afternoon the din of conflict continued. Brigades after brigades of the different corps were hurled at the strongly-intrenched line of the enemy, sometimes crowning their efforts with victory and holding the advantage ground, and at other points repulsed again and again by the fresh troops which Lee was hourly bringing to the scene. At night, several points in the line that morning held by the enemy were in our possession. Early next morning our brigade was hurried to the left of the corps, in support of the First Division. Here the command remained during the whole of that day, at times under a heavy fire of artillery. At one time during the day, in hurrying to the front line as supports, during a dash by the enemy, the Tenth lost several men killed and wounded; these casualties were severely felt by the battalion at this particular time, when its number was so reduced, each regiment having generally to perform an equal share of the picket and other duties, regardless of the number of officers or men "present for duty." About 8 P. M. we were hurried to the right, to fill a gap left between the First and Third Divisions, and by some inexcusable blunder were, with the major part of the brigade, left at

the extreme front with no orders, and without the slightest knowledge at first of our position. After remaining here some time, an order to withdraw, from some source, was obeyed, though not without great exertion, and the loss of several good and true men from the brigade—three of these from the Tenth.

Before daylight of the next day, we were hurried back to the right of the corps, and later in the day the brigade, under temporary command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hopper, acted as support to the Third Division in the unsuccessful charge upon the rebel works at this point, near the "Friend House."

Remained in this position until the night of the 19th, when we moved a long distance to the rear, and rested for the night, expecting a day or two of rest. On the morning of the 20th, soon after daylight, we were ordered to take proper distances for laying out a camp. The men went to work with a will, to get shelter. The camp was no sooner laid out, than orders came to move at once. All fond hopes of a few days' rest were suddenly brought to a termination. We started, and after marching until 11 A. M., halted in an open field; the sun being terribly hot. After waiting in this unsheltered place until 2 P. M., we moved again and rested near the "Jones House." As soon as rations were issued, the command moved out and took position in line of battle, and rested for the night. Early in the morning of the 21st, the command moved to the front and formed line. The entire day was spent in felling large pine trees and building a line of works; heavy picket firing close in our front. 22d.—This day the regiment, with the rest of the brigade, continued to hold the new line of works constructed by them the previous day, on the left of the "Jerusalem Plank-road" and beyond the "Jones House," while the balance of the corps were engaged in the terrible battle which ended so unsuccessfully to our arms.

We remained in this position a few days, when the Second Corps was withdrawn to the rear, and acted as a "reserve" until the first march to Deep Bottom, on the north side of the James, took place. During this time the division was reorganized. The Second and Third Brigades were consolidated, the Third, under Colonel Smythe, retaining their old numerical designation.

July 26th.—Broke camp and started for Deep Bottom, crossing the Appomatox and James rivers by pontoons, and arriving at the enemy's works at Strawberry Plains, at 6 A. M., of the 27th.

Here we had a skirmish with the enemy, the First Division charging their line and taking a battery of 20lb. Parrotts. Skirmishing and firing from the Union gun-boats all day. 28th.—Moved out about 10 A. M., and took position about one and a half miles from the pontoon bridge, and threw up breastworks, considerable skirmishing in front; everything ready at 4 P. M., expecting an attack; at sundown moved back to the bridge. 29th.—Threw up works again; all quiet until about 5 P. M., when the enemy's skirmishers advanced; a little skirmishing and some artillery firing took place. At dark took the road, marched back toward the bridge, which we recrossed, and moved thence to a position near Petersburg, and in rear of the Eighteenth Army Corps, arriving at 4½ A. M. of the 30th. After waiting about ten minutes, all the batteries in our front opened, and the great long-talked-of mine under the rebel works exploded. It was a terribly grand and imposing sight. Severe infantry fighting took place as soon as the mine was exploded, lasting until 8 A. M., the enemy being partly driven from their first line; but the great object, the taking of Petersburg, was not accomplished. During this engagement, the Second Corps remained on the "reserve," a stray shell occasionally coming over among our men to prevent them from taking the little rest so much needed. At dark we took up our line of march to the camp from which we had started four days before.

July 31st.—At 5 P. M. received orders to pack up and be ready to move at a moment's notice, and we remained ready until noon of August 1st, when we moved back about half a mile and went into camp in a fine piece of woods. Nothing to do here until the 10th. About 4 P. M. of this day received orders to pack up and march at once. In ten minutes our splendid camp was broken up, knapsacks packed, and we were soon after on the road to "City Point," arriving there at 9 P. M. This day received a new stand of colors, presented by the city of New York. August 13th.—At 4 P. M. embarked on transports, as many thought, for Washington; dropped down the James river about two miles, and anchored; about 10 P. M. steamed up the river to Deep Bottom; 14th.—Soon after daylight, disembarked and stacked arms on the river bank, and after remaining an hour, moved to the front, occupying the works built here before by our forces. Considerable skirmishing and cannonading on our left. About 5 P. M. moved around to the left and formed line of battle; at 10 P. M. again moved, this time to the

right, about one and a half miles, and formed line of battle in the woods, in utter darkness. Here we remained until daylight of the next day, 15th, when, after a little countermarching, the brigade was massed a short distance from the front line; skirmishing continuing all day.

About 3 P. M. of the 16th we moved to where the Tenth Corps was located on the right, went into position and threw up some earth-works, where we remained until 10½ o'clock, we were then moved back, and a brigade of colored troops moved in. At 12 midnight moved off to the left, and brought up in the position we left in the afternoon of the 15th. To-day the corps has been in a measure broken up, the different divisions being sent to the weak points.

Aug. 18th.—All was quiet until near night, when several charges were made by the enemy on the Tenth Corps' front, but without success. We moved out to support our line should it need assistance. At 11 P. M. moved around to the extreme left and relieved part of the Thrd Division picket, our battalion being held in reserve. Remained there until the 20th, when we packed up, withdrew the picket, and started across the James river, thence by the old route, to our old camp in rear of Pittsburg, arriving about 11 A. M. of August 21st. Here we remained only a few minutes, and then moved out a couple of miles to the left, and commenced throwing up works, but soon stopped shoveling, and again started to the left, and massed in rear of the Fifth and Ninth Corps, after as hard and tedious a march as we had ever been called upon to perform. *22d.*—Remained quiet all day: a very heavy thunder-storm at dark nearly washing us out of camp. *23d.*—Remained quiet again to-day. At night the division moved out on the Jerusalem Plank-road several miles, and rested for the night.

24th.—Started at 3 A. M., and marched to "Ream's Station," on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, and took up position in the works constructed. The track for some distance was immediately torn up, the ties burnt, and rails bent; at dark moved to the right, and took position in the works facing the railroad. *25th,* at 7 A. M., moved back from the works and massed the brigade; work expected, and it came. At 10 A. M., fell in and moved out on the railroad about half a mile, and then to the right; had something of a fight here, the Tenth being deployed as skirmishers,

covering the right flank. In the afternoon fell back to the works; the brigade formed on left and rear, and threw up light works.

At 3 P. M., the enemy charged our front works for the fourth time, enfilading the works from the left. After a long resistance, the first division, occupying the works at this point, were forced to retreat. Our brigade was brought around to support the line, but too late; the enemy were in possession of the works. Soon after, the right companies of the Tenth, with portions of the Twelfth New Jersey, and Fourteenth Connecticut, were moved across a small piece of woods, and, charging the works, drove the enemy from them, retaking two guns that had been captured by the rebels. Here we were subjected to a terrible flank fire; several men of the regiment were wounded. It was here the army lost one of its shining lights, Captain Edward P. Brounson, mustering officer of the Second Corps, who charged with us to the works, and there received his death wound.

We held our position until after dark, when we fell back steadily some distance to the rear, when the brigade was reformed. Soon after, we marched back the same road we came, about five miles, and halted at midnight. On the morning of the next day, we moved up, and took position in the vicinity of the "Williams House."

Aug. 30th.—Moved to the line of works near Fort Morton, and remained here until Sept. 5th, when the corps moved to the left, and began erecting a strong line of fortifications, extending to near Prince George Court House.

On the 7th, two hundred recruits (substitutes), were received for the command; they were immediately armed, equipped, and assigned to the different companies. Constant drill was had until

Sept. 6th.—When our brigade was ordered to Prince George Court House, to reënforce the cavalry posts at that point. Here we remained until the 24th inst., when the Second Corps relieved the Tenth Corps in the main line of works fronting Petersburg.

Oct. 1st.—The regiment received six months' pay at Fort Davis, and on the next day took position in Fort Hell, where we remained three days; then were ordered to a position in the line of works near Fort Morton. We held this point until Oct. 26th. This night, the Second and Third Divisions moved to the left, and at daylight reached Hatcher's Run, about ten miles distant.

The enemy held strong works on the Vaughan Road and upon the opposite side of the Run, and the Third Brigade was ordered to force the passage of the creek. Doubts were entertained by General Smythe, and indeed by the officers of the Tenth, as to the efficiency of the "men" of the battalion. Never, however, were officers more agreeably disappointed. The command acted nobly, crossing the creek upon the double-quick, forcing the difficult abatis, and gaining the breastworks with the flag of the Tenth, borne by Sergeant Samuel Minies, in advance even of the brave General himself, who had seized the flag of the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania from its bearer. The afternoon saw another and far bloodier spectacle. The two divisions had reached a point on the Boydton Plank-road, where a determined resistance had been met. The enemy, cautious and watchful at first, discovered that our forces were considerably detached from their supports, and quickly Hill's rebel corps was swung around to our rear, and the battle, hardly a skirmish before, began in earnest, guns were taken and re-taken, and deeds of daring accomplished by the two isolated divisions unknown before during the campaign. The recruits of the Tenth were *veterans* in this engagement. Commanded by officers eager to sustain the old reputation of the regiment, the men vied with each other in striving to win the good opinion of their superiors, and called forth praise from every one. General Eagan, commanding division, congratulated them on their soldierly conduct, etc., etc.

A reconnoissance within the enemy's line was made at the commencement of the action by Adjutant Cowban (of the Tenth) with a squad of men, and afterward by himself and Orderly Sergeant Gilkinson of "D" Co., under orders from General Eagan commanding the division. Discovered, in the last instance, while surveying the enemy's position, they barely succeeded in escaping with their lives, disregarding several summons to surrender in the shape of both words and bullets. For this act Adjutant Cowban was afterward brevetted Captain upon recommendation of General Hancock, and Sergeant Gilkinson was soon after promoted to a Second Lieutenancy.

After severe suffering from the cold, and the rain, which fell plentifully all night, the Union forces effected a withdrawal and reached Armstrong's Mill, on Hatcher's Run, early next morning. Soon after the creek was recrossed, and the command returned

to its old position in the line of the works. General Thomas W. Eagan, commanding the Second Division at this time, gave great praise to the Tenth and other New York troops in the division, for their endurance and gallantry in this action.

During the month of November the regiment occupied the line of works to the left of Fort McGilvery on the Appomattox. The position was enfiladed by the rebel skirmish line on the hill to the left of the fort, and by a two gun battery also stationed on this hill. During the month we remained in this position, quite a heavy loss was sustained in our command. Thirty-two men were killed or wounded while in the discharge of their duty upon the picket line, or while eating or sleeping behind the main line of breastworks. Added to this were great disadvantages in the nature of the ground, and the almost constant wet weather, causing much sickness in the regiment. Upon receiving orders to move to the left on the 1st December, but 200 men could be mustered for duty out of the 300 who returned from the Boydton Road affair.

The Second Corps were relieved on the 1st inst., by other troops, and we took their position on the extreme left of the line and near Hatcher's Run. Here we remained, doing picket duty and other duty, until the 4th day of February, 1865.

Attempts were made at this time by Lieutenant-Colonel Hopper to proceed to New York upon recruiting service, and hopes were entertained that the regiment could be filled to the maximum number. No orders could be procured, however, and the battalion still numbered but six companies when the third advance upon the enemy's works on Hatcher's Run took place, February 4th. This was a general reconnoissance toward the rebel right, and to the Second Corps was given the duty of forcing the rebels from their position on Hatcher's Run. During this four days' campaign the Tenth Regiment had a position directly along the Run, and did excellent service. Second Lieutenant Samuel Minies, commanding "E" Company, was severely wounded on the 5th inst., as well as several enlisted men. On the 8th, the corps went into camp near the creek and remained until the general movement of the army.

March 29th.—Orders were received this evening to march; early in the morning of the 30th, the comfortable encampment of the past seven weeks was left, regretfully perhaps, but not unwillingly. It was generally understood that this was to be the final movement

against the rebel capital, and expectation was at its highest point. The glorious news which had been continuously arriving from our armies under Sheridan, Sherman and Thomas, had imbued every one with enthusiasm and sanguine anticipations. The morning was clear and cold, and as the column tramped along the road to the bridge, which now crossed the run at the same spot where, five months before we had forced a passage in the face of whistling bullets, every one was exuberant. During the two days following, we were incessantly changing position, as different dispositions were made in the lines.

On the 1st and 2nd inst., the whole regiment were upon the skirmish line in front of our brigade, at a point, very near the scene of the Boydton road fight October 27th, 1864. During this time operations were proceeding at other portions of the line. Sheridan was successful at Five Forks, and the hour at length arrived for the final *denouement*.

During the night of Saturday the 2d, heavy cannonading was heard from the main works in front of the city, and on our right. At times the earth seemed to tremble beneath the mighty thunderings, and the sky was illuminated with the incessant flashes. Early Sunday morning an advance from our portion of the line was ordered, and in five minutes the rebel works were in our possession, with guns, prisoners, etc. The enemy had been out-generaled and defeated at every point. In three hours more the Second Corps was massed to the left of the city, awaiting orders.

The next morning orders were received to start in pursuit of the enemy's forces, who, it was discovered, had evacuated Richmond. During the 4th and 5th inst. we were marched rapidly toward the Danville Railroad, and on the 5th reached a point on this road near where the Fifth Corps had already erected a line of works, crossing the railroad, and facing to the north, in momentary expectation of an attack from the enemy, whose cavalry and wagon-trains were but a short distance away. The night passed without an attack, however, and at daylight of the 6th the whole force of our army, then in position here, were advanced in column against the enemy. It then appeared that they had, during the night, taken advantage of open roads, and, leaving the railroad, were in rapid march toward Lynchburg. The rear-guard, however, was soon overtaken, and a running skirmish, both of musketry and

artillery, continued the whole day in front of the Second Corps, ending at nightfall with the capture of over two hundred of the enemy's wagons and ambulances, and numbers of prisoners. This night the regiment passed upon the picket-line, and early the next morning again started in pursuit of the enemy.

At "High Bridge," on the Appomattox, the enemy were surprised while burning the lofty structure bearing that name, and the Second Division was immediately thrown across the stream in the face of a heavy musketry fire. The enemy were scattered or captured, and eighteen guns taken at this point, some of which were in position. The march was again rapidly taken up and continued till nearly noon, when a stand was made by the enemy near Farmville. Severe skirmishing ensued between the Third Brigade and the enemy, which continued during two or three hours. Here Brigadier-General Thomas A. Smythe, commanding the brigade, was mortally wounded, while directing the movements of his brigade.

The wounding of our General seemed for a time to paralyze the feelings of all. He had so often braved death with us during the two years he had commanded the brigade, that it had grown proverbial with us to speak of him as one not destined to die by a rebel bullet. He was the last Union General killed in the war of the Rebellion.

The next day was consumed in still following the retreating enemy, and at 10½ A. M. of the 9th the whole corps was massed near Appomattox Court House, in anxious expectation of the grand *denouement*. General Lee was in our front with the remainder of his army, and his correspondence with General Grant had, it was said, been concluded with a surrender of himself and army. At almost noon a dispatch from General Meade announced the glorious fact to the army, and he shortly rode in person past the Second Corps, followed by his staff. The excitement was tremendous. Men who one hour previous were unable to stand, from the fatigue of marching, capered about with frantic glee. Flags were unfurled and waved, hats, knapsacks, and everything at hand were hurled into the air, and cheer upon cheer rent the clear sky until a perfect roar of voices seemed to deafen every one. Every battery which could be brought into position was immediately manned, and the roar of artillery from hundreds of iron throats sent tributes of victory to the heavens. The echoes were taken up by the artillery

of the balance of the army, and it seemed to those in the rear of the army, and to whom the glad news had not yet been communicated, that the great battle which was to be the end of the struggle had commenced. Ere nightfall the two armies seemed almost as one. Picket lines, of course, still prohibited either side from mingling, but conversation was indulged in freely at some points of the line, and bartering for tobacco, sugar, hard-tack and bacon, was carried on to a great extent.

The next day the march to the rear was taken up, and in two days more the Second Corps were encamped at Burkesville Station, on the Danville Railroad.

At this point we remained until the 2d day of May, when the great homeward march was began. The tediousness of the march to Richmond, which occupied four days, was greatly relieved by the newness of everything along the route. The country along the road was strange to our men, and it was yet stranger to notice the bearing of the inhabitants. Crowds of faces gazed from the roadsides at the long dark column of men, and we were forcibly reminded of our former marches through our own Maryland and Pennsylvania. In many cases the houses along the roads were tightly closed, and quiet seemed to reign within them; yet, even in these, bright eyes could be seen peering from between the bars of the closed shutters, anxious to see the homeward-bound veterans, and yet unwilling to show their curiosity or evince the slightest anxiety to wish to notice the conquering lines. The negroes along the route were alone exuberant in their feelings and actions, and they swarmed in numbers everywhere, evincing a profound respect for their "friends and liberators," and anxious to do everything possible to assist us. In many instances their curious antics and frantic exhibitions of delight afforded unbounded amusement to the men, and roars of laughter at the freak of some overjoyed black, at times, enlivened the fatiguing march.

Upon the 5th inst. the corps encamped at Manchester, opposite Richmond, and on the morning of the 6th, with bands playing and colors unfurled, the Second Corps crossed the James and entered the former capital of the "Confederacy."

It would be impossible to describe the feelings of some of us, as we, for the first time, viewed the streets and houses of Richmond. Those among us who had been with the Potomac Army since the Peninsular campaign, and had seen the many reverses, and expe-

rienced the hardships and privations incidental to the arduous campaigns of this heroic army, could, perhaps, better appreciate the scenes which were presented to us, as the line of troops moved through the city, past Libby Prison, and its horrible associations, and through the streets, but a few weeks before paced by rebels in arms. The march through the city consumed the best part of the morning, and at night we encamped about five miles north of the intrenchments.

On the march northward, which followed, consuming the next eleven days, it will be unnecessary to dwell. The route lay through part of the country familiar to us from our experience of the preceding summer. The battle-fields near Spottsylvania were passed, and the historical city of Fredericksburg was included in our route. Early in May, we went into camp near Munson's Hill, about six miles south of Washington, and our marching was over.

The camp at this place was laid out with remarkable precision and care, and measures were taken to enforce strictly the necessary sanitary rules to preserve the health of the corps. On the 20th of May occurred the grand review of the Army of the Potomac at Washington.

From this time until the muster out, constant drill was had, and the regiment gained praise from the commandants of both brigade and division, for its soldierly appearance, and perfect discipline. Upon the 4th of June, orders were received for the consolidation of the remnant of the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery with this command. This gave us an additional number of thirteen commissioned officers, and three hundred and eighty-six enlisted men. Four additional companies were formed, making in all ten, and the regiment became one of the largest in the division.

On the 30th day of June, 1865, pursuant to orders from the War Department, the Tenth New York Volunteers were mustered from the service, and the next day transportation was obtained for New York city, where the regiment arrived on the night of Saturday, July 1st. On Monday, the 3d, a parade was made through the city, and we embarked for Hart's Island. Here we remained until the 7th instant, when the regiment was paid off, and fully discharged.

Here ends the record of one of the first regiments to enter the United States service, at the call of the President, in April, 1861.

In the outlines given above, it has been attempted to show the correct part taken in the war for the Union, by the Battalion of the Tenth which remained in the field after the term of service of the two years' men expired, April 27, 1863. Many of the officers and men were connected with the regiment during the whole period of its service—four years, two months and ten days.

ROSTER OF THE OFFICERS OF THE TENTH BATTALION N. Y. S. V.
WITH DATES OF RANK UNDER DIFFERENT COMMISSIONS.

Colonel—George T. Hopper; captain, April 26th, 1861; major, April 26th, 1863; lieutenant-colonel, January 5th, 1864; colonel, January 5th, 1865.

Lieutenant-colonel—Anthony S. Woods; major, January 5th, 1864; lieutenant-colonel, January 15th, 1865.

Major—Charles W. Cowban; second lieutenant, February 14th, 1865; adjutant, April 26th, 1863; captain, August 16th, 1864; major, January 15th, 1865.

Quartermaster—William N. N. Wilcox; second lieutenant, December 3d, 1862; quartermaster, April 26th, 1863.

Quartermaster—William F. Beers; second lieutenant, February 25th, 1864; first lieutenant, May 11th, 1864; quartermaster, May 18th, 1865.

Surgeon—Brower Geoner; March 30th, 1863.

Surgeon—Robert O. Craig; March 2d, 1865.

Assistant-surgeon—Richard H. Palmer, March 21th, 1864.

Assistant-surgeon—Charles H. Baker, January 9th, 1865.

Captain—George M. Dewey; second lieutenant, April 26th, 1861; first lieutenant, October 11th, 1861; captain, December 13th, 1862.

Captain—George F. Tait; second lieutenant, September 16th, 1861; first lieutenant, July 8th, 1862; captain, April 26th, 1863.

Captain—Putnam Field; second lieutenant, July 8th, 1862; first lieutenant, February 4th, 1863; captain, April 26th, 1863.

Captain—Oscar F. Angell; second lieutenant, December 13th, 1862; first lieutenant, April 26th, 1863; captain, February 15th, 1864.

Captain—Joseph La Fiura; captain, April 14th, 1864.

Captain—Peter J. Henry; captain, April 14th, 1864.

Captain—Harvey Y. Russell; second lieutenant, October 23d, 1861; first lieutenant, April 26th, 1863; captain, May 11th, 1864.

Captain—Edward D. Van Winkle; second lieutenant, April 26th, 1863; first lieutenant, February 25th, 1864; captain, October 13th, 1864.

First Lieutenant—Frank M. Clark; second lieutenant, April 26th, 1863; first lieutenant, February 25th, 1864.

First Lieutenant—George W. Halstead; second lieutenant, April 26th, 1863; first lieutenant, February 25th, 1864.

First Lieutenant—William N. Monk; first lieutenant, April 14th, 1864.

First Lieutenant—Dugald Gilkison; second lieutenant, November 13th, 1864; first lieutenant, April 18th, 1865.

First Lieutenant—Samuel Minies; second lieutenant, November 13th, 1864; first lieutenant, April 18th, 1865.

First Lieutenant—Harvey Curtiss; second lieutenant, May 11th, 1864; first lieutenant, September 10th, 1864.

Second Lieutenant—Michael Keegan, April 26th, 1863.

Second Lieutenant—George Hackett, February 25th, 1864.

Second Lieutenant—Underhill J. Covert, September 10th, 1864.

Second Lieutenant—William N. Skidmore, September 10th, 1864.

Second Lieutenant—William H. Vanderpool, September 10th, 1864.

Second Lieutenant—Charles Egan, April 18th, 1865.

Second Lieutenant—Francis L. Mead, April 18th, 1865.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT, INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.*

This regiment was formed at Albany, from companies previously organized in the localities where they were enlisted, and chiefly in the following places:

Co. A, at Schenectady, Schenectady co.,	Co. F, at Albany, Albany county,
Co. B, at Albany, Albany county,	Co. G, at Canandaigua, Ontario county,
Co. C, at Fishkill, Dutchess county,	Co. H,† at Albany, Albany county,
Co. D, at Middletown, Orange county,	Co. I, at Albany, Albany county,
Co. E, at Schenectady, Schenectady co.,	Co. K, at Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence co.

The regiment was accepted on the 11th as a rifle regiment, and the field and staff were elected and commissioned on the 14th of May, 1861. They were mustered into the service of the United States on May 17th, at Albany, by Captain (now General) Frank Wheaton. The regiment was not first sworn into the State service, although several of its companies were accepted between April 22d and the time of mustering into the Federal service. When accepted, the regiment numbered 834 officers and men.

A stand of colors was presented to the regiment at the Industrial School barracks, on the afternoon of June 1, 1861, by Jacob I. Werner, on behalf of the ladies of Albany. Their expenses were largely defrayed by Mrs. Franklin Townsend. This standard, which was the national flag, bore the inscription—"Rally around them," and upon the staff was a silvered plate engraved, "Presented to the 18th Reg't, N. Y. S. Vols., Col. Wm. A. Jackson, by his lady friends of Albany, June 1, 1861." The staff and the red stripes were replaced, after being some time in the service, but the white and blue portions of the original, remain in the flag which was brought home, with the regiment, and deposited in the Bureau of Military Statistics.

Before leaving Albany, the regiment received its clothing and outfit, with the exception of its arms. The quality of the first lot of clothing was very poor, but subsequent issues from the State were superior to the average issued by the United States government. The first overcoats of the men were gray and of superior quality, but they were exchanged for the kind prescribed by regulations.

* Reprinted from the First Annual Report of the Bureau, the issue of that Report being exhausted.

† A majority of this company was from Middletown, Orange county.

On the 18th of June, the regiment went down to New York, landed at Jersey city, received its arms, and at once continued on to Washington by way of Philadelphia and Baltimore. The arms first issued were Enfield rifles, which were exchanged subsequently at New Bridge, on the peninsula, for Springfield rifles. (Cal. 58.) No further changes of arms were made while in the service, except to supply deficiencies.

Arriving in Washington late in the evening of June 20, the Eighteenth reported to Gen. Mansfield, and was, the next day, assigned to camp on Fourteenth street, Meridian Hill, opposite Columbian college. The men here received tents of the common "A" pattern, and began their first lesson of field life. Their first encampment was named "Camp Harris," in honor of Senator Ira Harris, of Albany.

On the 4th of July, all the New York troops were reviewed by the President and General Scott.

They remained in camp until July 12, when the regiment was ordered to proceed to Alexandria, by way of the Potomac river. Embarking upon the steamers they arrived at their destination, and the same night encamped on the flats near Hunting creek, in front of Alexandria. On the day following they were brigaded with the Sixteenth, Thirty-first and Thirty-Second New York regiments, as a part of the Second Brigade of the Fifth Division, the brigade being commanded by Colonel Davies, of the Sixteenth, and the division by Colonel Miles, of the regular service. Their first location in Virginia was named "Camp Myers," in honor of the Attorney-General of New York.

Preparations for an advance against the enemy, who were known to be in force near Manassas Junction, were then in an advanced stage, and on the 16th of July the army marched from their camps, near Alexandria. The division under Colonel Miles followed the Little river turnpike and old Braddock road, and bivouacked, the first night, near Annandale.

On the 17th, the regiment resumed the march, four companies (A, B, G and K) being thrown forward as skirmishers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Young. They had advanced in this manner but a short distance, when a dropping fire was opened upon them, and a sharp skirmish ensued, which continued, at intervals, for about four hours. The enemy proved to be the Fifth Alabama regiment, which retreated before the advancing columns of our

troops, but kept up a constant and harassing fire upon our skirmishers. The Eighteenth lost two killed and three wounded. The killed were Sergeant John Waterson, Co. A, and Sergeant John Allen, of Co. K. Upon arriving at Fairfax Court House, it was found that the enemy had been driven out, and the regiment bivouacked for the night.

On the 18th of July, resumed the march at daylight, and reached Centerville in the afternoon. The division here bivouacked, and remained until daylight of the 21st, when it was ordered forward, and took a position near Blackburn's ford. The Second Brigade was posted on the left, supporting Green's and Hunt's batteries (2d U. S. artillery), with the view of checking any advances of the enemy in that direction. Four companies, of which two were from the Eighteenth, and the others from a Massachusetts regiment, were deployed under Lieutenant-Colonel Young, and remained in front while the command held this position.

The battery opened fire about 7 A. M., and the troops remained on this ground about two hours, when orders were received to recall the skirmishers and proceed back upon the road in the vicinity of a building used as a hospital, and there take a position to prevent a flank movement on the left. They were soon afterward ordered still further back to the crossing of the roads, where they remained until about 4 P. M. Several regiments passed the Eighteenth at this point, followed by the battery, Colonel Green informing Colonel Jackson that he had been left upon the field without a support of any kind. The battery was then nearly out of ammunition, having kept up an incessant fire from the time of taking its position in the morning. The regiment was presently ordered to follow the battery, which it did, and moved back about a mile, where it took up a position on an eminence, in line and to the rear of the battery. This was on the crest of the hill in Centerville, where earth-works were subsequently thrown up by the enemy.

Lieutenant Green, in reporting an account of the events of the day, says: "I chose a position on the crest of a hill, which, from its shape, gave command of the ground to our left, and also of the road along which our division was retiring. From this position I could perfectly sweep with my fire 180 degrees front, right and left, down a gentle slope. Four regiments were placed as my

support, and the force at this point could have stopped double its number.

"At this point, an unauthorized person gave orders to retreat. I refused the order, but all my supporting regiments but one (Colonel Jackson, Eighteenth N. Y. V.) moved off to the rear. Colonel Jackson most gallantly offered his regiment as a support, saying 'that it should remain by me as long as there was any fighting to be done there.' The above-mentioned person again made his appearance at this time, and again ordered me to retreat, and ordered Colonel Jackson to form column of division on my right and retreat with me, as all was lost. The order was, of course, disregarded, and in about two minutes the head of a column of the enemy's cavalry came up at a run, opening out of the woods in beautiful order. I was prepared for it, and the column had not gone more than a hundred yards out of the woods before shells were burst at their head and directly in their midst; they broke in every direction, and no more cavalry came out of the woods."

At Centerville, Colonel Richardson, acting as Brigadier-General of the Fourth Brigade, First Division, assumed command of affairs. An attempt was made to rally the scattered regiments, which was, in a measure, accomplished. This ground was held quietly until 11 P. M., when orders were received to proceed to Fairfax Court House. This place was reached at 3 A. M., and after a halt of thirty minutes the march was again resumed, and the regiment arrived at its old camp, on Hunting Creek, at 11 A. M. of the 22d.

The return march was conducted in good order, and the Eighteenth Regiment lost no men on the expedition, excepting those killed and wounded in the skirmish when making the advance, and three prisoners lost on the 21st. A detail of nine men was made from the Eighteenth, who assisted in bringing off two brass howitzers that had been abandoned by a part of their men, and left with a lieutenant short of help. These pieces were safely brought in to Arlington.

On the 23d, the regiment crossed Hunting Creek, to protect the camp of the Garibaldi Guard and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania, and on the 25th they were ordered to report to Colonel W. B. Franklin in Alexandria. A new arrangement of regiments was made on the 4th of August, and the Eighteenth was brigaded with the Fifteenth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second N. Y. Vols., under Brigadier-General (late Colonel) Franklin.

On the 23d of August, the camp was removed to the Leesburg turnpike, under Fort Dahlgren, and on the 27th a new site was selected on the Leesburg turnpike, and near the toll-gate south-east from Fairfax Seminary, which was named "Camp King."

Brigadier-General Newton assumed command of the brigade on the 25th of September, and General Franklin became commander of the division. The regiment was not transferred from the brigade in which it was now placed, during its two years' term of service. At a later period, and during the active field service of 1862-3, it formed a part of the Third Brigade, First Division and Sixth Corps.

Newton's brigade constructed Fort Ward, in the Autumn and early part of the Winter of 1861, with aid derived from the Fifth Maine regiment, were temporarily assigned to duty in this brigade. The Fifteenth (Engineers) were on detached service, and their place was filled by Colonel Goslin's Zouave regiment, known as the Fifty-fourth, and afterward as the Ninety-fifth, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Toward the end of October, Colonel Jackson was seized with an illness, which, assuming the form of a bilious intermittent fever, proved fatal on the 11th of November. He had been removed about a fortnight before his death to Washington, and eminent professional aid was called, but without avail. His remains were sent home in the care of Major Myers, and buried at Schenectady, on the 14th. They were escorted to the cars at Washington by the regiment, and at Albany were received by the military of the city. Lieutenant-Colonel Young succeeded to the command.

On the 11th of February, 1862, the regiment removed its camp half a mile north to the Dangerfield premises, the buildings being occupied as head-quarters. The camp was pitched in a peach orchard, fronting the house, and the location was, in many respects, an improvement upon the old one, which had become unhealthy from long occupation. It received the name of "Camp Jackson," in honor of the late colonel. While here, shelter tents were issued for the first time to the army.

On the 10th of March, 1862, occurred the general advance toward Manassas, and the Eighteenth, on this day, marched to Fairfax Court House, where it remained till the 14th, and then returned to its old camp, which had been left standing. Arrived at noon on the 15th, and remained till April 6th, and then took cars at Springfield Station for Manassas Junction, the division of General Franklin

having been originally assigned to General McDowell's command (First Army Corps) for an advance against Richmond by the interior route. The train arrived at Manassas Junction at 8 P. M., but not without accident. When about three miles from that place, the fourth car from the rear ran off the track, and those behind ran into it, killing one man of the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania regiment, and wounding about a dozen of the Eighteenth, but not seriously.

On the 7th of April, the command marched five miles to Bristow Station, arriving at noon. While here a most inclement storm of rain and snow occurred, from which the men suffered severely, as they were short of fuel and supplies, and they had as yet not become accustomed to the vicissitudes of field service. Some found shelter in houses, but, with the greater part, the experiences on this occasion justified the name of "Camp Misery," which they applied to this cheerless bivouac. These discomforts continued till the 10th, when it came off clear and pleasant, and the troops marched along the railroad five miles, but, before reaching Catlett's Station, orders were received to countermarch and return to Alexandria, to follow the expedition that had mostly sailed for the peninsula. The regiment marched a mile beyond Broad Run, near Bristow, and encamped.

On the 12th, they marched to Fairfax Court House, and the next day returned to their old camp near Fairfax Seminary. Here their deficiencies of clothing were supplied, and on the 17th they bade a final adieu to Camp Jackson, and embarked at Alexandria, the right wing, under Colonel Young, on board the steamer Nantasket, and the left, under Lieutenant-Colonel Myers, on the steamer Louisiana, with the Thirty-first Regiment. They sailed the same evening, and at 9 A. M., on the 19th, arrived at Ship Point, south of the mouth of York river. After a few days, they disembarked, and encamped till May 4th. While here the regiment was paid.

Preparations for the siege of Yorktown were terminated by the evacuation of that place by the rebels on the night of the 3d, and the next day the command embarked on board the steamers Emperor and Pioneer and steamed up the York river to opposite Yorktown, whence, at noon on the 5th, it proceeded to West Point, under convoy of three gun-boats. Arriving at 2 P. M., on the 6th, the division of General Franklin landed on

the south shore, and took up a position for meeting the enemy, who were known to be in that vicinity in force.

Companies A, D, F and K, of the Eighteenth were thrown out as pickets, in the woods on the extreme left of the line of battle, under Major Maginnis. They continued on this duty during the ensuing day, and suffered no loss. The battle of West Point occurred on the 7th, and lasted from 7 A. M. till 2 P. M., with scarcely an interruption. The six companies of this regiment who were not out as skirmishers were engaged in supporting batteries on the right of the line for some time, when they were ordered to advance into the woods and support the Fifth Maine regiment, which was making a forward movement. The latter received a desperate volley, and broke. The Eighteenth advanced, and drove the enemy from the woods.

The Eighteenth met with no losses on this occasion, but its steady bearing was complimented the next day by General Newton, the General who had immediate command in this battle. Every other regiment in the brigade suffered loss, the heaviest being upon the Thirty-second.

The forces opposite to the division on this occasion were "Hampton's Legion" and the "Louisiana Tigers." The gunboats on York river did effective service, and drove away a battery of field artillery which the enemy had posted in a commanding position.

May 8th, moved about one mile to the front, to support Upton's battery. On the 9th, marched to Brick House Point, about two and a half miles, and went on picket. On the 11th, marched to Eltham, three miles, where the division was met by General McClellan and the main body of his army, which had advanced by land from Yorktown. The only divisions that passed up the York river were those of Franklin and Sedgwick.

On the 13th, marched twelve miles to Cumberland, and immediately formed a line of battle, expecting an attack; but no enemy appeared, and the regiment was ordered into camp in a plowed field near the river.

On the 15th, marched nine miles, in a storm, to White House Point, on the Pamunkey, and encamped. The supplies for the army were mostly brought up by the river to this point, which became a base for future operations toward Richmond. At this place Colonel Young was obliged to leave for home. as expo-

sure and hardship brought on a severe disease, which rendered him entirely unfit for service. The command devolved on Lieutenant-Colonel Myers, who, from this time forward, with the exception to be presently noticed, continued at the head of the regiment until its term of service expired.

On the 19th of May, the regiment marched to Tunstall's Station (six miles), and the next day marched at 3 P. M., and encamped, at 6 P. M., at Coal Harbor, distance five miles. On the 21st, marched nine miles, arriving at a point ten miles from Richmond and three from New Bridge, which was destroyed by the rebels. The advance of the army was made by General Stoneman, with his cavalry and flying artillery, and the reports obtained from scouts and balloon ascensions appeared to indicate that the enemy were retreating upon Richmond.

On the 25th, marched to New Market Bridge, and encamped on a beautiful spot on the banks of the Chickahominy, near Gaines' Mill, which has since become so celebrated for the battle fought there, about a month afterward. The rebel pickets were in sight upon the arrival of troops at this place, and, from the adjacent hill-tops, the spires of churches in the rebel metropolis were plainly visible, at a distance of six and a half miles.

From this time till June 18, the regiment was engaged on fatigue and picket duty. Roads and bridges were built across the Chickahominy, and others were constructed leading from the railroad at Dispatch and Savage's Stations to the camps. The battles of Hanover Court House and Fair Oaks were fought during this period, but the corps with which the Eighteenth was connected took no part in these encounters. The Enfield rifles, first received, were on the third of June exchanged for Springfield rifle muskets.

While employed in this vicinity, the Eighteenth had frequent skirmishes with small parties of the enemy, in which a man was occasionally wounded.

June 18. The division marched at 10 A. M., crossed the Chickahominy at Woodbury bridge, and, after marching about ten miles in a circuitous line, to avoid the observation of the enemy, arrived on the battle-field of Fair Oaks, which had a few days before been the scene of an engagement. The army was here placed in line of battle, again expecting an attack, but no enemy appearing, it advanced just beyond, on Golden's farm, and encamped. Several times the same evening the regiment was called to arms, but as

often the alarm appeared without serious cause. It remained in this locality, building roads and bridges for artillery across the swamps, until the 20th. The proximity of this point to Richmond (four or five miles) rendered constant vigilance necessary, and frequent skirmishing between pickets occurred.

This condition of affairs could not continue long without leading to important events. The daily cannonade indicated active movements as in progress, and on the 25th and 26th, the heavy firing to the right gave notice that Porter was engaged with the enemy at Mechanicsville. The near prospect of an early and decisive conflict occasioned great enthusiasm among the troops in the vicinity, and the military bands of the several regiments increased this ardor by playing spirited national tunes.

On the 27th of June, the division of General Franklin was ordered across the Chickahominy to support Porter's corps at Gaines' Hill, but was soon after remanded back to camp, a distance of four miles. Upon regaining camp, the regiment was shelled out by the enemy, who had brought a battery to bear upon this position. One man was killed and four wounded by this artillery firing, all of them belonging to Company I. At 2 P. M. the division again received orders to cross the Chickahominy, to support Porter's Corps, and reached the scene of engagement about 4 o'clock, but too late to retrieve the fortunes of the day, already lost before the overwhelming forces of the enemy.

The Eighteenth regiment fought till half-past six o'clock, losing 180 officers and men, in killed, wounded and missing. Many of the wounded fell into the hands of the enemy, with all our dead. Lieutenant-Colonel Myers, who had up to this time commanded, was now so ill that General Newton directed him to be sent North, leaving the care of the regiment to Major Maginnis. The brigade in this battle was led by Colonel Matheson, of the Thirty-second New York Volunteers, and the division by General Newton.

After expending its ammunition, the regiment fell back, followed by the victorious enemy, about half a mile, when the men were checked by the Irish Brigade and Rush's Lancers (Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry), and about midnight the Eighteenth again crossed to the south bank of the Chickahominy.

In the battle of 'Gaines' Mill, the Eighteenth was to the left of the center of the line of battle, with the Thirty-second New York to the left and Thirty-first and Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania to the

right. Hexamer's (New Jersey) Battery was in the rear, and is believed to have done injury to our own troops while throwing shell over their heads.

During the heat of the engagement, an incident worthy of notice occurred. An officer, mounted on a white horse, rode up to this regiment and ordered it to cease firing. His appearance was much like that of a well-known field-officer of an associated regiment, and he was mistaken by some for him, but upon his coming within fifty yards, he was recognized as a rebel officer, and shot dead by Corporal Kearnes, the color-guard. As he fell, his foot caught in the stirrup, and his frightened horse dragged his lifeless body back into the rebel lines.

The Eighteenth was the last to cross the bridge, which was destroyed behind it. On the 28th, the troops were busily employed barricading the roads, destroying camp and garrison equipage, extra baggage and commissary stores, by order of the commander; and this task having been effectually performed, the troops began their retreat at 2 o'clock A. M., June 29th, and the same day reached Charles City cross-roads and encamped.

The battle of White Oak Swamp was fought on this day by the troops under Kearney and Sumner.

On the 30th of June, was fought the battle of Charles City cross-roads, in which the division that General Franklin had hitherto commanded, was under General Slocum, and was employed in supporting batteries in a cornfield near the cross-roads. These opened on the enemy, and kept up a continual firing till after dark. The loss was slight, and the Eighteenth met with no casualties. The battery immediately in front of the regiment was Upton's Company D, Second U. S. artillery.

The troops lay in this position till an hour after midnight, and then silently withdrew, and, by a quick march, reached Turkey Bend, on the James river, whence, after a short halt, they marched to Malvern Hill, a little beyond which they encamped. The battle of Malvern Hill began soon after the division passed, and was fought with determination and with immense loss to the enemy.

On the 2d of July, the division marched to Harrison's Landing, early in the morning and encamped in a wheat field, where the whole of the Army of the Potomac were soon assembled, with its wagon trains, artillery and herds of cattle. The weather at this

time was rainy, and the mud soon became knee deep, almost rendering movements impossible. On the following day, the enemy brought a battery into position to shell the camps, but this annoyance was soon abated by the capture of the battery and several hundred prisoners. The Eighteenth regiment and other troops took up a position two miles distant, on the spot which the battery had occupied, and again encamped. On the 6th, the regiment again moved its camp half a mile to the front, and near the intrenchments that were being thrown up, and two days later to still another site, on the bank of a creek. The army was here reviewed by President Lincoln.

On the 20th of July, Colonel Young returned to the regiment, but he remained only a few days, as the exposures of the camp brought on a return of disease in a grave form, rendering it necessary for him to again leave for the North. He subsequently resigned and did not rejoin the regiment.

The Eighteenth continued to perform fatigue and picket duties until the 15th, when the tents were struck for a march to Newport News. The extra baggage had been sent off some days before, and the trains of teams and artillery were filing past all day of the 15th and the night following, until 2 A. M. The regiment then got under way and marched six miles, when it halted till the morning of the 17th. It then crossed the Chickahominy near its mouth, upon a pontoon bridge, under cover of the gun-boats, and continued on the most fatiguing march it had yet encountered, a distance of sixteen miles. The dust and heat were almost intolerable, and the delay, from trains obstructing the road, was very annoying.

The 18th of August was pleasanter, and the regiment this day passed through Williamsburg. On the 19th, at 2 P. M., the troops arrived at Yorktown, greatly fatigued by the hardships of the forced march, under which many fell out, and several cases of sun-stroke occurred. On the 20th, marched through the village of Warwick Court House, and on the 21st arrived at Newport News, where they were met by Lieutenant-Colonel Myers, who had been absent, sick, but who remained in command of the regiment as its Colonel.

On the 22d of August, the regiment embarked on the Daniel Webster, in company with the Thirty-second, and in the evening started for Alexandria, where they arrived on the morning of the 24th. They landed and marched up the Little River turnpike to

near the Seminary and encamped. On the 29th marched for the front, and encamped at Annandale, distance six miles. On the 30th they again marched, arriving at Centerville at 4 P. M., where they halted, but were soon ordered to proceed toward the battle-field, and arrived at the Stone Bridge just before dark. Here the troops under General Franklin formed a line of battle across the fields on each side of the road, covering the retreat of Pope's defeated army. Late in the night they fell back to Centerville, where a stand was again made, and the artillery planted in the old fortifications. This position was held during the 31st and the day following, but the enemy in the mean time having gained the right flank of Pope's army, a retreat was ordered to Fairfax and Alexandria, and the Eighteenth encamped on the site of "Camp King," one of its earliest camping-places in Virginia.

The respite of the troops from active service was brief, and on the evening of the 6th, the division took up its line of march to meet the invasion into Maryland. Crossing the Long Bridge, it marched through Washington and Georgetown in the night, and by morning had reached Tenallytown.

On the 8th, the regiment passed through Rockville, Md., where the transportation of the army was greatly reduced, and every article of camp equipage that could possibly be spared, was sent back to Washington, leaving with the men nothing but shelter tents, blankets and arms.

On the 9th, the troops marched through Darnestown, on the 11th passed Downesville, and on the 12th through Urbana, five miles from Frederick City.

Their march continued, on the day following, toward Burkettsville, at the foot of the South Mountain, at a crossing known as Crampton Pass, where, on the 14th of September, the troops of General Franklin valiantly won one of the most brilliant victories of the war.

The enemy held the crest of the mountain with their artillery, while their lines of infantry, on the slope and near its foot, were sheltered by parallel stone walls and thickets of trees, from behind which they had ample opportunities of resisting the advancing lines of our troops.

The part performed by the Eighteenth, in this battle, is clearly set forth in the report of Colonel Myers, who commanded upon the occasion.

"HEAD-QUARTERS EIGHTEENTH REG'T, N. Y. VOLS., }
NEAR BAKERSVILLE, MD., Sept. 24, 1862. }
"To Lieutenant WILLIAM RUSSELL, Jr., A. A. A. G.:

Lieutenant—I have the honor to make the following report of the part my regiment took in the battle of Crampton Gap, Sept. 14, 1862:

"About 3 o'clock P. M., on Sept. 14, 1862, I received orders, from General Newton, to advance my regiment across the fields and silence a battery that was stationed upon the road, about half way up the hill. I advanced my regiment, under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery and sharp-shooters, to within fifty yards of the line of Colonel Bartlett's brigade (who was engaging the enemy), when I was ordered to halt, and, a few moments after, received an order to form on the right of Colonel Bartlett's brigade. I moved my regiment by the right flank to the position indicated, and engaged the enemy from behind a stone wall.

"The whole line was then ordered forward, we going through a corn-field and orchard at a double quick, to the road at the foot of the mountain, where I halted and reformed my regiment, which had become somewhat broken. I then gave the order to charge the hill, the Thirty-second New York being on my left, and the Sixteenth New York on my right flank. On rising the hill to the road which ran along the side of the hill, I received a terrific volley from the enemy. It was here that I met with my heaviest loss, the fire of the enemy being well-directed and fatal. At this point, Captain Horsfall was killed, while gallantly leading his men to the charge, and Lieutenants Daley and Ellis were severely wounded while at the heads of their companies in the same charge. The men staggered for a moment, but, at the command, rushed upon the enemy, killing and wounding many, and entirely routing them. I then reached the crest of the hill, when I halted and reformed my regiment. I then sent my adjutant back for orders. He received instructions from Major Rogers, of General Slocum's staff, to rest the regiment where it was until further orders. After remaining there about an hour, I was ordered by Colonel Cake (who was in command on the hill), to take my regiment down the hill to the gap, where the division was being formed. I marched my regiment to the point indicated, and bivouacked on the left of the road.

"It gives me great pleasure to state to you that my entire command behaved with the greatest coolness and bravery, the men

receiving the enemy's fire and charging his position with the steadiness of veterans.

"I would particularize among the line officers, Captain A. Barclay Mitchell and Lieutenant Daniel Daley, as being brave and courageous to a fault, rallying and encouraging their men under the heaviest fire. The field and staff were of great assistance to me, and behaved with great gallantry. Major John C. Maginnis displayed at all times the greatest coolness and energy, and deserves the highest commendation. My regiment lost, in the action, one captain and ten men killed, two lieutenants and forty men wounded, and two men missing, being a total loss of fifty-eight. All of which is respectfully submitted.

"GEORGE R. MEYERS, *Lt. Col. Commanding.*

"E. NOTT SCHERMERHORN, *Lt. A. Adjutant.*"

The troops opposed to our army were McLaw's division of North Carolina troops, forming a part of D. H. Hill's division. The Eighteenth took about 100 prisoners and one flag.

Upon gaining the crest of the mountain, the regiment halted and formed for a bivouac, and here, the same evening, before midnight, the men were visited by agents of the Sanitary Commission, with supplies for the sick and wounded, all of whom, of both belligerent parties, received attention before morning.

The troops of this command rested on the mountain on the 15th and 16th, but marched at daybreak on the 17th towards Keedysville, and across the fields to the right of the turnpike leading from Sharpsburg to Hagerstown, where they arrived about 1 P. M., on the day of the battle, and took a position in front of the Dunker church by the woodside. The command of General Sumner had retired before their arrival. The position to which they were assigned was exposed to a heavy fire of grape and canister, which was answered by the batteries of Porter, Hexamer and Upton, attached to Slocum's division.

The Eighteenth lay, supporting a battery, during the remainder of the day, and had only two men wounded. After remaining two days and nights on this ground, they marched to the Potomac, near a ford above Shepardstown, and, on the night of the 21st, moved, by way of the turnpike, to within a mile of Williamsport. The corps, under General Franklin, on the 29th, moved down the river again to near Bakersville, where they remained about a month,

engaged in supplying the losses of the late active campaign, and guarding the banks of the Potomac.

On the 29th of October, the Sixth Corps followed the principal part of the army, which had advanced for another march into Virginia, and encamped at Downsville. On the 31st, they crossed the mountain at Crampton Pass, and the day following arrived at Berlin. They crossed, on the 2d, on pontoons, to Lovettsville; on the 3d, passed through Perceyville; on the 4th, they reached Union, near Moore's Mills; on the 5th, they passed Upperville, and on the 6th, reached White Plains, on the Manassas Gap railroad, where they encamped.

On the 9th, they crossed the Bull Run mountains to New Baltimore, leaving Thoroughfare Gap to the left, and at this place, on the 10th, they were reviewed, for the last time, by General McClellan, and came under the orders of General Burnside.

On the 17th, they marched to Catlett's Station, and on the 18th, to Stafford Court House, where the division remained ten days. Bartlett's brigade was then sent out, about eight miles, in the direction of Warrentown, with Hexamer's battery, to guard against a raid threatened from that quarter; but the apprehension of an attack passed away without incident, and, on the 30th, the force returned to Stafford Court House.

On the 4th of December, Brooks' division (late Newton's), marched to a point three miles from Belleplain Landing, near Fletcher's Chapel, where it remained, doing ordinary field duties, until the morning of the 11th, when it marched to the Rappahannock at the lower pontoon bridges, which were crossed at daylight on the 12th. The Second Rhode Island and Seventh Massachusetts had crossed the night before, to protect the bridges, and the Eighteenth New York was the first regiment to cross in the morning. The whole regiment was deployed as skirmishers, and were supported by the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania, the Thirty-first and Thirty-second New York, and battery D, Second Artillery, lately commanded by Captain Upton, but now by Willetson. This line of skirmishers advanced across the road and Deep Run, and extended about five hundred yards beyond, its right being near the railroad. It held this position till the morning of the 13th, and suffered much from the cold during the night, as no fires could be allowed. The men were relieved on the 13th, by the Fifteenth New Jersey, and fell back into Deep Run Valley, where they were held in reserve

during the battle of that day, and through the day following. The division was not much engaged in the battle, with the exception of the New Jersey troops. On the 15th, the Eighteenth was sent out on picket, and a little after midnight recrossed the Rappahannock, without having suffered any casualty beyond that of two men wounded. It went into camp, back from the river, on the 16th, and on the 19th moved to the vicinity of White Oak Church, King George's county, where a winter camp was formed.

On the 20th of January, 1863, the regiment marched at noon to a point three miles above Falmouth, and halted in a pine grove, where the night was spent in a cheerless rain. The next day it marched to Banks' Ford, and went into camp without fires. There all further advance was checked by the mud, and after spending two days assisting to draw pontoons and artillery out to the turnpike, the boys regained their old quarters at the Winter camp, much exhausted by the severity of their late fruitless labors.

Picket duties were resumed, and continued till near the close of April, with occasional reviews, among which were one by General Hooker, April 3d, one by the President, April 5th, and by the Swiss General Fogliardi on the 18th of that month.

Preparations for a forward movement were, in the mean time, progressing, and on the 14th tents were turned in, to the Quartermaster's Department, and rations for an eight days' march were issued. Delays, however, occurred, and not until the 28th did the troops finally leave their camp, with sixty rounds of ammunition and eight days' provisions. Their route led as before, down the Rappahannock, near the spot where the lower pontoon bridges had been laid in December. At 10 o'clock in the evening, the colonels of the several regiments constituting Russell's brigade (One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania, Eighteenth and Thirty-second New-York, and Ninety-fifth and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania) were called to the commander's tent, and the part assigned to them on the morrow was explained.

This brigade was ordered to cross the river in boats at midnight, and cover the building of the bridges. The specific duties of each regiment were stated, and the manner of landing and making an assault upon the rifle-pits of the enemy which lined the opposite banks was given. Forty boats were to be launched, side by side along the shore, their sterns resting upon the bank, and to each of these, four men of the Fifteenth New York Volunteers were

assigned to manage the boats, return for another load, and finally bring them to their proper place in the bridge. A delay occurred in getting the boats to the bank, and all things were not ready for the crossing before daylight. These movements had not probably attracted particular notice on the part of the enemy, as for two weeks previous it had been the practice, every night, to launch boats and then draw them out again. The enemy had learned to regard the movement as a feint, and upon this occasion were probably not aware of our real intentions.

The arrangements being completed, the brigade embarked, the General and his staff being in the center, and the colonels, with their colors, in the boats assigned to their regiments. The boats afforded standing room for fifty men each.

It was just beginning to dawn, as General Russell gave the word to shove off, and the fleet of boats simultaneously began a rapid flight toward the south shore. It was a moment of intense interest to every man, yet nothing occurred to indicate a watchful enemy until they approached within ten yards of the bank, when a terrific volley of musketry opened upon them, wounding the colonel of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania regiment, one captain, and about twenty-five men, of whom three belonged to the Eighteenth regiment. None were killed. The boats kept on their course, and the moment they touched land, the men sprang out, some of them into the water, and rushed up the bank with fixed bayonets, firing a volley as they advanced.

The rifle-pits were at once charged and occupied, and the enemy scattered and fled, leaving arms, blankets and equipage behind them. One lieutenant-colonel of a Georgia regiment was captured. The boats quickly returned for Bartlett's and then for Torbett's brigade, and in less than an hour the whole division had crossed, and the bridge was under a rapid course of construction.

The movement at this point was itself only a feint to draw attention from the main crossing of the army, at the fords several miles above Fredericksburg. The Eighteenth went on picket soon after it crossed, and remained till evening, when a part of the men were detailed as a working party, to change the front of the enemy's works and adapt them for defense against any attack that might be threatened. The six Napoleon guns of Company D, Second United States Artillery, were brought over and placed in the captured works. This was the only artillery which crossed at this point. On

the 1st of May, Pratt's Light Brigade crossed and took position on the picket line; on the 2d, the brigade advanced half a mile; and on the 3d, the Eighteenth and Thirty-second New York regiments lay in position, supporting Battery D, near the ruins of the Barnard House,* where they were shelled four hours by the enemy, with the loss of one man killed, in the battery, and several wounded, of which four belonged to the Eighteenth. On the morning of this day, Newton's division, composed of Dutton's, Wheaton's and Cochrane's brigades, with the Independent Brigade under General Pratt, advanced and stormed the heights back of the city and a little below, taking the position with heavy loss. At 1 P. M. the Eighteenth and Thirty-second marched into the city and bivouacked in the streets until 5 P. M., when they advanced out about four miles on the plank-road toward Chancellorsville, the remainder of the brigade having preceded them while these two were with the battery. The brigades were got together on the same evening at Salem Church, near which an active engagement had been fought, and a heavy loss had occurred to the Sixteenth New York and Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania regiments.

The Eighteenth were sent out on picket on the night of the 3d, relieving the 49th Pennsylvania. They brought in many wounded who lay near the line, and the night passed without much firing. They remained in this position on the 4th, and during the day were attacked by skirmishers, but this movement proved to be only a feint, as the main attack was made on the left at four P. M. The regiment met with no losses, and the enemy opposed had but few casualties. At dark the whole of the Sixth Corps retreated to Banks' Ford, a distance of five miles, and crossed, in the night, under fire from the enemy's batteries. Colonel Myers had a horse mortally wounded under him, but the regiment crossed to the north bank without injury. Company D had been left in the city, to guard a division hospital, and also withdrew, with its wounded and without loss.

The Sixth Corps in this engagement took 1,100 prisoners and seventeen pieces of artillery, but lost very heavily, the total in killed, wounded, and prisoners being reported as 5,000.

* This fine mansion, with its grounds and surroundings laid out on the plan of an English manor house, had been used as a hospital at the first battle of Fredericksburg. It was burned during the Winter, and on its walls our troops found chalked the following inscription: "This ruin is a monument of the hatred of North Carolina troops to Virginia."

On the 5th, 6th, and 7th, the troops rested near the ford, and on the 8th returned to their old camp near White Oak Church. The term of service of the Eighteenth had now come to a close, and Colonel Myers, on the 9th, received orders to transfer to the One Hundred and Twenty-first New York Regiment all its three years' men, about thirty in number. The recruits received into the Eighteenth, before the Peninsular campaign, were mustered in for the unexpired term of service, and returned with the regiment.

On the 11th of May, all the government property of the Eighteenth, except arms, was turned over to the brigade quartermaster.

There remained now nothing further but to bid adieu to companions in arms, and on the evening of the 12th all the officers paid a parting visit to General Russell at his quarters.

On the morning of the 13th, the regiment marched to Falmouth Station, whence they went by railroad to Aquia Creek, and by the steamer *Metamora*, to Washington, where they arrived at 1 P. M., and took quarters at the Soldiers' Rest. At noon, on the 14th, they took passage for home, passing Baltimore in the afternoon, and Philadelphia early the next morning. Halting here several hours for refreshment, they arrived at Jersey City by railroad in the afternoon, and reached Albany by railroad at five A. M. on the 16th of May, and met with a generous welcome from the city authorities. The regiment had lost but fifteen men from sickness, but the casualties of war had reduced their ranks to 425 men; yet they returned with a most honorable record of arduous and faithful service.

FIELD AND STAFF.

COLONELS:

William A. Jackson.....	May	13, 1861.....	Died, November 11, 1861.
William H. Young.....	Nov.	11, 1861.....	Resigned.
George R. Myers.....	Aug.	14, 1862.....	Returned with regiment.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS:

William H. Young.....	May	13, 1861.....	Promoted to colonel.
George R. Myers.....	Nov.	11, 1861.....	Promoted to colonel.
John C. Maginnis.....	Aug.	14, 1862.....	Returned with regiment.

MAJORS:

George R. Myers.....	May	13, 1861.....	Promoted to lieutenant-colonel.
John C. Maginnis.....	Nov.	11, 1861.....	Promoted to lieutenant-colonel.
Wm. Seward Gridley.....	Aug.	14, 1862.....	Returned with regiment.

SURGEONS:

James L. Van Ingen.....	May	14, 1861.....	Resigned, August 10, 1861.
Nathan P. Rice.....	Aug.	19, 1861.....	Returned with regiment.

FIELD AND STAFF — *Continued.*

ASSISTANT SURGEONS:

Alexander A. Edmeston,	May	14, 1861,	Reg. surgeon 92d N. Y. V.
John H. Bartholf,	Oct.	21, 1862,	Returned with regiment.
Frank J. Mattimore,	Aug.	11, 1862,	Returned with regiment.

CHAPLAINS:

Alfred A. Farr (Meth. Ep.),	May	14, 1861,	Resigned.
	July	31, 1862,	Reappointed.

ADJUTANTS:

John H. Russell,	May	17, 1861,	Died of wounds, October 1, 1862.
E. Nott Schermerhorn*,	Aug.	2, 1862,	Returned with regiment.
Henry E. Munger,			Acting Adjutant.

QUARTERMASTERS:

William H. Horsfall,	May	14, 1861,	Resigned, September 13, 1861.
William Russell, Jr.,†	Sept.	21, 1861,	

LINE OFFICERS.

CAPTAINS:

A—William Seward Gridley,	April 22,	1861,	Promoted to major.
Daniel Daley,‡	Aug. 14,	1862,	Discharged, February 26, 1863.
B—John Hastings,	April 24,	1861,	Promoted to lieutenant-colonel 113 V.
Robert Malone,	Sept. 9,	1862,	Returned with regiment.
C—Henry Wiltse,	April 23,	1861,	Dismissed.
A. Barclay Mitchell,	Oct. 19,	1861,	Returned with regiment.
D—John C. Maginnis,	April 30,	1861,	Promoted to major.
George Barry,	Nov. 11,	1861,	Killed at Gaines' Hill, June 27.
Roswell M. Sayer,	June 26,	1862,	Returned with regiment.
E—Stephen Truax,	May 2,	1861,	Resigned.
William Horsfall,	Dec. 27,	1861,	Killed at Crampton Pass, Sept. 14.
John Vedder,	Sept. 20,	1862,	Returned with regiment.
F—John Lawless,	April 22,	1861,	Resigned.
Michael H. Donovan,	May 2,	1861,	Returned with regiment.
G—Henry Faurot,	May 7,	1861,	Resigned, July 21, 1862.
H—Peter Hogan,	May 7,	1861,	Resigned.
Theodore C. Rodgers,	Nov. 6,	1861,	Killed at Gaines' Hill, June 27, 1862.
John Mooney,	June 27,	1862,	Returned with regiment.
I—William G. Weed,	April 20,	1861,	Resigned.
Thomas J. Radcliff,	May 10,	1861,	Dismissed by G. O. January 13, 1862.
"	June 14,	1862,	Reappointed — returned with regiment.
K—David L. Bartlett,	May 12,	1861,	Resigned.
Albert S. Seeley,	Aug. 4,	1861,	Resigned.
Horatio G. Goodno,	Oct. 1,	1862,	Resigned, January 19, 1863.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS:

A—Daniel Daley,	April 22,	1861,	Promoted to captain.
Henry E. Munger,	Aug. 14,	1862,	Returned with regiment.
B—Alexander R. Wands,	April 24,	1861,	Resigned.
William B. Purdy,	July 18,	1862,	Returned with regiment.
C—John W. Birmingham,	April 23,	1861,	Resigned.
A. Barclay Mitchell,	June 14,	1861,	Resigned.
John Mooney,	Oct. 19,	1861,	Promoted to captain.
Solomon W. Russell, Jr.,	April 22,	1862,	Returned with regiment.
D—George Barry,	April 30,	1861,	Promoted to captain.
Roswell M. Sayer,	Nov. 11,	1861,	Promoted to captain.
John S. King,	June 26,	1862,	Returned with regiment.
E—William Horsfall,	May 2,	1861,	Promoted to captain.
John Vedder,	Dec. 27,	1861,	Promoted to captain.
Alfred Truax,	Sept. 20,	1862,	Returned with regiment.

*Formerly 2d lieutenant Co. E. Detached as A. D. C. on Gen. Stoughton's staff. Returned to duty March 27, 1863.

†Detached as A. D. C. on brigade staff (Gen. Newton) a part of the time.

‡Wounded at Crampton Gap, September 14, 1862.

LINE OFFICERS — *Continued.*

FIRST LIEUTENANTS:

F—Edward Fisher,	April 22,	1861,	Dismissed by court-martial.
John M. Dempsey,	Mar. 23,	1862,	Returned with regiment.
G—James H. Morgan,	May 7,	1861,	Resigned.
Isaac S. Green,	Sept. 30,	1861,	Resigned. August 8, 1862.
Alfred M. Chessmore,	Nov. 2,	1862,	Returned with regiment.
H—Theodore C. Rodgers,	May 7,	1861,	Promoted to captain.
William E. Carmichael,	Nov. 6,	1861,	Resigned.
Thomas S. Lane,	July 16,	1862,	Returned with regiment.
I—Michael A. Nolan,	April 20,	1861,	Resigned.
George Chapman,	May 10,	1861,	Resigned.
James Chalmers,	Jan. 15,	1863,	Returned with regiment.
K—Albert S. Seeley,	May 12,	1861,	Promoted to captain.
Horatio G. Goodno,*	Aug. 4,	1861,	Promoted to captain.
Freeman J. Huntington,	Oct. 1,	1862,	Returned with regiment.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS:

A—Edward W. Groot,	April 22,	1861,	Resigned—adjutant 134th V.
Henry E. Munger,	Dec. 14,	1861,	Promoted to 1st lieutenant.
Joseph Strunk,	Aug. 14,	1862,	Returned with regiment.
B—Mortimore L. F. Norton,	April 24,	1861,	Resigned—detailed to Co. G.
George N. Goodno,	Oct. 21,	1862,	Returned with regiment.
C—Samuel Leish,	April 23,	1861,	Resigned.
Thomas M. Holden,	Oct. 9,	1861,	Dismissed.
Andrew C. Bearup,	July 22,	1862,	Returned with regiment.
D—Roswell M. Sayer,	April 30,	1861,	Promoted to 1st lieutenant.
Robert A. Malone,	Nov. 11,	1861,	Promoted to captain Co. B.
E—John Vedder,	May 2,	1861,	Promoted to 1st lieutenant.
E. Nott Schermerhorn,	Dec. 27,	1861,	Promoted to adjutant.
F—John C. Mooney,	April 22,	1861,	Promoted to 1st lieutenant Co. C.
John M. Dempsey,	Oct. 19,	1861,	Promoted to 1st lieutenant.
John W. Farr,	Mar. 23,	1862,	Returned with regiment.
G—William H. Ellis, Jr.,	May 7,	1861,	Resigned, from wounds received Sept. 11.
George N. Goodno,			Detailed from Co. B., returned with reg.
H—William E. Carmichael,	May 7,	1861,	Promoted to 1st lieutenant.
Thomas S. Lane,	Nov. 6,	1861,	Promoted to 1st lieutenant.
Rodney S. Vedder,	July 16,	1862,	Acting quartermaster.
I—Charles W. Heald,	April 23,	1861,	Resigned, October, 1861.
James Chalmers,	Nov. 3,	1861,	Promoted to 1st lieutenant.
John H. Marvin,	Jan. 15,	1863,	Returned with regiment.
K—Horatio G. Goodno,	May 12,	1861,	Promoted to 1st lieutenant.
Edward M. Filley,	Aug. 4,	1861,	Promoted to ass't Q. M., June 9, 1862.
Arthur M. Grant,	June 27,	1862,	Returned with regiment.

See also p. 299 Report for '66

TWENTIETH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., (EIGHTIETH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.)

The Twentieth Regiment New York State Militia, or Ulster Guard, was one of the oldest Militia organizations in the State.

About the year 1857 the Twentieth and Twenty-eighth Regiments (the former of Ulster County and the latter of Greene) were

* Dangerously wounded at Galnes' Hill, June 27th, 1862; was taken prisoner and escaped.

† Served as Acting Quartermaster until promoted to A. Q. M., with rank of Captain.

consolidated, and George W. Pratt, formerly Colonel of the Twenty-eighth, was chosen Colonel of the consolidated regiment, which retained the number Twentieth; Hiram Schoonmaker, of Rondout, was chosen Lieutenant-Colonel, and Theodore B. Gates, of Kingston, Major. The Regimental Head-quarters were at Kingston, the regiment composed a part of the Eighth Brigade, Brigadier-General H. A. Sampson, and Third Division, Major-General John Tayler Cooper.

From this time until the breaking out of the war the greatest efforts were used upon the part of the officers, and especially by Colonel Pratt, to bring the command up to the best possible degree of efficiency. Encampments were held annually, and the strictest discipline enforced.

Colonel Pratt had in the mean time—1858-9—been elected to the Senate, and had done much to improve and perfect the State Militia and to elevate the militia organizations of the State to their true sphere.

In February, 1861, the officers of the regiment met, at Rondout, and unanimously tendered to the General Government, through the Governor of the State, the services of the regiment, in case of an outbreak of the then threatened rebellion; and recruiting was instituted with a view to have the regiment as nearly full as possible, if it should be called upon to take the field.

About the middle of April, an order was received from the Adjutant-General of the State of New York, to prepare to march at an early day, and on the 26th of April 1861, in pursuance of orders, the regiment left Kingston for Washington, about eight hundred strong.

The regiment was sent to Annapolis and thence to Annapolis Junction, where it did guard and picket duty along the Baltimore and Washington railroad, and the Annapolis railroad until the latter part of June, when, on the occasion of the arrest of the Police Commissioners and Marshal Kane, it was ordered to Baltimore, and did guard duty there until its term of service expired; but at the special request of General Dix commanding at Baltimore, it remained a few days after its term was closed, when it returned to Kingston and was mustered out of the service early in August 1861. It carried home a beautiful United States color, presented to it by the ladies of Baltimore.

The work of re-organization immediately began, and the regiment (its new number being Eightieth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.) again marched from Kingston to Washington in the latter part of October 1861, with the following field officers: George W. Pratt, Colonel; Theodore B. Gates, Lieutenant-Colonel; Jacob B. Hardenbergh, Major; and a total strength of a little less than one thousand, officers and men. It reached Washington on the 27th day of that month.

On the 7th of November 1861, the regiment crossed the Potomac, and joined General Wadsworth's Brigade, General McDowell's Division of the Army of the Potomac, and did picket and foraging duty throughout the winter.

Colonel Gates makes the following report of the subsequent "movements, services and discipline of the Ulster Guard:—"

MINUTES.

January 1.—Regiment in camp at Upton's Hill, Va.

January 12.—Regiment on picket for forty-eight hours in front of Falls Church, Va. From this date until March 10, engaged in drill, forage, and picket duty.

March 10.—Regiment marched at 6 A. M., with General Wadsworth's Brigade, McDowell's Division, and bivouacked at 6 P. M., 16 miles from Upton Hill, and 2 miles east of Centerville.

March 14.—Two hundred and twenty-two men, under Captain Tappen, marched to and bivouacked on Bull Run battle-field.

March 15.—This detachment marched from that bivouac, joined the regiment, and the entire command marched to "Three Mile Run," near Alexandria, in a terrible storm of rain, 17 miles. The detachment marched 25 miles.

March 16.—Regiment marched to Upton's Hill, 6 miles.

March 18.—Marched two miles below Bailey's Cross Roads, and bivouacked with brigade.

April 4.—Regiment marched, with General Patrick's Brigade, from camp near Bailey's Cross Roads, at 3 P. M., and bivouacked at 7 P. M., 2 miles south of Annandale. Distance marched, 6 miles.

April 5.—Regiment resumed its march at 8 A. M., and marching through Fairfax Court House and Centerville, crossed Bull Run, and bivouacked 1 mile South of Blackburn Ford. Distance marched, 15 miles.

April 6.—Regiment continued its march at 8 A. M., and passing Manassas Junction, crossed Broad Run, and encamped near Bristow Station, at 2 P. M. Distance marched, 17 miles.

April 7.—A terrible storm of rain, snow, and sleet, against which shelter-tents afford little protection, began to-day, and continued for sixty hours, occasioning much suffering.

April 16.—Marched to Catlett Station. Distance 7 miles.

April 18.—Regiment marched at 6 A. M.; obliged to leave forage, ammunition, and sundries on the ground, for want of transportation, reaching a station 12 miles north of Falmouth, in a storm of rain. Distance marched, 18½ miles.

April 19.—Marched at 7 A. M., reaching the hill-side directly opposite and in front of the city of Fredericksburg at 5 P. M., a distance of 14 miles. The enemy have retreated, after a little skirmishing, across the Rappahannock, burning the three bridges and all their shipping, including the notorious steamer *St. Nicholas*, captured by the 'French Lady,' Thomas.

April 28.—Moved camp half a mile further south.

May 5.—Three companies of this regiment, with two men from the Twenty-third and one from the Thirty-fifth N. Y. Volunteers, all under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore B. Gates, crossed the river at 5 P. M. and occupied the city of Fredericksburg, Virginia.

May 10.—Regiment crossed the river at 8 o'clock, P. M., marching to a point 1½ miles beyond the city of Fredericksburg, on the Telegraph Road to Richmond, where it encamped. Distance marched, 3½ miles.

May 11.—At 3 P. M., the regiment was ordered, and moved some 2 miles, down the Bowling Green Road, to repel a threatened attack of the enemy, under General Anderson, who was driving in a reconnoitering party, and advancing toward the city in considerable force. A few shots were fired, with a loss of one horse on our side, when the enemy withdrew.

May 14.—Companies B, C, H, and G, under Major Jacob B. Hardenbergh, on picket for twenty-four hours.

May 17.—Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and K, relieved Thirty-fifth N. Y. Volunteers, on picket for twenty-four hours.

May 20.—Companies A, B, C, D, E, I, and H, on picket for 24 hours. At 10 o'clock, P. M. advanced our picket line 1 mile, driving in the enemy and occupying the Toll-Gate on the Plank-road.

May 23.—Companies B, C, D, E, F, G, and K, on picket for twenty-four hours. Enemy keeping up a brisk fire on our men at the Toll-Gate. Regiment reviewed by President Lincoln.

May 26.—Regiment marched, with brigade, at 3 P. M., up the Telegraph Road to Massaponix Creek, and encamped at 7 P. M., on the ground occupied by the enemy (the day before) under General Anderson. Distance marched, six miles. Companies C and G, under Major Hardenbergh, doing picket duty through the night.

May 29.—Regiment marched at 12 M. to Hazel Run, joined brigade, and continued its march through Fredericksburg, crossing the Rappahannock, through Falmouth, to a point six miles beyond. Bivouacked at 9 P. M. Distance marched, fourteen miles.

May 30.—Regiment marched, with brigade, at 8 A. M., and, after a very fatiguing march of twenty miles, crossed Elk Run, and bivouacked at 7 P. M. Frequent heavy rain storms.

May 31.—Regiment marched at 6 A. M., with brigade, crossed Cedar Run, and bivouacked at Catlett Station, on Orange and Alexandria Railroad, awaiting cars to transport it to Front Royal, Va. Wagon train sent to Thoroughfare Gap by road *via* Haymarket, accompanied by company H as escort. Heavy rain storms during the night.

June 2.—Regiment marched with brigade at 12 M., from Catlett Station, Va., and bivouacked in a violent storm, at 6 P., M. on the bank of Kettle Run, on the road to Haymarket. Distance marched eight miles.

June 3.—Regiment marched, with brigade, at 7 A. M., and, crossing Broad Run, reached Haymarket, a distance of five miles. Marched one mile south, and encamped near Bull Run.

June 6.—Regiment marched, with brigade, at 8 A. M., and crossed Broad Run and Cedar Run, passed through the villages of Buckland and New Baltimore, and encamped one and a half miles north of Warrenton, Va. Distance marched, twelve miles.

June 8.—Regiment marched with brigade at 4 P. M., passed through Warrenton, and bivouacked at 7 P. M., six miles beyond and two miles north of Warrenton Junction. Distance marched, six miles.

June 9.—Regiment marched with brigade at 6 A. M., passed through Warrenton Junction, and encamped on the bank of Elk Run, at 11 A. M. Distance marched, six miles.

June 13.—Marched with brigade at 3 P. M., crossed Elk Run, and encamped four miles south of Catlett Station at 5 P. M. Distance, three miles.

June 21.—Marched with brigade at 2 P. M., crossed Power Run, and encamped at 6 P. M., twelve miles south of Fredericksburg, Va. Distance marched, eight miles.

June 24.—Regiment marched with brigade at 6 A. M., passed through Hartwood and Falmouth, reaching old camp, opposite Fredericksburg, at 2 P. M. Distance marched, thirteen miles.

June 27.—Moved camp two miles back from the river. Company C, Captain J. R. Tappen, ordered on special duty on the railroad between Fredericksburg and Richmond.

July 7.—Company C rejoined the regiment.

July 28.—Regiment marched from camp two miles back from the Rappahannock, to and across the river to Fredericksburg, where it divided, the four right companies, A, C, H, and K, under Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore B. Gates, marched to Mrs. Stanbury's house, above Fredericksburg; the rest of the regiment to near Mrs. Fennihoe's house, below Fredericksburg. The regiment inclosed the city with a cordon of sentinels, preventing all communication with the interior. Distance marched by right companies, five miles; by rest of regiment, three miles.

August 4.—Right companies marched from Mrs. Stanbury's house, and rejoined the regiment at 2 P. M.

August 6.—Companies A, E, K, I, and C, two companies of Twenty-third New York Volunteers one section of artillery, the whole under the command of Colonel George W. Pratt, marched on a reconnoissance toward Bowling Green at 6 P. M., in consequence of a report that the rebels had taken possession of Hicks' Hill, and returned at 3 A. M., August 7, having marched seventeen miles without seeing the enemy.

August 7.—Regiment relieved from the duty of preventing communication between the city of Fredericksburg and the interior, by the One Hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

August 8.—Companies B and D, six companies of Twenty-third New York Volunteers, four companies Third Indiana cavalry, and a section of the First New Hampshire battery, under command of Colonel Pratt, marched on a reconnoitering and foraging expedition at 7 P. M., to Round Oak Church, while Lieutenant-Colonel Gates, with four companies of the Twentieth, marched up the Tele-

graph Road to Massaponix Creek, the bridge over which was found to be on fire, but the enemy had fallen back. The detachment then marched, across the country, to the Bowling Green Road, and joined Colonel Pratt. The entire force returned at 3½ A. M., August 9, having marched twenty miles and captured two prisoners, twenty-five mules, thirty horses, and fifty head of cattle.

August 9.—Regiment marched, with brigade, at five P. M., to re-enforce General Pope, then engaged in battle near Culpepper Court House, and bivouacked at 10 P. M., on the Plank-road, eleven miles from Fredericksburg.

August 10.—Regiment marched, with brigade, at 5 A. M., crossed the Rapidan river at Ely's Ford at 11 A. M., and bivouacked at 4 P. M., at a point four miles north-west of that river, near the road from Burnett's Ford of the Rappahannock. Distance marched, fourteen miles.

August 11.—Regiment marched, with division, at 5 A. M., and bivouacked in line of battle three miles from Culpepper Court House, near battle-field of Cedar Mountain, at 12 o'clock midnight. Distance marched, twenty-two miles.

August 13.—The enemy having retreated, the regiment marched, with brigade, one mile nearer Culpepper Court House, where it encamped.

August 16.—Regiment marched with division at half past eight, A. M., to Cedar Mountain battle-field, and encamped at 1 P. M. Distance marched, six miles.

August 18.—Orders to prepare three days' rations, and to be in readiness to march at a moment's notice, were received at 2 P. M. The baggage of the regiment was loaded immediately and sent off.

August 19.—Regiment marched, with division, at 9 A. M., and bivouacked at 11 P. M., three miles west of Rappahannock Station. Distance marched, seventeen miles.

August 20.—Regiment marched at 4 A. M., crossed the river at the Station at half-past five o'clock A. M.; encamped in the afternoon two miles north of the Station, one mile east of the river. Marched five miles.

August 21.—Were ordered forward to near the river at 9 A. M., to support Captain Reynolds' Battery L, First New York Artillery; and were there occupied during the day, the most of the time under a heavy fire from the enemy's batteries, and a part of the time from his sharp-shooters also. At night, companies D and G.,

under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gates, did picket duty along the river bank, and at the crossing at Norman's Ford—the residue of the regiment, under Colonel Pratt, forming the reserve.

August 22.—Were relieved at 5 A. M., by Twenty-second Regiment New York Volunteers, and returned to camp, which proved to be in range of some of the enemy's guns. Our loss was Sergeant Dopp, company G, mortally wounded, and several others slightly.

August 23.—Marched with brigade at 10 A. M., and bivouacked at Warrenton, Va., at 8 P. M. Distance marched, 12 miles.

August 24.—Marched two miles beyond Warrenton, toward White Sulphur Springs, and encamped.

August 26.—Regiment marched at six o'clock for the Springs. As we approached them, the enemy opened fire upon us from two guns planted near a large yellow house on the opposite side of the river. Gaining the cover of the trees and buildings around the Springs, company C was deployed as skirmishers. Subsequently the regiment marched across an open plain, in full range of the enemy's battery, and took up a position on the hill east of the river, and about one mile from the Springs. The skirmishing continued all day, with a loss on our part of two men wounded. Distance marched, five miles.

August 27.—Regiment marched from the Springs at 12 M., and bivouacked at midnight, eight miles beyond Warrenton, on the road to Gainesville. Distance marched, fifteen miles.

August 28.—Regiment marched at six A. M., and reached a point on the Centerville road two miles beyond Gainesville, where it halted, while the roads and woods in front were reconnoitered by General Hatch's brigade, which, with General Gibbons, was in advance. The enemy were found in considerable force, and a brisk engagement ensued. The regiment was ordered up to support the troops engaged, but darkness put an end to the battle before it reached the field. Picketed roads the rest of the night. Distance marched, seven miles.

August 29.—Marched at 2 A. M., for Manassas Junction, which was reached about daylight. At 10 A. M., were ordered back to yesterday's battle-field, where the action had been renewed; some three miles from Manassas, were ordered back, and returning to within one mile of the latter place, filed to the left, and, marching by the Sudley Ford road across a portion of the Bull Run battle-field, were posted in support of Reynolds' battery on the left of

the road and about one mile from Chin's house. About dusk, were moved forward toward Groveton, to support Hatch's brigade, which was engaged and likely to be turned on the right; were withdrawn about 10 P. M., and, posting a portion of the regiment with Reynolds' and Campbell's batteries, the residue were detailed for picket on the front, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gates.

MANASSAS OR BULL RUN SECOND.

August 30.—Action opened by Campbell's battery. Regiment moved some mile and a half to the right of Sigel, where it remained until one o'clock P. M., part of the time under fire; were moved back to near Groveton, where the brigade was formed in two lines in the following order: First line, Twenty-first N. Y. Volunteers on the right, Thirty-fifth N. Y. Volunteers on the left. Second line, Twentieth N. Y. State Militia on the right, Twenty-third N. Y. Volunteers on the left. In this order advanced across an open field separating the right of our army from the enemy's left, and entered the woods, near to and on the right of Groveton. Here the Fourteenth N. Y. State Militia and Thirtieth N. Y. Volunteers were drawn up in one line; they formed on the right. The order was then given to advance, and the three lines moved slowly forward, receiving the enemy's musketry, grape and canister, which increased as we advanced. The regiment advanced to within a few yards of the railroad embankment, behind which the enemy were posted, when, a large proportion of officers and men being killed or wounded, the line fell back a few rods, closed up, advanced again with the same result, and so for the third time the effort was made to reach the enemy behind his cover, but the fire was too heavy and the men had now become too few to give a hope of success. At this juncture, an aid-de-camp rode up and delivered an order from General Porter for all the troops to retire from the woods. This was obeyed in good order, the enemy following and firing in heavy volleys. Colonel Pratt was mortally wounded early in the action and borne from the field. In the course of the night the regiment marched to Cub Run, where it bivouacked.

August 31.—Regiment marched at 4 A. M. to Centerville and joined brigade.

CHANTILLY—MAJOR-GENERAL KEARNEY KILLED.

September 1.—Marched at 3 A. M. and proceeded to Fairfax Court House; at 11 A. M. were ordered to return to Centerville; after marching some two miles, were countermarched, and proceeded out on the Braddock Road, and were posted in line of battle behind works erected by the enemy heretofore to defend the approach to Fairfax and Centerville by that route. At 3 P. M. were ordered to proceed up Little River Turnpike some two miles, and take possession of, and hold at all hazards, a piece of woods on the left of that road. The regiment reached the further extremity of the woods as the enemy's skirmishers were rapidly approaching within 150 yards of it. Firing was immediately commenced, and continued briskly for two hours. The enemy ran up within 200 yards of the woods a mountain howitzer, supported by a considerable body of cavalry, and opened a fire of grape and canister. The sharp-shooters of the regiment picked off several of the gunners, and the piece was withdrawn. Soon afterward the enemy opened with shot and shell from a gun posted by the roadside three-fourths of a mile further up the turnpike. About 5 P. M., having been unable to effect a lodgment in the woods, the enemy retired, and firing ceased here, while, nearly at the same time, to the left and in front, a severe engagement opened between the troops of General Stevens and Kearney. At 10 P. M. the regiment was relieved by the Ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Our loss was two officers and twelve men wounded.

September 2.—Rejoined the brigade at 8, A. M., and, marching with it, at 2 P. M., passed through Fairfax Court House and Annandale, and reached Upton's Hill at 10 P. M. Distance marched, 13 miles.

September 4.—Regiment marched to Falls Church, to repel a demonstration of the enemy, who had planted some guns on Bassett's Hill and driven in our cavalry. Did picket duty that night. Distance marched, 2 miles.

September 5.—Regiment returned to camp, on Upton Hill, at 1 P. M. Distance marched, 2 miles.

September 6.—Marched at 2 A. M., crossing the Aqueduct Bridge at Georgetown, and marched through Washington, D. C., to Leesboro, Md., and bivouacked at 5 P. M. Distance marched, 16 miles.

September 8.—Marched, with brigade, 4 miles and bivouacked.

September 9.—Marched, with brigade, to Mechanicsville. Distance, 9 miles.

September 10.—Marched from Mechanicsville, with brigade, to the farm of a Mr. Davis, 6 miles distant.

September 11.—Marched, with brigade, through Lisbon to Newmarket, a distance of 15 miles.

September 12.—Marched, with brigade, to Monocacy Bridge, and bivouacked. Distance marched, 12 miles.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN.

September 14.—Marched, with brigade, at 7 A. M., passing through Frederick City and Middletown, reaching Katocton creek about 12 M. At about 2 P. M. were ordered forward, and, passing a short distance beyond the creek on the Great Western Turnpike, turned to the right, following an obscure road along the foot of South Mountain, for a mile, and then turned to the left, to support the Thirty-fifth N. Y. Volunteers, which was thrown forward and up the mountain side on the right of the turnpike as skirmishers. The regiment was then deployed, and followed the movement of the line of skirmishers, who advanced over the ridge of the mountain at that point and descended nearly to the turnpike. The skirmishers were recalled, and the regiment was ordered to join the Twenty-first N. Y. Volunteers, which was on the mountain side and about midway between the two roads crossing the mountain in front of Middletown. Forming on the left of the Twenty-first, the two regiments advanced up the mountain side in line of battle, preceded by a line of skirmishers; arriving at the crest of the mountain, the skirmishers became engaged with the enemy. Soon afterward, the two regiments pushed forward, and passing over the mountain crest at this point, the regiment passed the line of skirmishers and poured a volley into the enemy, who were lying behind a fence and in a corn field. The action continued until some time after dark, when the firing ceased.

September 15.—At daylight, it was discovered that the enemy had retired, leaving his dead and wounded on the field. The regiment then rejoined the brigade, and, soon after, resumed its march toward Boonesboro, at which place it bivouacked two miles further south, near Antietam Creek, at 6 P. M. Distance ten miles.

ANTIETAM, OR SHARPSBURG.

September 16.—Regiment marched, with brigade, at 6 A. M., three miles toward Sharpsburg, Md., when the enemy opened fire upon us, with his artillery, from the heights above Sharpsburg, compelling the brigade to fall back about half a mile. During the morning it changed position several times, and at 3 P. M. forded Antietam creek and marched toward a road leading from Keedysville to the Williamsport road. On reaching the road the enemy opened fire with his artillery, compelling the regiment to pass through a shower of shell, grape and canister to our position in a small piece of woods on the Williamsport road, which was reached at 8 P. M. Regiment slept on its arms to-night. Distance marched, nine miles.

September 17.—Regiment marched, with brigade, at 6 A. M., in line of battle, deployed across the fields and through the woods on the left of the road, until it reached a narrow meadow lot between an orchard and a corn field, in the latter of which the enemy were posted, keeping up a brisk fire of musketry. On the road leading to the right and a little to the front of this position, two sections of Battery B, Captain Campbell, were stationed between some stacks of straw and a barn, and in range of the enemy's sharpshooters. The brigade crossed the road and moved toward the right. After crossing the road the regiment was detached to support Battery B, which was said to be in great danger, and moved back at a double-quick, the right wing taking position near the battery, and the left wing, under Major Jacob B. Hardenbergh, advanced along the road next to the corn-field. The infantry fire was very heavy during all the time, commencing near the corn-field and over a knoll in front of the battery. Major Hardenbergh pushed forward down the road, driving the enemy from the fences and the edge of the cornfield, and in support of the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, which was on our left and in some disorder. For a time the enemy were completely driven from their cover, and, in their flight, abandoned their battle flag (the bearer being shot down by Private Isaac Thomas of G Company), which was brought off by Major Hardenbergh, as was also the regimental color of the Sixth Wisconsin, which the latter had been compelled to leave on the field, the Wisconsin regiment falling back, and the enemy advancing strongly re-enforced, Major Hardenbergh fell back with his small party to the right wing. The enemy advanced, apparently with the intention of taking the bat-

tery, and drove the gunners from their pieces for a time, but the steady fire of the regiment checked and drove them back until the other regiments of the brigade reached the field to the right and in front, when the enemy were driven to the left and his rear. The battery being no longer of service there, it was removed to the hill on the left of the road. After remaining in position some half an hour longer, and no enemy appearing, we fell back to a piece of woods on the same side of the road and subsequently rejoined the brigade. Our loss was 49 killed and wounded. The regiment slept on its arms to-night.

September 18.—In line of battle all day, but the action was not renewed. Endeavored to remove some of our dead, where we were engaged yesterday, but the enemy's sharp-shooters have the range of the field.

September 19.—Regiment marched with brigade (the enemy have retreated) at 5½ A. M., to the Williamsport Road, over the battlefield, and bivouacked in a wood half a mile north-west of the field. Distance marched, two miles.

September 20.—Information of the death of Colonel G. W. Pratt having reached the regiment, the following order was issued :

HEADQ'RS, ULSTER GUARD, TWENTIETH REG'T, N. Y. S. M. }
Near Sharpsburg, Va., September 20, 1862. }
GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 47. }

It is with feelings of profound sorrow that the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding announces to the "Ulster Guard" the death of its late worthy and honored commander, Colonel George W. Pratt.

While gallantly encouraging his officers and men in the final hour of the fearful combat at Manassas, on the 30th of August last, he was shot down and borne from the field. Though conscious of the serious character of his wounds, he maintained his habitual serenity and cheerfulness, and, forgetting self, seemed only concerned for the safety of his command and the issue of the battle in which he had borne so noble, and, as it proved, so costly a part.

He was removed to Washington, and from thence to Albany, N. Y., where, he was surrounded by his kindred and friends, death terminated his career of usefulness and promise on the 11th inst. Though cut down in the spring of his manhood, he has not lived in vain. Born to wealth, and growing up in affluence, he spurned the

ease and indolence which too often beguile fortune's favorites, and with an earnest energy and tireless industry, he sought to win for himself a name honorable in the highest walks of life. How well he succeeded, the general and deep sorrow for his early death attests. When the present unholy war broke out, he was foremost in tendering his services to the Government, and surrendering the comforts and enjoyments of a home unusually attractive, he became a patient, tireless and devoted laborer in behalf of the Union. Finally, he has given his life to the cause, and has died a soldier's honored death in the faithful discharge of his self-imposed duties. We who have been so long associated with him in the camp and field; we who have shared with him the hardships, privations, fatigues and dangers of the soldier's life; we who have witnessed his self-denial, his dauntless courage, his ready obedience to the authority of his military superiors, and his mildness and moderation in the exercise of his own authority—we, next to those who are bereaved of husband, father, son, can best appreciate the loss sustained in the death of Colonel Pratt. Let us emulate his examples and be stimulated to increased diligence in duty, and a more entire devotion to our country and the struggle for its preservation, by the recollection of his virtues and his sacrifices. The Lieutenant-Colonel commanding avails himself of this opportunity to express his satisfaction with the conduct of the officers and men of the regiment who participated in the marches and battles which have rendered memorable the last forty days of this campaign. Within that time you have marched upward of 170 miles, without tents or blankets, and often without food, in the burning heat of mid-day and the cold dews of night, resting frequently but four hours in twenty-four, and then upon the bare ground. There has been no murmur or complaint, no relaxation of obedience or discipline. The battle-fields of Norman's Ford, Warrenton Springs, Groveton, Manassas, Chantilly, South Mountain and Antietam, bear witness to your prowess and courage. Your coolness and steady bearing under heavy fire of artillery and musketry were equal to veterans, and entitle you to the highest praise the soldier can earn. Let the future correspond with the past in diligence, in discipline, in courage, and our friends will have no cause to blush for the reputation of the "Ulster Guard."

By order of
(Signed)

THEODORE B. GATES,

Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

A. S. SCHUTT, *First Lieutenant, Acting Adjutant.*

September 29.—Marched with brigade at 2½ P. M. to a point one mile north-west of Sharpsburg, near the Potomac river, where encamped. Distance marched, 1½ miles.

October 7.—General Patrick having been assigned to duty at General McClellan's Head-quarters, as Provost-Marshal-General of the Army of the Potomac, took leave of the brigade in the following order:

HEADQ'RS, THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, FIRST ARMY CORPS, }
Camp Barnett, October 7, 1862. }
GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 64. }

The Brigadier-General commanding having been assigned to duty at the Head-quarters of the Army of the Potomac by General Orders No. 161, of the 6th inst., hereby relinquishes to Colonel Rodgers, of the Twenty-first N. Y. Volunteers, the command of the brigade he received from him 7 months ago. Only 7 months ago he assumed command; yet the ties that bind those who, like ourselves, have shared each other's hardships and dangers, who have followed the same standard through so many battles, and gathered around it with their ranks thinned, but unbroken, when the combat was over—such ties *cannot* be broken by the order that relieves your General from the command.

That he must continue to take the liveliest interest in the welfare of a brigade that has never failed in the hour of peril, whether in daylight or darkness, to honor his every command, no one can doubt; and he trusts that both officers and men will touch lightly upon his faults, in the full conviction that, as their commander, he has endeavored to discharge his duties to them, to his country and his God. He leaves you with fervent wishes for your prosperity, and the earnest hope that an honorable peace may soon be won, so that we may once more return to our loved homes by the broad rivers and lakes of the Empire State.

By order of

General PATRICK.

October 20.—Marched, with brigade, at 7 A. M. to Hagerstown Turnpike, up the pike about 2 miles, then taking a road to the left, passed through Bakersville, and encamped about one mile beyond. Distance marched, 5 miles.

October 26.—Regiment marched at 8 P. M., through a drenching rain; but the darkness compelled it to bivouac. Marched 1½ miles.

October 27.—Regiment marched, with brigade, at 6 A. M., and, passing through Keedysville, took the road leading to Crampton's Gap. Bivouacked at 4 P. M. Distance marched, 7 miles.

October 28.—Regiment marched, with brigade, at 5½ P. M., crossed South Mountain at Crampton's Gap, passed through Burkettsville, and bivouacked at 3 P. M. 2 miles north of Berlin. Distance marched, 13 miles.

October 30.—Regiment marched, with brigade, at 6 P. M., crossed Potomac river, on a pontoon bridge at Berlin at 8 P. M., and bivouacked on the Baltimore and Leesburg Turnpike, 6 miles from Berlin, at 11 P. M. Marched 8 miles.

October 31.—Marched, with brigade, at 3½ P. M. toward Leesburg and bivouacked at 5 P. M. Distance marched, 2 miles.

November 1.—Regiment marched, with division, at 8½ A. M., passing through Wheatlands, taking the Winchester and Leesburg Turnpike, and bivouacking near Purcellville, at 3 P. M. Marched 8 miles.

November 3.—Regiment marched, with division, at 1 P. M. down the pike, about 2 miles, turned to the left, passed through Union, and bivouacked at 8 P. M. Distance marched, 12 miles.

November 4.—Regiment, marched with brigade, at 1½ P. M., passed through Bloomfield, and bivouacked half a mile beyond at 4½ o'clock. Distance marched, 4½ miles.

November 5.—Marched, with brigade, at 8 A. M., and bivouacked 3 miles north of Salem, at 8 P. M. Distance marched, 18 miles.

November 6.—Regiment marched, with brigade, at 6 A. M., passed through Salem (General McClellan's Head-quarters,) at 8 A. M., through Warrenton at 5 P. M., and encamped at 7 P. M., one mile below that place, on the road leading to White Sulphur Springs.

November 11.—Marched, with brigade, at 1 P. M., and bivouacked near Fayetteville at 10½ P. M. Distance marched, 5 miles.

November 12.—Marched down the road leading to Nolan's Ford, to do picket duty. Distance marched, 3 miles.

November 14.—Relieved from picket duty, and returned to camp, at 4 P. M. Distance marched, 3 miles.

November 17.—Regiment marched, with brigade, at 11 A. M., and, passing through Liberty, Bealtown and Morrisville, bivouacked at 9 P. M., 2 miles south of the latter place. Distance marched, 18 miles.

November 18.—Marched, with division, at 8 A. M., reached Hartwood at 2 P. M., and, taking the road leading to Stafford Court House, bivouacked at 8 P. M. Distance marched, 10 miles.

November 19.—Marched, with brigade, at 8 A. M. (the roads in terrible condition), and bivouacked at 4 P. M. Distance marched, 4 miles.

November 20.—Marched at 8 A. M., half a mile, and encamped.

November 22.—Marched at 3 P. M., and encamped at 5 P. M., near the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad, 1 mile southwest of Brooks' Station. Distance marched, 4 miles.

December 9.—Marched, at noon, toward Fredericksburg, and bivouacked at 5 P. M. Distance marched, 4 miles.

December 10.—Marched, with division, at 9 A. M.; bivouacked at 1 P. M. Distance marched, 3 miles.

December 11.—Marched, with division, at 8 A. M. 1 mile, halted, stacked arms, and finally bivouacked at 5 P. M.

December 12.—Marched, with division, at 7½ A. M., to the Rapahannock river; crossed the river at 2 P. M., near the Arthur Bernard House, 2 miles below the city of Fredericksburg. Soon after our crossing the river, the enemy opened fire with his artillery. Marched out of range and bivouacked. Distance marched, 3 miles.

FREDERICKSBURG, FIRST.

December 13.—At daylight the brigade was formed in line of battle. This regiment and the Twenty-first New York Volunteers, forming the first line, advanced to the left and toward a wooded ravine occupied by the enemy. The enemy having been driven from this position, the brigade changed direction to the right, and marched, under a heavy fire of the enemy's artillery, to the Bowling Green Road, which was occupied by the first line. We remained in this position about an hour, and until the advance had been checked on the right, the enemy, meanwhile, pouring a constant shower of shot and shell from their batteries, which were not more than five or six hundred yards in front, when we were ordered at a double-quick toward the right. We had proceeded about half a mile in this direction when we were counter-marched and took up a position in a ravine to the rear, and a little to the right of the position we had occupied in the Bowling Green road, in support of several batteries, which drew on us a heavy fire of artillery. Soon after reaching this position, (the enemy

having during, our march to the right, planted a section of artillery on the road leading from the telegraph to the Bowling Green Road, and thrown forward their skirmishers, who severely annoyed our cannoniers), Company F, Captain Corbin, Company K, Captain Baldwin, and Company A, Captain McEntee, were deployed as skirmishers. They advanced rapidly, under a heavy fire from the enemy's skirmishers; drove them back, and took up a line in the Bowling Green Road, where they soon silenced the section of artillery before mentioned, killing several of the gunners and three horses. These companies remained in this position until after dark, when they were relieved by the Twenty-third Regiment New York Volunteers. At dark, the regiment took up a position one hundred yards to the right and rear, and remained there during the night, being treated, in the early part of the evening, to a copious discharge of grape and canister. At daylight the line advanced about fifty yards, and Company B, Captain Leslie, and Company E, Captain Cornelius, were thrown forward as skirmishers. They advanced, driving the enemy back, and took a line by order of General Doubleday, extending from a group of straw stacks to the Bowling Green Road. The firing along this line was brisk and uninterrupted during the whole day. The ammunition of the companies having become exhausted, they were relieved, about 4 P. M., by Company H, Captain A. S. Smith, and Company C, Captain Snyder. Captain Smith was severely wounded while in the discharge of his duty. These companies remained on duty during the night.

December 15.—Company G, Captain Cunningham, and Company I, Lieutenant Cook, relieved the above-named companies early in the morning, and, in turn, were relieved by Company K, Lieutenant Young. The picket duty along this line was very severe, as the line extended over an open plain, and the men were constantly exposed to the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, which was kept up during the entire day and very frequently during the night.

December 16.—Regiment re-crossed the Rappahannock at 11½ P. M., and encamped on the heights beyond the pontoon bridge at 1 A. M., during a heavy storm of wind and rain. Distance marched, 5 miles.

December 17.—Regiment marched at 9 A. M., to a point opposite Fredericksburg, and a short distance south-east of the railroad station at Falmouth, where it encamped. Distance marched, 3 miles.

December 20.—Marched at 9 A. M. Passed White Oak Church at 11 A. M., and encamped at 5 P. M., on the bank of Potomac River, three miles below Potomac Run. Distance marched, 13 miles.

December 23.—Regiment marched at 8 A. M., and encamped near Hall's Landing, Va., at 1 P. M. Distance marched, 4 miles.

December 27.—Marched half a mile, to a point north of Hall's Landing, and occupied log huts erected by the enemy last Winter for troops stationed here to support a small redoubt, and a bastion fort, designed to command the mouth of Potomac Creek, and to obstruct navigation on the river. Furnished daily details for fatigue duty, at Hall's Landing, during the remainder of the year.

LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING IN 1862.

KILLED.

Name.	Co.	Rank.	Date.	Place.
George W. Pratt,.....		Colonel,....	August 30,	Manassas.
Joseph Wells,.....	G,	Private,....	August 30,...	Manassas.
J. P. Bloom,.....	G,	Private,....	August 30,...	Manassas.
Michael Oats,.....	G,	Private,....	August 30,...	Manassas.
Andrew J. Smith,.....	I,	Private,....	August 30,...	Manassas.
James McAdams,.....	I,	Private,....	August 30,...	Manassas.
Edwin Miles,.....	E,	Sergeant,...	September 17,...	Antietam.
Thomas Price,.....	K,	Private,....	September 17,...	Antietam.
William H. Knowles,....	C,	Private,....	August 30,...	Manassas.
Wesley Shuttis,.....	D,	Private,....	August 30,...	Manassas.
Jeremiah Townes,.....	D,	Private,....	August 30,...	Manassas.
Stephen Van Velsen,....	D,	Private,....	August 30,...	Manassas.
Michael Coffee,.....	D,	Private,....	August 30,...	Manassas.
John H. Davis,.....	D,	Private,....	August 30,...	Manassas.
James P. Colligan,.....	F,	Corporal, ..	August 30,...	Manassas.
Hugh Wallace,.....	F,	Private,....	August 30,...	Manassas.
Bernard Garrety,.....	F,	Private,....	August 30,...	Manassas.
Milton A. Smith,.....	B,	Sergeant,...	August 30,...	Manassas.
Alfred Lasher (T),.....	B,	Sergeant,...	August 30,...	Manassas.
Geo. H. Kelly (T),.....	B,	Private,....	August 30,...	Manassas.
Lewis Redder (T),.....	B,	Private,....	August 30,...	Manassas.
John Stewart (T),.....	B,	Private,....	August 30,...	Manassas.
Rufus Warranger (T) ^a ,...	B,	Private,....	August 30,...	Manassas.
Adam Bishop,.....	E,	Private,....	August 30,...	Manassas.
Miles Anderson,.....	E,	Corporal, ..	August 30,...	Manassas.
H. Goldsmith,.....	E,	Corporal, ..	August 30,...	Manassas.
James M. Almy,.....	H,	1st Serg't...	August 30,...	Manassas.
H. I. Pollock,.....	H,	Private,....	September 17,...	Antietam.
Patrick Sweeny,.....	K,	Private,....	August 30,...	Manassas.
H. M. Judd,.....	K,	Private,....	August 30,...	Manassas.
William R. Dodd,.....	G,	Sergeant,....	August 21,...	Norman's Ford.
Samuel J. White,.....	D,	Private,....	December 17,...	Fredericksburg.
John P. Post,.....	F,	Private,....	September 17,...	Antietam.
Peter P. Plass,.....	I,	Private,....	September 17,...	Antietam.
M. H. Swarthout,.....	H,	2d Lieut....	September 17,...	Antietam.
John R. Horner,.....	K,	1st Lieut....	August 30,...	Manassas.

* Error.—Antietam or Sharpsburg, September 17.

WOUNDED.

Name.	Rank.	Date.	Place.
Peletiah Ward,	Captain,	August 30,...	Manassas.
J. Rudolph Tappen,	Captain,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Abram S. Smith,	Captain,	August 30,...	Manassas.
A. N. Baldwin,	Captain,	September 17,...	Antietam.
Daniel McMahon,	Captain,	September 1,...	Chantilly.
Abram S. Smith,	Captain,	December 13,...	Fredericksburg.
W. H. Cunningham,	Captain,	December 13,...	Fredericksburg.
Philip Deits,	2d Lieut.	August 30,...	Manassas.
Edward McMahon,	1st Lieut.	August 30,...	Manassas.
Henry Clarke,	2d Lieut.	August 30,...	Manassas.
O. A. Campbell,	2d Lieut.	September 17,...	Antietam.
George North, Jr.,	2d Lieut.	September 1,...	Chantilly.
J. M. Van Valkenburg,	2d Lieut.	August 30,...	Manassas.
J. D. France,	2d Lieut.	August 30,...	Manassas.
Nicholas Hrynadt,	1st Lieut.	August 30,...	Manassas.
James Smith,	2d Lieut.	August 30,...	Manassas.
G. H. Brankstone,	1st Lieut.	December 13,...	Fredericksburg.
Edward S. Bennett,	Sergeant,	August 21,...	Norman's Ford.
Amos Travis,	Corporal,	September 17,...	Antietam.
Henry Williamson,	Corporal,	September 1,...	Chantilly.
Jacob Cook,	Private,	September 17,...	Antietam.
John M. Crasper,	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
James Dykensan,	Private,	September 1,...	Chantilly.
Abram C. Halstead,	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Russel C. Harris,	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Michael Kilroy,	Private,	December 13,...	Fredericksburg.
John R. Morgan,	Private,	December 13,...	Fredericksburg.
Ona S. Payne,	Private,	September 1,...	Chantilly.
Aaron Rhodes,	Private,	September 17,...	Antietam.
Charles H. Williams,	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Henry Williamson,	Sergeant,	December 13,...	Fredericksburg.
William A. Ingram,	Sergeant,	August 30,...	Manassas.
John Stewart,	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Edward Babcock,	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Philip Deits,	Sergeant,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Frederick Obermier(T),	Sergeant,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Michael Speedling,	Corporal,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Andrew Yaple,	Corporal,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Oswald Decker (T),	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Thomas W. Francisco,	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Theodore Garrison (T),	Private,	August 20,...	Manassas.
Howard Joy,	Private,	August 21,...	Norman's Ford.
John Joy,	Private,	September 17,...	Antietam.
Lewis Lamoyard,	Private,	December 14,...	Fredericksburg.
Isaac Lawrence,	Private,	September 17,...	Antietam.
Charles K. McNiff (T),	Private,	December 14,...	Fredericksburg.
Adam Moore (T),	Private,	August 21,...	Norman's Ford.
Michael O'Donnell,	Private,	September 18,...	Antietam.
Henry Plough,	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
William Rosenberger,	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Michael O'Donnell,	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Cyrastus H. Betts,	1st Sergeant, ..	August 30,...	Manassas.
William Bates,	Corporal,	August 30,...	Manassas.
John Knowles,	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
George Van Loan,	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
George G. Martin,	Corporal,	August 30,...	Manassas.
William Knapp,	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Philip Dillon,	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Spencer Dederick,	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
John Edleman,	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Henry Rose,	Private,	September 17,...	Antietam.
George H. Banard,	Private,	September 17,...	Antietam.
Ten Eyck O. France,	Private,	December 13,...	Fredericksburg.
Patrick Graney,	Sergeant,	September 17,...	Antietam.
Halsey Davis,	Corporal,	August 30,...	Manassas.

WOUNDED—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Date.	Place.
Isaac E. Rosa,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
D. P. Whittaker,.....	Corporal,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Dubois Markle,.....	Corporal,	September 1,...	Chantilly.
George Brown,.....	Corporal,	August 30,...	Manassas.
John Connery,.....	Corporal,	September 17,...	Antietam.
Richard Burger,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
David S. Bell,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Albert Collier,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Ebbin Higgins,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
George Hinckley,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Lorenzo Kibby,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
S. H. Lee,.....	Private,	September 1,...	Chantilly.
Jacob P. Lattimore,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
George Moore,.....	Private,	August 26,...	Warrenton Springs.
J. M. Ostrander,.....	Private,	December 13,...	Fredericksburg.
Conrad Smith,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Watson A. Smith,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Peter Sparling,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Bealy Taylor,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
William Van Scoit,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Stephen Van Velsau,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Michael Huger,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Hugh Donahugh,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
George H. Brankstone,.....	1st Sergeant,	December 14,...	Fredericksburg.
H. H. Terwilliger,.....	Sergeant,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Thomas Wallace,.....	Sergeant,	December 14,...	Fredericksburg.
William Freeman,.....	Sergeant,	August 23,...	Warrenton Springs.
James W. Whelpley,.....	Corporal,	August 30,...	Manassas.
David H. Welch,.....	Corporal,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Miles Anderson,.....	Corporal,	August 30,...	Manassas.
George G. Barlow,.....	Corporal,	August 30,...	Manassas.
George P. Sanders,.....	Corporal,	December 15,...	Fredericksburg.
Ephraim Turner,.....	Corporal,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Melvin Atkins,.....	Private,	September 17,...	Antietam.
James Beers,.....	Private,	September 17,...	Antietam.
Andrew Carney,.....	Private,	September 17,...	Antietam.
Nicholas Cooper,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Martin J. Deponia,.....	Private,	August 26,...	Warrenton Springs.
Alvin A. Hanschult,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
James Hansfeldt,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Henry H. Lerg,.....	Private,	September 17,...	Antietam.
Samuel McCune,.....	Private,	December 13,...	Fredericksburg.
Lewis Payne,.....	Private,	September 17,...	Antietam.
Russel Powell,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
John Swhab,.....	Sergeant,	August 3,...	Fredericksburg.
Calvin Sheeley,.....	Private,	September 17,...	Antietam.
Eugene F. Thorpe,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Thomas J. Conlon,.....	Sergeant,	August 30,...	Manassas.
James F. Colligan,.....	Corporal,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Peter Foley,.....	Corporal,	August 30,...	Manassas.
James R. Burke,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
James Costello,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Thomas Doyle,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
James Fitzgerald,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Bernard Gerrety,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Martin Jones,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
John Kelly,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Valentine Lundly,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
John Luft,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
John Masterson,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
William Mayer,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Philip Post,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
George Patterson,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
John Pratt,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Andrew Sweeney,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.

WOUNDED—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Date.	Place.
Cassander Warner,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Hugh Wallace,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
William J. Miller,	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Patrick Melia,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
John Tieman,.....	Corporal,	September 17,...	Antietam.
J. M. Countryman,.....	Private,	September 17,...	Antietam.
James Green,.....	Private,	September 17,...	Antietam.
Thomas McAboy,.....	Private,	September 17,...	Antietam.
Patrick Nolan,.....	Private,	September 17,...	Antietam.
Edward Nolan,	Private,	September 17,...	Antietam.
John B. Barry,.....	Private,	September 17,...	Antietam.
James Smith,.....	1st Sergeant,	August 30,...	Manassas.
R. H. Barrett,.....	Sergeant,	August 30,...	Manassas.
H. R. Dopp,.....	Sergeant,	August 21,...	Norman's Ford
George Butler,.....	Corporal,	August 30,...	Manassas.
William F. Smith,	Corporal,	August 30,...	Manassas.
James Higgins,.....	Corporal,	August 30,...	Manassas.
R. S. Hammond,.....	Corporal,	September 17,...	Antietam.
John W. Tolland,.....	Corporal,	September 17,...	Antietam.
William C. Allen,.....	Private,	September 17,...	Antietam.
P. S. Angle,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Albino Fiero,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Chauncey Hoogeboom,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
John Haynes,.....	Private,	September 17,...	Antietam.
Stephen Knapp,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
James A. Lewis,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Joseph Bell,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
William B. Rose,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
P. H. Wagner,.....	Private,	September 17,...	Antietam.
Edward Rogers,	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Isaac Cleaver,.....	Private,	September 17,...	Antietam.
Wellington Butler,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Albino West,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
George L. Hughson,	Private,	September 17,...	Antietam.
Lewis H. Wilkow,.....	Sergeant,	August 30,...	Manassas.
George B. Coyle,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Jacob J. Conway,.....	Corporal,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Charles Bergher,.....	Corporal,	August 30,...	Manassas.
James H. Bunto,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Thomas C. France,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
John Haggerty,.....	Private,	September 17,...	Antietam.
James Rafferty,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Wm. H. Reynolds,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
William Rosa,	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
John Sullivan,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Frederick Toothill,	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
James Van Elten,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
John Van Gasbeck,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Aaron Woolsey,	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Morris Hein,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Edwin Bruce,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Edward Higham,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Apollos B. Fink,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
James Mulvehill,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
M. J. C. Woodworth,	1st Sergeant,	September 17,...	Antietam.
Michael Farrell,.....	Sergeant,	December 14,...	Fredericksburg,
Francis Clark,.....	Sergeant,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Henry M. Herring,.....	Corporal,	September 7,...	Antietam.
Joseph Leonard,	Corporal,	August 30,...	Manassas.
George Rossman,.....	Corporal,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Jordan A. Sickler,.....	Corporal,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Michael Caughlan,.....	Corporal,	August 30,...	Manassas.
James Brady,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Romeyn Beach,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
John Camaton,.....	Private,	August 26,...	Warrenton Springs.



WOUNDED—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Date.	Place.
Hezekiah Carle,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Myer Devall,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Barney Fitch,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
William L. Hanson,	Private,	December 13,...	Fredericksburg,
Patrick Moran,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
John McKain,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Edward McAdams,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
John O'Brien,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
George W. Peet,	Sergeant,	December 13,...	Fredericksburg.
Peter S. Carle,.....	Corporal,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Henry J. Newell,.....	Corporal,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Joseph Hill,.....	Sergeant,	September 1,...	Chantilly.
John B. Brush,.....	Private,	September 17,...	Antietam.
John W. Bradt,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Amos J. Carle,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Benjamin W. Dutcher,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Maynard Decker,.....	Corporal,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Robert Drummond,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Daniel Greenwood,.....	Private,	September 17,...	Antietam.
Constant C. Hanks,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
James Hooks,.....	Private,	December 13,...	Fredericksburg.
Charles Hansell,.....	Private,	September 1,...	Chantilly.
William Hapenward,	Private,	September 1,...	Chantilly.
Dennis Judd,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Henry M. Judd,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Horatio Lord,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
John H. Pierce,.....	Private,	September 1,...	Chantilly.
John Proper,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Edward L. Sealy,.....	Private,	September 14,...	South Mountain.
Henry Schutt,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.
Hiram Travis,.....	Private,	August 21,...	Norman's Ford,
William Winegard,.....	Private,	August 30,...	Manassas.

MISSING.

Name.	Co.	Rank.	Date.	Place.
Andrew Dile,	I,	Sergeant, ..	August 30,...	Manassas.
John Tracy,.....	I,	Private,.....	August 30,...	Manassas.
Hugh Burns,	H,	Private,.....	September 17,...	Antietam.
George Woolsey,.....	C,	.....	August 10,...	Manassas.

(Signed)

THEODORE B. GATES,

Colonel Commanding Regiment.

(Signed)

J. M. SCHOONMAKER, *Adjutant,*Head-quarters Twentieth Regiment New York State Militia,
Aquia Creek, *February 1, 1863.*

1863.

January 1.—In camp with Third Brigade, First Division, First Corps, at Hall's Landing, mouth of Potomac Creek, Va., doing fatigue duty.

January 7.—Transferred from the First Corps and placed in a provisional brigade, under command of Brigadier-General M. R. Patrick, Provost-Marshall-General, by Special Orders No. 6, Head-quarters Army of the Potomac.

January 10.—Embarked on steamboat Rockland at 8 A. M. and debarked at Aquia Creek, Va. at 10 A. M. and proceeded up the Potomac, Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, establishing guard posts to Potomac River Station. Head-quarters of the regiment at Brooks' Station.

January 21.—Marched to Aquia Creek Landing to do guard duty. Encamped near the Landing. Distance marched, 6 miles.

January 22.—One company placed on picket duty along the Potomac river from Aquia to Potomac Creek. A sergeant and ten men on duty at Liverpool Point, Md., opposite Aquia Creek. The residue of the regiment doing guard duty at the Landing.

February 10.—Moved camp to a hill near the river.

April 29.—Marched from Aquia Creek to Brooks' Station, 6 miles; establishing guard posts along the river and garrisoning the field works at Accocac Creek, and *tête du pont* at Potomac Creek.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, OR FREDERICKSBURG SECOND, APRIL 30—MAY 6.

May 9.—B Company proceeded from Brooks' Station to Washington, D. C., by rail and boat, to perform provost duty on Government wharf. Distance, 62 miles.

May 13.—B Company returned to Brooks' station from Washington by rail and boat. Distance, 62 miles.

May 15.—Head-quarters moved from Brooks' Station to Falmouth Station, nine miles. Companies A, B, E and H moved to Falmouth Station. C Company stationed at Brooks' Station; D Company at Potomac Creek Station; E, I, F and K Companies at Aquia Creek; G Company at Stoneman's switch—all performing provost duty.

May 16.—D Company moved from Potomac Creek to Head-quarters Army of the Potomac, 3 miles.

May 17.—K and I Companies moved from Aquia Creek to Head-quarters Army of the Potomac. Fifteen miles.

May 18.—E Company moved from Falmouth Station to Head-quarters Army of the Potomac. Two miles.

May 30.—C, D, E, I and K Companies, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hardenbergh, marched to Belle Plain, Va., to perform provost duty. Seven miles.

June 14.—The different detachments of the regiment united at Aquia Creek—fifteen miles—at 12 M. and reported to Brigadier-General G. K. Warren. At 3 P. M. moved by rail to Potomac Creek, to garrison field works, perform picket duty and remove Government property. Nine miles.

June 15.—Marched at 7 A. M. to Brooks' Station, where remained doing picket duty and protecting the removal of Government property until 12 M., when, all being removed, proceeded by rail to near Aquia Creek, and garrisoned Forts Nos. 1 and 2. Eight miles. At about 3 P. M. a detachment under command of Major W. A. Van Rensselaer, proceeded on a reconnoissance by rail to Potomac Creek Station, and returned at 5 P. M. Sixteen miles.

June 16.—Marched at 4 P. M. to Aquia Creek, and embarked on steamer Hero, and debarked at Alexandria, Va., on the 17th, at 6 A. M. the next morning, forty-five miles, and marched to Soldier's Rest, where breakfasted, when marched to the edge of the city, and bivouacked. Marched at 5 P. M. through Alexandria, across the Long Bridge through Washington, to the Soldier's Home, where remained during the night. Eight miles.

June 18.—Marched at 5 A. M. through Washington and Georgetown, over the Washington Aqueduct to near the Great Falls of the Potomac, where bivouacked at 7 P. M. Sixteen miles.

June 19.—Marched at 6 A. M. to Great Falls of Potomac, where embarked on canal boats on Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and debarked at Seneca, and marching through Poolesville bivouacked at 5 P. M., a short distance beyond. Twenty-four miles.

June 20.—Marched at 8 A. M. to the mouth of the Monocacy, where encamped. Six miles. Regiment engaged in performing picket duty along the Potomac river, and protecting Aqueduct of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal over the Monocacy river.

June 22.—Marched at 3 P. M. to Edwards' Ferry, where encamped at 9 P. M. Eleven miles. While here performed provost and guard duty.

June 27.—Relieved by the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment Penn. Volunteers, and ordered to join First Corps. Marched at 10 A. M. to the Monocacy, crossing that river over the Aqueduct, and bivouacked at 6 P. M. four miles beyond. Thirteen miles.

June 28.—Marched at 5 A. M., crossing the Katocton Mountains at Katocton's Pass, passed through Adamstown and Jefferson, and proceeded to near Middletown, where, learning that the First Corps

had gone to Frederick, the regiment took a by-road and recrossed the Katockton Mountains at New Pass, and bivouacked at 8 P. M. Sixteen miles.

June 29.—Marched at 6 A. M., and, passing through Frederick and Lewistown, bivouacked at 5 P. M. on Emmittsburg pike. Sixteen miles.

June 30.—Marched at 4 A. M. and reached Emmittsburg at 12 M., where halted, and reported the arrival to Major-General Reynolds, commanding First Corps, where received orders to join Third Division under command of Major-General Doubleday. On joining the division, were assigned to the First Brigade then on picket. Eighteen miles.

GETTYSBURG.

July 1.—Marched at 8 A. M., with brigade, toward Gettysburg, Pa., and reached a position near the enemy about a mile and a half west of Gettysburg, when the brigade was immediately formed in line of battle faced due north, this regiment holding the left. The brigade was soon afterward moved by the right flank some half a mile to the south-east, and a new line of battle formed, faced to the west. In this position it advanced through the open fields into a valley, and to the edge of a piece of woods, where for a time the fire of the enemy's artillery and musketry was quite heavy. Shortly afterward it was ordered to return over the crest of a hill, in the cleared field, where the men were somewhat protected. While in this position a company of this regiment (K) was ordered to advance, as skirmishers, to a brick house and stone barn opposite the left flank, and some eighth of a mile in front, just across the valley before referred to. At about 1 P. M. the brigade moved by the left flank into the Gettysburg road, when this regiment and the One Hundred and Fifty-first Penn. Volunteers formed line of battle, faced to the north. During this change of front the artillery fire of the enemy was severe. At 2½ P. M. the line was advanced across the field, and front changed to the left, until it resumed the third position of the forenoon. This movement was made under a warm artillery fire. The enemy soon afterward, with two very strong lines of infantry, and driving in the skirmishers (which had some time before been re-enforced by G Company of this regiment), moved rapidly on our lines. Their lines extended the front of two regiments beyond our left flank, completely enfilading our line, and pouring a terrible fire into our front and left flank. The regiment

held its position until the artillery was removed, and then fell back slowly behind a barricade of rails, some eighth of a mile in their rear, and in front of Gettysburg Seminary, the enemy following rapidly in great force. Here the men were rallied, and formed behind the barricade, and checked the enemy's advance, and finally compelled him to retire. He advanced again, however, and prolonging his line to our left, again turned our flank and compelled the regiment to retire. They fell back through the town of Gettysburg to the high ground south of the cemetery. In retiring from the barricade, and until they had reached the interior of the city, they were under fire of the enemy's infantry upon their rear and both flanks.

July 2. — At 11 A. M. the regiment was relieved and passed to the rear for supplies and rest. In the afternoon we were thrown forward again as part of the forces to check the enemy, who was causing our left to retire. When the fighting ceased, we were assigned to the front line, a little to the left of the center of our line of battle. This regiment, and the One Hundred and Fifty-first Penn. Volunteers, forming a demi-brigade under the command of Colonel Gates, were put in position behind a rail fence, which they converted into a barricade, that afterward afforded some security against the enemy's sharp-shooters, and proved of special benefit the next day during the artillery and musketry fire.*

July 3. — At 12½ P. M., the enemy opened from his right and center batteries, and the position occupied by this regiment was swept by a tempest of shell and shot, which continued nearly three hours, unsurpassed in rapidity of firing, and in the number of guns employed, by anything that has occurred during the war. As the cannonading subsided, the enemy's infantry began to debouch from the orchard and woods on his right center, and moved in line of battle across the open fields between our position and the highway from Gettysburg to Emmittsburg. His troops were formed in two lines; the second line, however, not covering the left battalion of the first. They advanced rapidly, firing as they came, our skirmishers falling back before them. The regiment opened fire upon them when they reached the further end of the valley in front of them, and the first line immediately faced to the left and moved rapidly in the new direction; as the second line received

* William Swinton's "Army of the Potomac" — Text and Note, page 360.

the fire it began to oblique to the left, and finally closed its left upon the right of the first line when all faced to the right and moved forward in one line of battle, firing rapidly. It being perceived that the design was to break through our left center and gain the heights and batteries, crowning them between the road sweeping around the left of the cemetery and the open fields between the enemy's line and ours, the demi-brigade was moved by the right flank toward our center, corresponding with the enemy's movements, and pouring a continuous fire into his ranks as they advanced. The enemy moved forward with unusual determination, and, although his ranks were momentarily thinned, continued to advance until he reached the fence at the foot of the hill, immediately beneath our left center batteries. This affording him considerable protection, he threw some of his force over the fence and into the slashing on the hillside, made to clear the range for our guns. The contest for the possession of this hillside and fence was especially obstinate, and for a considerable time the chances of success appeared to favor first one side and then the other; each seemed to appreciate the fact that the possession of the heights was all important, and each fought with the utmost desperation. The men were within quarter pistol shot range, and the fence and fallen trees gave the enemy considerable cover. The demi-brigade then advanced and pushed briskly through the slashing to the fence, cheering as it went, when the enemy broke and hastily retreated in great disorder, while we poured into his lines a heavy and continuous fire.

This concluded the fighting at this point, and left us in undisputed possession of the contested ground. We took a large number of prisoners, and the ground in front was strewn with the dead and wounded of the enemy. During this almost hand-to-hand conflict the enemy's batteries played upon friend and foe alike, doing quite as much damage in their own ranks as in ours. It was ascertained from the prisoners that the troops with which the two regiments had been engaged were Pickett's Division of Longstreet's Corps, and more than six times out-numbered them. At 6 P. M., the regiment was relieved and passed to the rear; bivouacked on the battle-field. Major-General Doubleday issued the following order:

HEAD-QUARTERS, THIRD DIVISION, FIRST CORPS, }
 July 4, 1861. }

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Major-General commanding the division desires to return his thanks to the Vermont Brigade, the One Hundred and Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the Twentieth New York State Militia, for their gallant conduct in resisting in the front line the main attack of the enemy upon this position, after sustaining a terrific fire from seventy-five to a hundred pieces of artillery. He congratulates them upon contributing so essentially to the glorious, and it is to be hoped, final victory yesterday.

By command of Major-General DOUBLEDAY,
 (Signed) EDWARD C. BAIRD, *Captain and A. A. G.*

July 6.—Marched at 7 A. M., with the First Corps, and bivouacked near Emmitsburg, Md., at 7 P. M. Ten miles.

July 7.—Marched at 4½ A. M., and, passing over the Katochtan Mountains, back of Lewistown, bivouacked beyond Hamburg, on the northerly side of the mountain, at about 7 P. M. Twenty-two miles.

July 8.—Marched at 5 A. M., through Belleville, Middletown, crossing South Mountain at Turner's Gap; formed in line of battle on north side, where barricades were thrown up. Fourteen miles.

July 10.—Marched at 5½ A. M., through Boonsboro, to right of our lines, and then threw up barricades. Five miles.

July 11.—Moved to the extreme right, under the mountain, and threw up intrenchments, putting out pickets in front.

July 12.—Marched at 11 A. M., passing through Funkstown and crossing Antietam creek; took up a position on Funkstown Heights, one mile south of Hagerstown, and threw up intrenchments under fire of the enemy's pickets. Five miles.

July 13.—Lay in line of battle all day. Skirmishers pretty active in front. Our line of battle in range of enemy's sharp-shooters.

July 14.—Men aroused at 4½ A. M., and got under arms preparatory to an attack. Skirmishers advanced and found the enemy's works abandoned. Marched at 12 M., to near Williamsport, and bivouacked at 3 P. M. Five miles.

July 15.—Marched at 6 A. M., via Williamsport and Hagerstown Pike to Funkstown, and thence through Jones Corners, Keedysville and Bakersville to foot of South Mountain, and bivouacked at 7 P. M., near Crampton's Gap. Eighteen miles.

July 16.—Marched at 9 A. M., and, crossing South Mountain at Crampton's Gap, bivouacked at 4 P. M., near Berlin. Nine miles. At this place the regiment was detached from the First Corps and ordered to report to Brigadier-General M. R. Patrick, Provost-Marshal-General, for duty in his Department.

July 17.—Two lieutenants and thirty men being left at headquarters of Provost-Marshal-General, the regiment took cars for Washington as guard for seven hundred and twenty-five prisoners of war.

July 18.—Reached Washington at 6 A. M., next day.

July 20.—Returned to Berlin, and crossing the Potomac, marched ten miles to Wheatland, Va., where bivouacked.

July 21.—Marched at 6 A. M., and joined army head-quarters near Union, Va., at 1 P. M. Ten miles.

July 22.—Marched to Delany's Farm and camped. Five miles.

July 23.—Marched at 8 A. M., with general head-quarters, and bivouacked near Markham at 6 P. M. Twenty-two miles.

July 24.—Marched at 12 M., and bivouacked at 7 P. M., at Salem. Fourteen miles.

July 25.—Marched at 6 A. M., and camped at 6 P. M., in Warrenton. Twelve miles. Regiment doing provost duty in this town.

July 27.—Relieved by the One Hundred and Thirtieth New York Volunteers.

July 29.—Companies C and G proceeded by rail to Warrenton Junction, Va., to do provost duty. Ten miles.

July 31.—K company ordered to guard Commissary Depot. Three miles.

August 11.—Broke camp at 6 A. M., and moved by rail to Warrenton Junction, to do provost duty. Ten miles.

September 17.—Moved by rail to Culpepper Court House, to do provost duty in that town. Twenty-two miles.

October 10.—Marched at 4 A. M., and bivouacked at Rappahannock Station at 6 P. M.

October 11.—Marched at 6 A. M., to Bealton Station. Four miles.

October 12.—Marched to Catlett's Station, ten miles, where did picket duty at night.

October 13.—Marched at 6 A. M., for Fairfax Station. Twenty-one miles. General head-quarters' train being attacked by guerillas, the regiment marched out to protect it, and then returned to station. Four miles.

October 14.—Proceeded by rail to Washington, as guard for three hundred and eighty-two prisoners of war. Twenty-four miles.

October 15.—Returned by rail to Fairfax Station. Twenty-four miles.

October 21.—Marched at 10 A. M., through Centerville, across Bull Run and Cub Run, and bivouacked at 6 P. M., at Gainsville. Twenty-one miles.

October 22.—Marched at 7 A. M., and camped at Warrenton, Va., at 1 P. M. Twelve miles.

October 26.—B company ordered to Manassas, to do provost duty. Twenty-four miles.

October 27.—Marched at 8 A. M., with general head-quarters, to Auburn. Six miles.

October 30.—Marched at 10 A. M., to Three Mile Station. Six miles.

November 2.—Marched to Warrenton Junction. Three miles.

November 9.—Moved by rail as guard to one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six prisoners of war to Alexandria. Thirty-two miles.

November 10.—Returned by rail to Warrenton Junction. Thirty-two miles.

November 19.—Moved by rail to Brandy Station. Sixteen miles.

November 26.—Marched at 12 M., and bivouacked at 8 P. M., near Germania Ford on the Rapidan River. Ten miles.

November 27.—Marched at 7 A. M. Crossed the Rapidan river at Germania Ford, and bivouacked at the Lacy House, on Orange and Fredericksburg Pike, at 7 P. M. Ten miles.

November 28.—Marched at 7 A. M., to near Robertson's Tavern, where encamped. Four miles.

December 1.—Marched at three P. M., recrossed the Rapidan river at Germania Ford, and bivouacked at 8 P. M. Ten miles.

December 2.—Marched at 7 A. M., and encamped at Brandy Station at 2 P. M. Eight miles.

December 24.—B Company moved by rail to Catlett's Station and Manassas, and A Company to Rappahannock Station and Warrenton Junction, to do provost duty.

December 26.—E Company moved by rail to Culpepper Court House Station, to do provost duty.

December 29.—Two commissioned officers and two non-commissioned officers, and thirty men, detailed as permanent guard on passenger trains, running between Brandy Station and Washington, D. C.

December 31.—Head-quarters of regiment at Brandy Station, Va., doing duty as above stated.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED IN 1863.

KILLED. *Commissioned Officers.*

Name.	Co.	Rank.	Place.
Joseph F. Corbin,	F,	Captain,	Gettysburg.
Ambrose N. Baldwin,	K,	Captain,	Gettysburg.
George H. Brankstone,	E,	1st Lieutenant,	Gettysburg.

KILLED. *Enlisted Men.*

Name.	Co.	Rank.	Place.
Theodore Wheeler,	A,	Corporal,	Gettysburg.
Duane S. Bush,	A,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Henry Belcher,	A,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Charles C. Babcock,	A,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Francis I. Lee,	A,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Dewitt C. Hamlin,	A,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Ephraim Rosa,	B,	Private,	Gettysburg.
James Craig,	C,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
Constantine Van Steinburg,	C,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Edward Coogan,	C,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Walter S. Tyler,	C,	Corporal,	Gettysburg.
Luther W. McClellan,	D,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
Ebbin Higgins,	D,	Private,	Gettysburg.
R. C. Van Leakin,	D,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Amos C. Treat,	D,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Albert Collier,	D,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Alexander Tice,	E,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Leonard Van Jorder,	E,	Private,	Gettysburg.
John Luft,	F,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Lucius H. Decker,	G,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
James L. Hallock,	H,	Private,	Gettysburg.
James E. Angevine,	H,	Corporal,	Gettysburg.
Eli A. Degroff,	H,	Corporal,	Gettysburg.
Ansol B. Pierce,	H,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Joseph Leonard,	I,	Corporal,	Gettysburg.
John Tracy,	I,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Thomas Hyatt,	I,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Minard Decker,	K,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
Nelson Southard,	K,	Private,	Gettysburg.
George H. Babcock,	E,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Squire Flanders,	I,	Private,	Gettysburg.

WOUNDED. *Commissioned Officers.*

Name.	Co.	Rank.	Place.
W. A. Van Rensselaer,		Major,	Gettysburg.
J. M. Schoonmaker,		Adjutant,	Gettysburg.
John R. Leslie,	B,	Captain,	Gettysburg.
Andrew S. Schutt,	C,	1st Lieutenant,	Gettysburg.
James Flanning,	C,	2d Lieutenant,	Gettysburg.
Daniel McMahon,	D,	Captain,	Gettysburg.
George B. Wolcott,	D,	2d Lieutenant,	Gettysburg.
Abm. Merritt,	E,	2d Lieutenant,	Gettysburg.
John Delaero,	F,	2d Lieutenant,	Gettysburg.
William H. Cunningham,	G,	Captain,	Gettysburg.
George B. Mulks,	G,	1st Lieutenant,	Gettysburg.
Thomas Alexander,	H,	Captain,	Gettysburg.
Alfred Tanner,	H,	2d Lieutenant,	Gettysburg.
J. D. S. Cook,	I,	Captain,	Gettysburg.
John M. Young,	K,	2d Lieutenant,	Gettysburg.

WOUNDED. Enlisted Men.

Name.	Co.	Rank.	Place.
John Boyle,	C,	Private,	Gettysburg.
James Gannon,	C,	Private,	Gettysburg.
George A. Ackert,	C,	Private,	Gettysburg.
John Edleman,	C,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Thomas Wells,	C,	Private,	Gettysburg.
George W. Pardee,	C,	Corporal,	Gettysburg.
Joseph Shelightner,	C,	Private,	Gettysburg.
John H. Dunn,	C,	Corporal,	Gettysburg.
Jeremiah Kerrigan,	C,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Jonathan Dubois,	C,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Abm. K. Van Buskirk,	C,	Private,	Gettysburg.
William Baker,	A,	Private,	Gettysburg.
James E. Doxie,	A,	Private,	Gettysburg.
John Donnelly,	A,	Private,	Gettysburg.
John Ridings, Jr.,	A,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
William A. Stockings, (T)	A,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Wansborough Bloxam, (T)	B,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
Frank Bowman,	B,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Isaac C. Buswell,	B,	1st Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
Morgan Deneger, (T)	B,	Private,	Gettysburg.
James Keegan,	B,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Charles K. McKniff, (T)	B,	Corporal,	Gettysburg.
Adam More, (T)	B,	Private,	Gettysburg.
William Risenberger, Jr.,	B,	Corporal,	Gettysburg.
John H. Swart,	B,	Corporal,	Gettysburg.
Jacob F. Teal,	B,	Private,	Gettysburg.
H. C. Van Buren,	B,	Private,	Gettysburg.
James Yapple,	B,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
James A. Wescott,	B,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Asa Bishop,	D,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
John Cudney,	D,	Corporal,	Gettysburg.
Charles Kniffin,	D,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
Jacob P. Latimore,	D,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Martin Jerseneous,	D,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Dewitt Rose,	D,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Watson A. Smith,	D,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
Lewis E. Champaigne,	E,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
Stephen L. Cudney,	E,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
William Fetterman,	E,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Loranzo B. Healy,	E,	Private,	Gettysburg.
James Housfall,	E,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Henry O. Irwin,	E,	Private,	Gettysburg.
John Johnson,	E,	Corporal,	Gettysburg.
Lewis Snyder,	E,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Enos B. Vail,	E,	Private,	Gettysburg.
John H. Winise,	G,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
James Higgins,	G,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
John C. Parks,	G,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Peter H. Van Wagoner,	G,	Private,	Gettysburg.
John Owendorf,	H,	Corporal,	Gettysburg.
William L. Snyder,	H,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Joseph Sickler,	H,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Morris Hein,	H,	Private,	Gettysburg.
William Fuller,	I,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
William Henson,	I,	Private,	Gettysburg.
James Larrie,	I,	Private,	Gettysburg.
John W. Plimly,	I,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Henry Tompkins,	I,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Edward Wright,	I,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Michael Farrell,	I,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
Moses Whittaker,	I,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
Barney Fitch,	I,	Corporal,	Gettysburg.
George Rossman,	I,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
Jehiel I. Judd,	K,	1st Sergeant,	Gettysburg.

WOUNDED. *Enlisted Men.*

Name.	Co.	Rank.	Place.
John Chandler,.....	K,	Corporal,	Gettysburg.
Addison S. Hays,.....	K,	Private,	Gettysburg.
George Hood,.....	K,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Joseph Hill,	K,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
Henry Schutt,	K,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Bernard Halstead,	G,	Private,	Gettysburg.
N. Van Valkenburg,.....	G,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Charles C. Babcock,.....	A,	Private,	Gettysburg.
James H. Beletier,.....	A,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Samuel Norfolk,.....	E,	Private,	Gettysburg.
William H. Parkinson,.....	I,	Private,	Gettysburg.
David E. Post,.....	I,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Emerson Scott,	I,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Ira B. Tait,	D,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Aaron Nichols,	H,	Private,	Gettysburg.
A. Mullen,.....	F,	1st Sergeant,.....	Gettysburg.
E. Beckett,.....	F,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
Ed. Ashley,	F,	Private,	Gettysburg.
J. E. Pells,.....	F,	Private,	Gettysburg.
T. Doyle,	F,	Private,	Gettysburg.
I. Burns,.....	F,	Private,	Gettysburg.
John Knighton,	B,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Asa Jones,.....	D,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
Charles Keegan,	A,	Private,	Gettysburg.
John Swart,	I,	Corporal,	Gettysburg.
N. Rossman,.....	I,	Private,	Gettysburg.
James Bonesteel,	G,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
T. Croaks,	F,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Stephen Strong,	I,	Private,	Gettysburg.
William Schaffer,.....	G,	Private,	Gettysburg.

1864.

January 1. — Encamped at Brandy Station, Va., with officers and detachments at every station along the Orange and Alexandria railroad, from Alexandria to Culpepper Court House (both inclusive), acting as Provost Marshals and guards; and one company at head-quarters, Army of the Potomac, as guard for the Provost-Marshal-General. From this time to May 4th, the regiment was engaged in doing provost and guard duty on and along the Orange and Alexandria railroad, having charge of all mail, passenger and special trains run on that road; the granting of passes to all persons leaving the army; and to all civilians to pass from one part of the army to another; the registering of all civilians coming to the army; the examination and general superintendence of all goods coming into the army; and the conveying of all prisoners from the army to other places throughout the United States.

February 13. — Colonel Theodore B. Gates, Surgeon R. Loughran, Captains J. D. S. Cook, M. Snyder, Daniel McMahon, Lieutenants D. J. France, M. J. C. Woodworth, J. Deits, and 161

enlisted men, left Brandy Station, Va., on thirty-five days' veteran furlough, and arrived at Kingston, N. Y., on the 15th, where they were publicly received by an immense concourse of citizens, and after addresses of welcome, the battalion sat down to a bounteous dinner provided by the ladies, whose presence graced the occasion.

February 17.—The officers visited the city of Albany, and were invited to seats on the floor of the Assembly Chamber. On taking seats they were addressed by Mr. Speaker Alvord in patriotic and complimentary terms. He said the regiment was one of the old militia regiments of the State — from the good old county of Ulster. Thrice had they laid themselves upon the altar of their country. Their lamented comrades slept upon many a well-fought battle-field. Their former Colonel — Geo. W. Pratt — fell in the second battle of Bull Run. As for the third time they go forth, God grant to preserve their lives in safety, and to return them once more to our State.

Colonel Gates replied as follows:

"MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSEMBLY: I know not in what language to express to you the gratification we feel for the honor you have conferred upon the Twentieth Regiment N. Y. S. M., in inviting its officers to the privileges of the floor of this House. We came to Albany to-day, sir, on business of solemn import. We came here to pay, in the first place, our respects to the Governor of the State, the Commander-in-chief of the forces of the State of New York, and in the second place to tender to the widow of our deceased Colonel the compliment of a presentation of a stand of colors of our regiment to her infant son—the son of our ever-lamented Colonel. Knowing that we should be detained here till evening, we determined to come to the Assembly Chamber to witness the proceedings that might take place, but we had no expectation that we should be honored with the compliment of seats upon the floor.

"In behalf of the officers here, sir—in behalf of the regiment I have the honor to command, I thank you, sir; and I thank the members of the Assembly for the honor they have conferred upon us. The Twentieth Regiment is a regiment of the Militia of the State of New York. On the breaking out of the rebellion they tendered their services to the Governor of the State of New York, and through him to the President of the United States, and were accepted. They marched from Kingston, in Ulster County, on the 20th April, 1861, for three months' service. At the expiration of that time they returned and were mustered out of service, but were mustered in again and marched in October, 1861, for the war.

"I feel it due that I should say to you, sir, and to the members of the Assembly, that the regiment has been faithful to the trust confided to it; that it has continued in the service up to the present time; that now we come back from the field of duty, for a brief recreation, only to return again to the defense of the Government, there to remain until the war shall close. The men I now have the honor to command in the place of the former Colonel, Geo. W. Pratt, whose memory is sacred to us, and I believe to the people of the entire State—Geo. W. Pratt, who was one of the principal men in perfecting the militia organization

of the State of New York; whose heart was in the work which he took in hand; whose patriotism was above party and above everything except the welfare of his country. On his death the regiment was assigned to me, and I have endeavored to be faithful to the trust confided in me. I endeavored to follow in the footsteps of my predecessor, and I only hope, sir, when this war is terminated, if I shall live to see its conclusion, that I may bear as good a reputation for the faithful discharge of my duty as an officer in the service of my country, as Colonel Pratt himself had.

"The regiment having passed through its three months, having re-enlisted for three years, and having served two and a half years of that term, has now availed itself of the offer extended to it to re-enlist for three years more. The regiment feels that the great duty now devolving upon every man able to bear arms is to fight this war out to the end. They feel, sir, that nothing is paramount to the duty that love of country, of government, of human liberty, devolves upon them.

"Now, sir, in conclusion, I beg again to thank you and the members of this House, for the compliment you have paid us, and I hope and trust that you may never have cause to blush that you invited the officers of the Twentieth N. Y. S. M. to seats upon this floor."

February 22.—The battalion, accompanied by a large delegation of citizens of Ulster county, proceeded to Albany, to present to Master Geo. S. Pratt, son of the late Colonel Geo. W. Pratt, the old regimental flag carried by the regiment when Colonel Pratt was mortally wounded at Bull Run. Arriving at Albany, the battalion was drawn up in front of Mrs. Pratt's residence, where His Excellency, Gov. Seymour, attended by his staff, in uniform, and a large number of citizens, were assembled.

Colonel Gates, speaking in behalf of his regiment, after alluding to the high-toned and unspotted character of the deceased, said:

"Seven years ago, the officers of the battalion induced him to accept the office of Colonel. At that time the militia of the State was in anything but a desirable condition, and the Twentieth was small in numbers; but it was not long after Colonel Pratt took command before it reached proportions that none had anticipated, and occupied a position second to but few in the State. He was among the first to tender his services and his regiment to the country, when she needed soldiers, and his gallantry, his uniform kindness and heroic example on all occasions, inspired his men with a lasting admiration for him. Our love for his memory — our respect for his family — bring us here to-day. We come from the battle-field, where we have left many a comrade, to tender to his son one of the tattered banners under which his noble father fell. When the rebellion broke out, Colonel Pratt was one of the very first to tender his regiment. It seemed as though every missile hurled against Fort Sumter shook and thrilled his fragile frame, and, if possible, filled him with a deeper love for his country. It seemed as though he felt that he could make no sacrifices too great in aid of his country against this unholy rebellion. On the 26th of April, 1861, the regiment marched to the seat of war nearly one thousand strong. It had then enlisted for three months, and after serving that term faithfully, returned home, re-organized, and again enlisted, this time for three years, and again under the lead of their favorite Colonel; and it was fated that our beloved and heroic commander should fall in the defense of his country. He received his fatal wound

in the second Bull Run battle. Always kind, always generous, always good and noble, I cannot depict the grief of the regiment on learning of their loss. He has gone to his long rest, and knowing him as well as I did, I cannot doubt but that his rest is both peaceful and happy. We feel that his life was closed all too soon. We know that it was not lived or lost in vain; and it should be, as it is, I believe, our study and hope to emulate his example, to the end that when peace is restored to our country, and the majesty of the law is again supreme, we may enjoy a portion of the general respect, which was so largely his share and which is now paid his memory. In behalf of the regiment (addressing the boy), officers and men, and the men not less than the officers, I present you this battle-flag. Its wounds were received when your father fell. When it was presented to the regiment, he pledged himself that it should ever be religiously defended. It has no marks of dishonor, all its scars are honorable, and we believe that it will be beloved and held sacred by you, as it has been and is by us, for the sake of the memory of your deceased father."

Master Pratt said, in reply:

"I thank the Twentieth Regiment for these colors. I thank them for remembering my father. I will try and be as good and brave a man as he was."

Governor Seymour, responding for Master Pratt, said:

"**SOLDIERS OF THE TWENTIETH MILITIA:** On behalf of a sorrowing and stricken father, on behalf of a mourning family—and speaking for the orphan children—I thank you for this manifestation of love for the memory of one who distinguished himself as your leader. They will treasure up this sad memento as among their most precious gifts. We have watched the history and course of every regiment that has left our State, with anxiety as well as with pride, and none have challenged greater admiration than your regiment. How many of your comrades have lost their lives, your diminished numbers tell in language more eloquent than words can utter; and let me assure you that in the future there will be one household where you will ever be remembered with mournful interest; one family that will always feel the deepest interest in your career and welfare; one house where it will be felt that, between it and your organization, a new relation exists. This banner will be dearly cherished by him into whose hands you have placed it to-day. It will speak to him of the spotless character of his father—of his virtues, and of the love borne him for those virtues by his comrades in arms; and God grant that he may emulate the example thus set him.

"Once more I thank you for this evidence of devotion to the memory of your late commander—for the generous, manly, soldierly affection that has led you to manifest, in this delicate way, your continued regard for his memory, and the respect that you entertain for his family; and I again assure you that your invaluable gift will ever be most dearly prized—that there is one family where your happiness will be a source of solicitude—one family where everything that relates to your regiment will be of fireside interest."

Subsequently the officers were entertained at Mrs. Pratt's house, and the men, as the guests of Mrs. Pratt, sat down to a sumptuous dinner at the American Hotel. While there, Master Erastus Corning, son of E. Corning, Jr., and a nephew of the late Colonel Pratt, made his appearance among them, and presented each of the men with a tract, evidently to their great pleasure. Soon after 4 o'clock, the battalion took the cars for Kingston. Master Pratt,

with numerous others, accompanied them across the river, and as the cars left they gave him rounds of cheers.

During the time the battalion was at home 140 recruits were added to the regiment.

March 18. — The battalion, with its recruits, was drawn up in line, preparatory to its departure for the army, when Mrs. Albert Kugler, through Hon. Geo. T. Pierce, presented a beautiful silk color to the regiment.

Mr. Pierce spoke as follows:

"COLONEL GATES, OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE TWENTIETH: I am honored by being made the instrument of your fellow-citizen, Mr. Kugler and his good wife, in presenting you this beautiful stand of colors—the work of their hands. Mr. Kugler was formerly a member of your regiment, who went out in the three months' service, and returning would have gone again, but was advised by his commandant that perhaps duty to an invalid wife and to his family, demanded that he should remain at home. But chafing under his anxiety to serve his country, he determined to make due amends for his inability to go with you to the field. And his wife, desiring to make some slight compensation to the regiment for permitting her husband to remain at home, they have acted accordingly, and this magnificent flag, which I now present you, is the result. Would to God that every man and woman in the community would feel thus ill at ease with themselves, until they had done something half as noble for their country, in this trying crisis of its existence. But our German fellow-citizens have generally been loyal to the old flag, from the very commencement of our troubles—have kept the Star of the Republic steady in their eyes, and have not permitted party or personal considerations to divert their attention or detract from their devotion to one country—one Union—one destiny.—

"You have just returned, Colonel, from visiting the shrine of your late commandant, Colonel Pratt, where you went to present to his widow and fatherless son, the remnant of the battle-flag which you carried with you for two years past. It was an offering well and worthily made. But it was this circumstance which suggested to Mr. Kugler that you would now stand in need of another flag. You have it; and in view of the record which you have brought back from the war already, and of the deeds which you have performed on the field, and which are known of all men, it would be presumptuous in me to charge you to keep that emblem sacred, and never permit it to be desecrated or disgraced. When borne aloft at the head of your columns, let each man remember it is no mere ornament there, but that it represents the sovereignty of the nation, and the majesty of thirty millions of people. And as it proved a scourge and a terror to tyrants in the hands of your fathers, so may it prove a scourge and a terror to traitors in the hands of you, their sons.

"Men of the Twentieth: It was over two years ago, and yet it seems but a few days, that you left us before, amid the mingled tears and acclamations of ten thousand of your neighbors and friends, your fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, wives and children. You returned to be crowned with the blessings of 75,000 people, who waited with open arms to receive you. You went out as men—you returned as heroes. And if you shall return again, having accomplished the object for which you go forth, and which every patriot has at heart, the restoration of the authority of the government over every inch of its soil, and of

consequent peace and prosperity to the country, you will be received by thirty millions of people who will be ready to fall down and worship you as little less than gods.

"Colonel, you return again to the field, Heaven grant, that it may be to see no more of the clash of arms or of the conflict of battle—but to give the finishing stroke to the rebellion and end the war. And the hideous shriek of terror and despair which emanates from Richmond would seem to indicate that you had already struck the monster a blow in his very vitals, and that he even now totters to his fall. Your friends who fight from the mountain tops of East Tennessee, above the clouds, think they can discern the beginning of the end. God grant that it may be so; and that it may be reserved to you to become the bearers of food and freedom to those of our brethren who are confined in Southern prison-houses—to plant the standard of the Republic on the turrets and temples of the Southern Confederacy, and speedily to return to us again, bringing the joyful tidings of the Union restored, the supremacy of the laws maintained, and the rebellion crushed and overthrown.

"But whatever may be your fate in this respect—wherever your lot may be cast—whatever may befall you—it will be a consolation for you to know that the people of this country are a grateful people. You have had ample evidence of this at every step of your progress since your return. They hold in constant remembrance those of their kith and kin who have gone forth to the defense of the country, and are in the field as the protectors of their homes and of their firesides. The Twentieth, One Hundred and Twentieth, and the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth, are numbers indelibly impressed upon the memory of the people of Ulster, and which will hereafter be engraven upon the granite of her mountains. To those of you who survive the conflict and return to enjoy the fruits of your labors in a peaceful and undiscovered country, we pledge a heart-felt welcome and God's benison. To those who shall leave their bones to bleach on a Southern soil, we pledge a place upon the monumental marble upon an equality with and alongside of your fathers of 1776, which every returning year shall brighten with the halo of glory which the blessings of increasing millions shall shed upon it."

Colonel Gates responded in behalf of the regiment, and after other addresses and an eloquent prayer, the battalion moved off amid a vast throng of people to Rondout, embarked on board the steamer Thomas Cornell, and proceeded to New York.

March 29.—Battalion transported to the ocean steamer America, and sailed for Washington, D. C., proceeding thence, via Orange and Alexandria railroad, to Brandy Station, Va., where it rejoined the balance of the regiment.

May 4.—All detachments, except the one at army head-quarters, ordered to report at Brandy Station as soon as the public property at their several stations was removed. At different times during the day the various detachments reported at head-quarters and were placed on duty, guarding the public property at the depot and picketing the country in the neighborhood. At 11 o'clock P. M., all public property having been removed or burned, and the station destroyed, the pickets were recalled and the regiment took

its line of march to rejoin the army, then one day's march ahead. Marched to Stephensburg, a distance of five miles, and bivouacked.

May 5.—Resumed march at 6 A. M., crossed the Rapidan at Gold Mine Ford, and reached head-quarters, Army of the Potomac, at Wilderness Tavern, in "the Wilderness," at 7 P. M., having marched eighteen miles.

From this time until May 8, engaged in guarding prisoners of war.

May 8.—Marched at 1½ A. M. in charge of prisoners of war, passed through Chancellorsville and encamped at 7 P. M. near Piney Branch Church; distance marched twenty miles.

May 9.—Marched about six miles and encamped on north side of Fredericksburg and Orange Plank-road.

May 12.—Marched to near New Salem Church, on Plank-road, six miles from last camp.

May 13.—Marched at 6 A. M., in charge of 7,000 prisoners of war (Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps), through Fredericksburg, across the Rappahannock river to Belle Plain on the Potomac river, being assisted by a detachment of dismounted cavalry and a battery of artillery, the whole under the command of Colonel Gates of this regiment. Distance marched seventeen miles.

May 14.—At daybreak, Colonel Gates ordered the cavalry to return, and at 2 P. M., having delivered the prisoners to the Veteran Reserve Corps, the regiment and battery took up their line of march, and at sunset, after reaching the Rappahannock river, opposite the city of Fredericksburg, bivouacked, having marched sixteen miles, part of the distance through a furious storm of wind and rain, which flooded the small streams, forcing the regiment to build bridges to allow the artillery to cross.

May 15.—Marched at 8 A. M., crossed the Rappahannock river, passed through and encamped in rear of Fredericksburg. Distance marched two miles.

May 21.—Colonel Gates ordered the battery of artillery to report to chief of artillery. G and I companies marched to Belle Plain, in charge of prisoners of war. Remainder of regiment marched at 7 P. M., to and through Fredericksburg, down the Bowling Green road, and bivouacked at 12 P. M. near the Massaponix river, having marched four miles.

May 22.—Marched at 5 A. M., following the Bowling Green road, and halted for the night near Welven. Distance marched, ten miles.

May 23.—Companies G and I rejoined the regiment, having marched forty-four miles. Marched at 7 A. M., and encamped at Milford on the Mattapony river, having marched nine miles.

May 24.—Marched at 3 P. M., crossing the Mattapony river at Milford and encamped near Wright's Tavern. Distance marched, four miles.

May 27.—Marched at 7 A. M., recrossing the Mattapony at Milford and encamped a mile west of the Mattacocy, having marched fifteen miles.

May 28.—Marched at 7 A. M., and passing through Newtown, encamped near the Mattapony, opposite Dunkirk. Distance marched, twelve miles.

May 29.—Marched at 7 A. M. and encamped two miles north of the Pamunkey, opposite Newcastle. Distance marched, ten miles.

May 30.—Crossed the Pamunkey on a pontoon bridge, and encamped two miles from bridge, on the Hanover Court House road; A and K companies guarding bridge.

May 31.—Moved back one mile nearer bridge. During this month the regiment was engaged in guarding prisoners of war and bridges, protecting wagon trains, doing picket duty, acting as rear-guard to the army, and performing the general provost duty of the Army of the Potomac. The total number of rebel prisoners received by the regiment during the month, was 10,315.

June 1.—Marched at 11 A. M. toward White House, Va., and bivouacked near Old Church. Distance marched, nine miles.

June 2.—Marching at 8 A. M., and passing Old Church, encamped at Parsley's Corners, near Anderson's Mills, three miles east of Coal Harbor, and five miles from last camp.

June 11.—Marched at 3 P. M., and bivouacked at 7½ P. M., at Tunstall's Station. Distance marched, eight miles.

June 12.—Marched at 6 P. M., to near White House and bivouacked. Distance marched, four miles.

June 13.—Marched at 6 A. M., and, taking the River road, passed Cumberland Landing and Sluterville, and bivouacked at 6 P. M., at Roper's Church, having marched twenty miles.

June 14.—Marched at 5½ A. M., three miles and encamped.

June 15.—Marched at 3 P. M., crossing the Chickahominy at 6 P. M., on a pontoon bridge, and bivouacked at 12 P. M. Distance marched, fifteen miles.

June 16.—Marched at 5 A. M. to the James river, opposite Fort Powhatan, crossed the river at 3 P. M., on a pontoon bridge, and bivouacked one mile beyond.

June 17.—Marched at 6 A. M., passed Merchants' Hope church and bivouacked at Knox's Cross Roads at 4 P. M. Distance marched, eighteen miles.

June 18.—Marched at 3 P. M. to City Point and encamped. Distance marched, three miles. Colonel Gates appointed military commandant of City Point.

June 23.—Lieutenant-Colonel Hardenbergh, with a detachment, consisting of Adjutant J. M. Schoonmaker, Captain Wm. H. Cunningham, Lieutenant Smith and Assistant Surgeon Wm. H. Taylor, and eighty men, embarked on steamer Guide, to proceed to Point Lookout and Fort Delaware, as guard for 700 prisoners of war.

June 25.—Regiment, pursuant to orders from Lieutenant-General Grant, embarked on transport and proceeded to Wilcox Landing, where it disembarked and marched toward Charles City Court House, to report to Major-General Sheridan. After marching five miles, was ordered to occupy earth-works two miles nearer the landing, under command of General Getty, where remained about three hours, when it returned to the landing and bivouacked.

June 26.—By order of General Sheridan embarked on steamer and returned to City Point.

June 29.—Lieutenant-Colonel Hardenbergh and detachment joined the regiment.

During this month and July, the regiment was engaged in doing the general provost duty for the "armies operating against Richmond," having charge of all trains running on the City Point and Petersburg railroad, all mail steamers running to and from Bermuda Hundred, City Point and points north, and the charge of the secret service boat, a detachment of the regiment being in that service and a large number of the officers on staff and special duty.

August 9.—A vessel loaded with ordnance stores, lying in the harbor at City Point, blew up at 11 A. M., causing great destruction of property and killing and wounding a large number of men. The loss of the regiment by this accident was five killed and seventeen wounded. From this time till November the regiment continued doing the same kind of duty, nothing worthy of note occurring, except a march of the regiment a few miles and back in

attempting to intercept Wade Hampton's Cavalry, who had stolen a large herd of cattle, and the presenting to Brigadier-General M. R. Patrick, Provost-Marshal-General, "armies operating against Richmond" (under whose command they had been for a long time), by the enlisted men of the regiment (whose term of service was about to expire), of a magnificent sword, belt, sash and spurs.

During the month of November, Colonel T. B. Gates, who had commanded the regiment from the time that Colonel G. W. Pratt was wounded, was mustered out on account of the expiration of his term of service, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Hardenbergh assumed his place as Colonel of the regiment, and as military commandant of the post and defenses of City Point.

An address of the officers and men of the Twentieth Reg. N. Y. S. M., was presented to Col. Theodore B. Gates, on the occasion of his taking leave of them at the expiration of his term of service:

"COLONEL GATES: The officers and men of your command approach you with feelings of deep regret on this occasion. We are well aware that it is no unusual occurrence for an officer who has faithfully done his duty to retire from his command, leaving behind him some of his old companions, and almost always bearing with him the regard and esteem, as also the affection of his men, but it has yet to be learned that *any* officer has ever left behind him in the field a body of men who more sincerely and deeply feel the loss they are sustaining than do the officers and men of the Twentieth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

"Having been so long together — having fought side by side — having endured hardships together — now, that you leave us, you carry with you the most profound esteem — the sincerest regard — and, above all, the deep affection of your fellow-soldiers.

"It is, beyond all question, a matter which concerns us deeply; for we feel that, in losing *you* we lose one whose sympathies have ever been with us — whose voice has always cheered us — whose smile has ever encouraged us, and where *we* have failed in our duty, we know that *you* have never failed in yours.

"We make no allusion to your career as a gallant soldier — *that* is recorded in the *hearts* of your men, and will be read in the annals of this warfare. Trifling as may seem to you this small tribute of our esteem and affection, be assured that it is dictated by warm and loving hearts toward one, whose life and career, among us, has proved him to be a true patriot, a brave soldier, and an earnest-minded, Christian gentleman.

"It may not be inappropriate to say that this tumult of warm affection toward you, which your proposed departure, has aroused among us, is not the spontaneous impulse of the moment, but it is the welling forth from the very depths of the fountains of our hearts of *that* feeling which can no longer be restrained within bounds.

"It may, perhaps, be some slight satisfaction to you, to know that it is to your example we are indebted for much that is good in us. We feel it and *know* it. It may be a greater satisfaction to you to be assured that that example shall always stand before us as a bright and guiding star, the luster of whose splendor shall not be dimmed by any fault of ours, in an earnest endeavor to sustain the enviable reputation which you have conferred on our regiment.

"Now that you are returning to your home and the duties of civil life, you bear with you our heartfelt and earnest wishes for the future prosperity and happiness of yourself, Mrs. Gates, and your family, and, since the storm of battle for you has passed, may the future, which lies before you, be as bright and glorious in its result, as the past has been distinguished by your nobleness and valor.

"That He, who has thus far preserved you, may keep you, with those who are dear to you, safe unto the end, is the earnest prayer of the officers and men of the Twentieth Regiment, New York State Militia."

During the months of November and December, the regiment continued the performance of the same and similar duties as they had done since their arrival at City Point, nothing of particular interest occurring, except turning out twice during the night time, and marching to the defenses, to repulse threatened attacks of the enemy.

January 1.—Encamped at City Point, Va., doing guard duty and the provost duty for the "Armies operating against Richmond."

February 15.—Colonel Hardenbergh relieved from command of post of City Point by Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. T. Collis, and assumed command of the regiment—General Collis' regiment having been ordered to duty there.

February 16.—Major J. R. Leslie was assigned to the temporary command of the Eighth Regiment Delaware Volunteers, lying at City Point.

During the balance of this month and the month of March, the regiment continued performing the same kind of duties as heretofore mentioned; turning out once and marching to repulse the enemy, who had broken through our lines at Fort Stedman, but the enemy retiring, the regiment returned to camp.

April 2.—Received orders about 4 A. M., for the regiment to march, with brigade, to occupy the works which had recently been thrown up on the heights above City Point, to act as a reserve and support to an attack which had been ordered by General Grant, to be made at daylight, along the whole front of the lines, investing Petersburg and Richmond. The regiment marched as ordered and reached the position assigned it, just south of the City Point and Petersburg railroad, at dawn. A portion of the enemy's works (including Fort Mahone, known more familiarly as "Fort Damnation"), having been carried by assault by the Ninth Corps, and the enemy having made several attempts to recover them, which had been repulsed, and it being feared that, as they were the key-point of that line, the enemy would again endeavor to retake them at all hazards, the brigade, to which the regiment was attached,

was ordered, at 7 A. M., to move to their support. With the utmost expedition they moved accordingly — most of the way at a double-quick — to Fort Sedgwick (generally known as "Fort Hell"). Upon their arrival, they were immediately formed in line of battle and ordered to move forward and occupy Fort Mahone; the enemy still occupied the line to the left of Fort Mahone, and were thus enabled to keep up an enfilading fire over the ground the regiment was compelled to pass in moving from Fort Sedgwick to Fort Mahone. This fire was very severe, during the time the regiment was taking up its position, occasioning considerable loss to it. Just after the position was attained, the enemy having concentrated their forces, made a desperate charge, in hopes of recapturing the fort, but were repulsed with heavy loss to them. They then retreated to their inner line of works, and opened a brisk musketry fire, which was kept up until about 10 P. M. During the night, the brigade moved forward and captured a lunette work in front of Fort Mahone, mounting two casemate howitzers, which enfiladed the works to the right of the fort. Shortly afterward, fires were seen at several points along the line, and in the direction of Petersburg and Richmond, and several heavy explosions were heard, showing conclusively that the enemy were evacuating those places.

April 3.—About 3 A. M. the brigade was ordered forward. They advanced rapidly on Petersburg, found the enemy's inner line of works abandoned and reached the city just at daylight. The color sergeant and color guard proceeded to a conspicuous house near by and hoisted the Stars and Stripes over it. This was the first United States flag that waved in this city's limits after the passage of the Ordinance of Secession by the State of Virginia. The regiment remained in Petersburg until the afternoon, when they marched back to City Point and occupied their own quarters.

April 7.—The following order was promulgated:

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 12

HEAD-QUARTERS, POST, CITY POINT, Va.,
April 7, 1865.

In the recent operations which resulted in the capture of Petersburg and Richmond, the troops of this command have borne a conspicuous part, and their gallantry is the theme of universal praise. They were called upon to repulse a desperate enemy, flushed with a temporary success, which threatened to deprive us of ground which had already cost our troops dearly; and they moved forward to the work with such enthusiasm and determination that the enemy was driven from his stronghold in confusion. The skirmishers of this command were the first to enter the besieged city, and it is believed our colors were the first to float

over it. We have lost many valuable officers and men who cannot be replaced, but it is a comfort to those who survive to feel that each of his fallen comrades was at his post, nobly doing his duty.

By command of Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. T. COLLIS.

April 14.—Pursuant to orders from Lieutenant-General Grant, the regiment was relieved from duty at the post of City Point, and ordered to report to Brigadier-General M. R. Patrick, Provost-Marshal-General. On reporting to General Patrick they were ordered to proceed to Richmond. Embarked the same day, and proceeded to the city of Richmond, where disembarked, marched through the city to Howard's Grove, where occupied barracks formerly used by the rebels as a hospital.

April 22.—Pursuant to Special Orders No. 1, Head-quarters, Military Commander, City of Richmond, this regiment and the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers were constituted the provost guard of that city, "under the direction of the Provost-Marshal-General."

From this time until November, the regiment was engaged in the performance of provost duty in the city of Richmond, and the administering of the government of the same. To show the extent of their duties and how multifarious they were, a list of the officers detached for special duty in the month of June is hereto annexed:

Colonel J. B. Hardenberg, President of a General Court Martial.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. McEntee, Provost Judge—duties same as Mayor of the city.

Major J. R. Leslie, Provost Marshal Fourth District, City of Richmond.

Surgeon R. Loughran, Medical Director, District of Henrico.

Assistant Surgeon C. L. Humphrey, in charge of Alms House, County of Henrico.

Captain E. M. Misner, Company A, President of the Relief Committee.

Captain Isaac Buswell, Company B, member of General Court-Martial.

Brevet Major, Captain Martin Snyder, Company C, Commanding Provost Guard, Fourth District.

Captain J. M. Schoonmaker, Company D, Aid-de-Camp to Brevet Major-General Turner and Commanding Military Prisons, viz.: Libby Prison, Castle Thunder, City Jail, State Penitentiary, and Depot of Distribution.

Captain W. W. Beckwith, Company E, Aid-de-Camp to

General Turner, and Assistant Provost-Marshall-General, District of Henrico.

Captain N. Hoysradt, Company F, Assistant Provost Judge, city of Richmond.

Captain M. J. C. Woodworth, Company G, officer Provost Guard, Fourth District.

Captain G. B. Mulks, Company H, officer Provost Guard, Second District.

Captain Charles S. Parker, Company I, officer Provost Guard, Fourth District.

Captain D. I. France, Company K, Commanding Provost Guard, Second District.

Lieutenant John I. Smith, Company A, in Command of Alms House.

Lieutenant Timothy Murray, Company B, officer of the Provost Guard, Fourth District.

Lieutenant Jacob H. Winfield, Company C, Aid-de-Camp to Brevet Major-General Turner, Commanding District of Henrico,

Lieutenant John H. Dunn, Company C, officer Provost Guard, Fourth District.

Lieutenant James Hatch, Company D, Street Commissioner, city of Richmond.

Lieutenant Lyman Hoysradt, Company F, Commanding Guard at State Penitentiary.

Lieutenant Isaac Thomas, Company G, officer Provost Guard, Fourth District.

Lieutenant E. B. Townsend, Company G, Aid-de-Camp to General Turner.

Lieutenant Eugene Subit, Company H, officer Provost Guard, Second District.

Lieutenant Remsen Varick, Company I, Commanding Provost Guard at Rockett's (steamboat landing).

Lieutenant S. F. B. Gillespie, Company I, Assistant to Provost-Marshall-General Department of Virginia.

Lieutenant Richard E. Houghtaling, Company K, officer Provost Guard, Second District.

November 27.—Regiment embarked at Rockett's on steamers, under orders, to report at Norfolk, to Brevet Major-General A. F. A. Torbert, Commanding District of Southeastern Virginia, leaving the following named officers at Richmond, performing the

duties heretofore named, viz.: Lieutenant-Colonel J. McEntee, Captain N. Hoysradt, Surgeon R. Loughran, Captain J. M. Schoonmaker, Captain E. M. Misner, Captain W. W. Beckwith, Lieutenant J. H. Winfield, Lieutenant L. Hoysradt, and Lieutenant S. F. B. Gillespie. During the balance of this month, the regiment was engaged in performing provost and guard duty at Norfolk, Portsmouth Navy Yard, and the hard labor prison.

December 18.—Pursuant to Special Orders No. 71, Headquarters, District of Southeastern Virginia, Brevet Brigadier-General J. B. Hardenbergh assumed command of that district, with headquarters at Norfolk. The duties of the regiment, during this month, were similar to those performed during November.

1866.

The regiment continued in the performance of the same duties until January 29th, when it was mustered out and returned home, after halting at New York city to be paid off.

Previous to the dismissal of the regiment, they were addressed by Colonel Hardenbergh, as follows :

"OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE TWENTIETH: The time has at last arrived—which you have so long and so anxiously looked forward to—when you are to be honorably discharged the service and permitted to return to your homes. We are now about to separate—many of us forever.

"What recollections come crowding upon our memory of common dangers and sufferings, joys and sorrows—of the monotonous camp, the weary march and the terrible conflict. What silent prayers go up from joyful hearts, that we are spared to return to our friends and homes.

"I could not trust myself, if I could find words to express to you all that I feel on this occasion. I have been so long and so intimately connected with the 'Old Twentieth,' that I feel as if I were about to part with a dear old friend, whose familiar face I should see no more forever. I cannot, however, permit the occasion to pass without returning to you, briefly, my sincere thanks for the uniform respect, cheerful obedience and strict attention to duty you have ever evinced in your different relations to the regiment. Whatever my shortcomings may have been (and I know they have not been a few), I have the satisfaction to know that 'I have endeavored to do my duty.'

"The name and reputation of the Twentieth, have ever been most dear to me, and during my connection with it, I have endeavored to keep constantly in view its interest and honor.

"I exceedingly regret that the regiment could not have gone home as an organization and been finally discharged at its original rendezvous. There is nothing I more greatly desired, or that would have afforded me greater pleasure, and I am sure this is the feeling of a very large majority of the regiment. But on account of the want of proper accommodations there, for the men, at this season, during the time they would necessarily have to be detained, before receiving their final pay and discharges, the matter was deemed inadvisable and imprac-

ticable. It was supposed that at this place, which had been used so long as one of the regularly established depots for recruits and regiments to be mustered out, we would find everything, which the season and climate rendered necessary, under the circumstances, for your health and comfort. But I regret to say that we have been most sadly disappointed. If I could have foreseen the shameful and disgraceful state of things here, I certainly would have used every effort in my power to have had the regiment ordered to Kingston, for however we might have fared there, we certainly could not have fared worse than we have here.

"I regret the more that we could not have gone home as a regiment, because I know it would have afforded the friends of the regiment great pleasure to have extended to it a most cordial welcome. They have had in course of preparation for some time a new color, which it was intended to have presented to the regiment upon its arrival in New York. Colonel Gates came down for that purpose last Tuesday, but upon his arrival here he found that it was not finished, and so the presentation had to be deferred to some future time. It is now proposed by the citizens of Kingston, as a testimonial of the honor and esteem with which they have ever regarded the 'Old Twentieth,' to give an entertainment to the members of the regiment on the 22d of February next, and at that time to present the color, and I am requested to give a cordial invitation to every member of the regiment to be present on that occasion. I hope that all who can possibly do so will be present in their proper uniform.

One word more and I am done. You are now about to quit the military service and return once more to the quiet walks of civil life. You belong to a regiment which has achieved a name and reputation which will go down through all coming time and which you and those who may come after you will hereafter contemplate with pride and satisfaction. As you have been good and faithful soldiers, so I know you will be good and exemplary citizens, ever remembering that your duties as citizens are no less important to your country than those as soldiers.

'Peace hath her victories,
No less renowned than war.'

"I hope you may long live to enjoy, through uninterrupted peace and prosperity, the rewards you have so richly earned, and that the choicest blessings of Heaven may ever abide with you and yours.

"And now, comrades, it only remains for me to pronounce the parting word—Farewell."

February 22.—Pursuant to previous notice, the regiment assembled to receive the flag which had been obtained for them by the citizens of Kingston. The following extract from one of the village newspapers narrates the circumstances incident thereto :

"On the 22d inst., the ceremonies attendant upon the presentation of a regimental flag to the Twentieth N. Y. S. M. took place at the armory in this village. A large number of citizens and soldiers were present. Major Von Beck of Rondout, was called to the chair. That veteran vocalist, Mr. Bernard Covert, was then introduced and sang an appropriate patriotic song. The presentation speech was made by H. H. Reynolds, Esq., of this village, and the response by Colonel T. B. Gates. We have no room for

their speeches, and can only say of them that they were in the highest degree appropriate and eloquent.

"The color is of blue silk, with the State arms beautifully embroidered in the center. Over these, and likewise embroidered, are the words, 'Ulster Guard,' Twentieth N. Y. S. M., and worked upon the colors in different positions is the following regimental record: 'Washington, April, 1861; Beverly Ford, August 21, 1862; Warrenton Springs, August 27, 1862; Gainesville, August 28, 1862; Groveton, August 29, 1862; Second Bull Run, August 30, 1862; Chantilly, September 1, 1862; South Mountain, September 14, 1862; Antietam, September 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, December 12 to 15, 1862; Gettysburg, July 1 to 4, 1863; Petersburg, April 1 to 3, 1865; Richmond, April, 1865.'

"After the services were concluded, the soldiers were invited to the upper room of the armory, where a most bounteous collation was spread, and the tables were attended by fair women who gave our brave boys a cordial welcome and a luxuriant repast. The entire affair was a most gratifying success.

"On the evening of the same day the officers of the regiment held a meeting at Brown's Hotel in the village of Kingston, at which it was unanimously resolved that the regiment should be immediately reorganized under the National Guard law of this State, and designating (on motion of Colonel Hardenbergh) as their choice for commandant, Colonel T. B. Gates. It was further resolved that Colonel J. B. Hardenbergh, Major W. A. Van Rensselaer, Captain J. M. Schoonmaker and Lieutenant Geo. North, Jr., be appointed a committee to assist Colonel Gates in reorganizing the regiment.

"Since that time the work of reorganization has been going on and is now nearly finished, and it is expected that next August the regiment will resume its annual encampments."

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Thirty-second Regiment, Infantry, N. Y. S. V., was organized under the first call of the President for troops, and by virtue of authority given by the Governor of New York to different individuals to raise separate companies, which, when done, were

brought together and formed into a regiment. The companies were raised in different parts of the State.

The companies were originally brought together under the auspices of Colonel E. D. Baker and Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Pinto, who, after consultation with, and at the suggestion of Mr. Wm. T. Coleman, and several other gentlemen of California, had resolved upon endeavoring to raise a regiment which might represent that State in the war for the preservation of the Union.

The captains of the respective companies were mostly gentlemen who had resided in California, and who readily sympathized with the effort. But before the regiment had been organized, Colonel Baker had received authority from the President to raise a regiment independent of New York State authority; and when he wished to receive these companies into his command, by virtue of his order from the War Department, it caused some difficulty with the State authorities, they objecting to the arrangement unless the United States would pay all the expenses of the State of New York in raising and organizing the companies.

While the negotiations were pending between Colonel Baker, Lieutenant-Colonel Pinto, and the State authorities, the following facts were laid before a meeting of the line officers: That Francis E. Pinto, of New York city, was a volunteer officer in the Mexican War, and was a returned Californian of prominence in that State; and that Roderick Matheson was a highly-respected citizen of California; both of whom were laboring to raise and organize the regiment, each on the understanding, from Colonel Baker, that he should be second in command. The meeting at once, upon learning these facts, decided to drop Colonel Baker, and that F. E. Pinto and Roderick Matheson should determine by lot the one of the two to be first, and the other second in command. In accordance with which, Roderick Matheson became the Colonel and Francis E. Pinto the Lieutenant-Colonel. The meeting so confirmed the election and the organization of the regiment. G. Frank Lemon of Troy, N. Y., a returned Californian, was elected Major. Each of the officers was duly commissioned, and the regiment was accepted by the State on the 22d of May, 1861, as the Thirty-second Regiment, N. Y. S. Volunteers, though it retained, or claimed, under Colonel Matheson, the title of the First California Regiment. Wm. B. Little was commissioned Surgeon, and E. Sparrow Purdy, Adjutant.

On the 16th day of May, 1861, by order of General Yates, the regiment went into encampment at New Dorp, Staten Island; where, after being exercised daily in drill and military duties, it was mustered into the service of the United States on the 31st day of May, 1861, by Captain Cogswell, U. S. A.

After the regiment was mustered in, it went on progressing rapidly in its instruction in military tactics, drill and maneuvers, until the 28th of June, when it was ordered to proceed at once to, and report at, Washington. It proceeded first to New York city, and marched to the residence of the Hon. Wm. Laimbeer, Lexington avenue, where it received a beautiful stand of colors, presented by the Hon. Wm. Laimbeer and lady—the Rev. Henry E. Montgomery making a stirring and eloquent presentation speech. Swords were also presented at the same time to Colonel Matheson and Lieutenant-Colonel Pinto, by the line officers of the regiment. After which pleasing ceremony, and the officers having enjoyed a sumptuous collation, the regiment bade adieu to the scene, long to be held in fond remembrance, and continued its travels, *via* Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Baltimore, for Washington, reaching the capital of the Union on the 30th day of June, 1861. On the 4th day of July the regiment participated in a grand parade of all the troops then in the vicinity of Washington—and on that great national holiday had the honor of being reviewed by the President of the United States, and the Governor of the State of New-York. From this time it remained in camp until the 16th of July, when it crossed the Potomac and joined the main army then lying around Alexandria and Arlington Heights. The regiment encamped near Fort Ellsworth, about ten and a half miles from Alexandria, Va., and was attached to a brigade under command of Colonel Davis, and to the division commanded by Colonel Miles, when the army marched out to make a first attack upon the position of the rebels at Manassas. The regiment was thus brought into the position of troops held in reserve. For this reason it did not become very seriously engaged during that battle, but, nevertheless, rendered very important services on that occasion. On the 20th day of July—the day before the battle—the regiment was called upon to furnish a force to make a reconnoissance from Centerville to Blackburn's Ford. In accordance with such order, five companies of the Thirty-second Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Pinto, accompanied by an engi-

neer officer of the United States Army (Lieutenant Prime), proceeded to make, and successfully accomplished, the desired undertaking, and returned that evening. On Sunday, 21st July, at 6 A. M., the regiment marched to the field of action—being a part of the left wing and of the reserve—and late in the day took an important part of labor and duty as the rear guard. At about 5 P. M. it was attacked by a strong force of the enemy's cavalry, which it repulsed with loss. The Thirty-second was sent to the support of the Sixteenth and Thirty-first N. Y. Regiments, and Green's Battery—which ably employed its fire on the Rebel Virginia Cavalry. The cavalry fell back, unable to penetrate our lines, took a swoop to the left, seemingly determined to reach Centerville Heights and the rear of our forces retreating from the battle-field. The regiment was put in motion on the double-quick for the new point of danger, and, forming a square, with batteries on our flanks opening a destructive fire, presented such a formidable obstacle that the enemy had to retire. While thus was terminating the fatal fight of Bull Run, the broken fragments of our regiment were hastily retiring from the battle-field. To provide against further attacks during the night, the Thirty-second was posted on the road leading to Blackburn's Ford. The First Massachusetts and the New York De Kalb regiments, which had just then come up from Alexandria, were also put in position that night. About 11 P. M. orders were received from General McDowell to retire from the field. The regiment proceeded over Centerville Heights expecting to see the balance of the army in their former camping grounds, instead of which nothing but smouldering camp-fires were visible. The Thirty-second New York Regiment, with the De Kalb, were evidently the last troops retiring from that disastrous field. Toward morning of the 22d, disheartened and weary, the regiment halted at Fairfax Court House, bivouacked for a few hours, the men quickly falling asleep after the excessive fatigues they had endured. Soon after daylight the regiment was got into position to continue the retreat. At this time a four-horse ambulance was found on the road; ropes were procured—the tongue having been broken—and some twenty disabled men were hauled to our former camp, near Alexandria—a distance of about fourteen miles,—where the regiment arrived the afternoon of that day, resuming its old encampment—Camp McDowell—near Fort Ellsworth, which had

now become the outpost line. On the 25th August, 1861, Captain Roswell A. Fish, Company E, was captured by the rebels while on a reconnoissance within their picket line. September 24th, the regiment removed camp to Fairfax Seminary—the encampment being called Camp Newton, in honor of our Brigadier-General. Here the regiment was employed in drilling and giving strong working details for the construction of Fort Ward—one of the many new forts erected in the vicinity for the defence of Washington. September 28, 1861, made a reconnoissance in force, and took possession of Mason's Hill, planting the Stars and Stripes where before the rebel flag had been floating in sight of the Capitol. On the 30th November, 1861, Colonel Pinto was detailed in command of eight companies: two of the Thirty-second, two of the Thirty-first and two of the Eighteenth New York, and two of the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania regiments, on a four days' tour of picket duty on the Little river turnpike, about four miles from Alexandria. On the next day, December 1st, about noon, the enemy's cavalry, known as Stuart's, made a desperate attack in large force upon our picket lines at that point, jumping the barricades on the road, and penetrating our lines a considerable distance. The picket force, occupying a line of some three miles, was concentrated as rapidly as possibly to meet the attack. The enemy were finally driven back to the village of Annandale, a distance of half a mile from our picket line. A strong force of our cavalry was speedily dispatched to the point threatened, accompanied by Generals Kearney and Newton, the movements of the enemy having the appearance of a more premeditated general attack. Our loss, in this affair, was two men killed and twelve captured. The enemy's loss was about the same. Of the Thirty-second Regiment, privates George S. Price and Daniel H. Perry, of Company B, were captured. On the 10th of March, 1862, a general movement was made by the Army of the Potomac to attack the enemy intrenched at Centerville. The regiment encamped at Fairfax Court House that night. It was ascertained on the evening of that day that the enemy had evacuated his strong position, and destroyed immense quantities of stores and war material. Pursuit was abandoned however, in consequence of the impassable state of the roads, and the army returned to the old encampment. April 6th, the regiment proceeded by the Orange and Alexandria railroad to join Major-General McDowell's

corps, which was moving toward the Rappahannock. It encamped at Bristow Station that evening. On the 11th April, marched toward the Rappahannock. About noon that day, while the regiment was *en route*, orders were received for Franklin's Division to return to Alexandria to join the Army of the Peninsula. The order was received with shouts of gladness, and, although our soldiers had been marching since daybreak, they returned with alacrity to the camp they had occupied the previous night. Next day, the 12th, marched to Fairfax Court House, and, on the day following, to the old camp near the seminary. On the 17th April, 1862, embarked on the steamer Columbia, and arrived at Shipping Point on the 19th. The division was kept on board transports, ready to operate up York river—it having been a part of General McClellan's plan, from the time the Peninsular Campaign was determined on, to land General Franklin's Division under fire and take Gloucester Point, and thus effect a movement in the rear of the enemy; but the sending of this division to General McDowell so long delayed its arrival on the Peninsula, that the original plan became impracticable.

On the 5th of May the division, on board transports, proceeded up the York river (the enemy having evacuated Yorktown). On the evening of the 6th May the division arrived at West Point, and immediately disembarked. The enemy's trains were distinctly heard, that night, on their rapid retreat toward Richmond. Pickets reported, early in the morning, the enemy in large force taking up positions to attack us. It became very evident that the division would have a hard struggle to hold its own at West Point. Soon after daybreak our pickets were driven in. Our batteries were placed in readiness to receive the attack. Our position was strong, there being a swamp on either flank—the attack could only be made from the front. The enemy, driving our pickets in, occupied the woods in front. At this time the Thirty-second regiment received a positive order to clear the woods at all hazards. It was very evident, when this order was given, that the General had a very imperfect idea what the woods contained. The regiment was immediately put in motion in line of battle, and had not proceeded far into the woods when the enemy, concealed by the underbrush and a rise in the ground, opened a terrific fire. Although numbers of the devoted regiment fell, they charged the enemy with a hurrah. The rebels gave way, evidently not knowing the force

they were contending against. They finally rallied, and drove the regiment back. Again the Thirty-second made a stand, and in turn charged and drove the enemy. The regiment was, however, at last compelled to retreat, with the loss of Captain Elisha S. Young, Captain Sylvester H. Brown, and Lieutenant Edmund Wallace, killed; Lieutenant Jos. T. Twadden mortally wounded, and Lieutenant William E. Stone severely wounded; and sixty-five enlisted men killed and wounded. The loss of the Thirty-second regiment in this so-called battle of West Point was equal to two-thirds of the entire loss of the whole division. The following is a copy of the order issued by the Commanding General relative to the battle:

	HEAD-QUARTERS OF DIVISION,	}
	NEAR WEST POINT, VA., May 10, 1862.	
GENERAL ORDER,		}
No. 51.		

The Commanding General congratulates the officers and men of the command upon their gallant conduct and success in the action of the 7th instant, near West Point. Landing upon a hostile shore, with no knowledge of the country inland, or of the force that would be likely to meet them, they were attacked by the enemy with immense superiority of numbers before the landing was completed. They not only regained their ground after being repulsed, but gained an advanced position, from which they could not be driven by all the efforts of the enemy. The Commanding General expected much from his division, and it has so far come fully up to his expectations. So good a commencement augurs well for the final repudiation of the division and the success of the cause.

By order of

Brigadier-General FRANKLIN.

(Signed)

E. SPARROW PURDY, A. A. G.

Official: JAS. E. MONTGOMERY,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

On the 9th of May the regiment again took up its line of march, soon joining the main army, which had come by the way of Williamsburg, in pursuit of the retreating enemy, and, proceeding by slow marches, reached Chickahominy the latter part of the month. It remained here in camp, and aided in the arduous operations of bridging the swamps and river, doing much hard labor and continuous picket duty, until the 18th of June, when, with General Franklin's Corps, it crossed the Chickahominy and took its position on the Richmond side with the body of the army. Here it remained until the 27th of June, when, during the battle of Gaines' Mills, it was ordered to recross the Chickahominy and go to the support of General Porter's Corps. It arrived on the battle-field about four o'clock P. M., and at once took up position in the front, relieving an exhausted regiment facing a strong battle

line of the enemy. The Thirty-second held this position more than two hours and a half, under a very severe fire, when the forces on the right and left falling back, in consequence of strong flank movements by the enemy, it was compelled to retreat under a galling and destructive cross-fire. Yet the ranks retained their order, and were again rallied to take up a new position. The regiment being again flanked, it was again obliged to retire and take up a position on the brow of the hill near Woodbury's bridge, where it remained until ordered to return to camp. Our forces engaged in this battle re-crossed the Chickahominy during the night. The next morning, June 28, the army prepared to fall back to James river, and, during the memorable Seven Days' retreat, the Thirty-second Regiment N. Y. S. Volunteers took an active part, and won itself credit in the battles of White Oak Swamp, Charles City Cross Roads, and Malvern Hill, and performed important services in much of the skirmish and picket duty, both front and rear, until the army, by most masterly generalship, was massed holding strong position at Harrison's Landing, on the James river. On the 18th day of August, 1862, the Thirty-second Regiment took up the line of march with the army, for Newport News, *en route* for Alexandria. It accomplished the march to Newport News (75 miles) in four days. August 23 it embarked on the steamer Daniel Webster. On reaching Alexandria the regiment went into camp. On the 29th of August, 1862, General Franklin's Corps being ordered on to support General Pope, the regiment marched toward Manassas. On the 30th it came up only in time to witness and aid in covering the retreat to Centerville, Alexandria, and the defenses of Washington. September 2d, the regiment again encamped near Alexandria. Upon the army's return, after the disastrous battles by Major-General Pope, Major-General McClellan again, in pursuance to orders, assumed the command, and forthwith commenced the Maryland campaign to repel the rebel invasion.

September 6, 1862, the Thirty-second crossed into Maryland, through Washington, to meet the enemy, then occupying the city of Frederick and other points. On the morning of the 14th September, the regiment, with General Franklin's Corps, reached the small town of Jefferson, when our cavalry, having discovered the enemy in strong force occupying Crampton's Pass, South Mountain, a distance of some seven miles across the valley, the corps marched

directly toward the pass, occupying positions in and around the village of Burkettsville. At a consultation of general officers, it was determined that General Slocum's Division should storm the pass. The division was deployed in line of battle in front of the pass at about five o'clock P. M., and went forward in gallant style, jumping fences and advancing, under an artillery fire from the enemy's forces posted on top and on the sides of the mountain, to within about two hundred yards from the base of the hill, where the rebels were strongly posted behind a stone wall. They opened a severe musketry fire upon our lines, which had halted preparatory to the charge, which was shortly after ordered, and, with cheers, the line rapidly advanced and forced the rebels from their stone wall defences, driving them up and over the mountain.

The enemy made several stands at different points on the mountain, and received large re-enforcements, that reached the top of the mountain just in time to meet our charging regiments, before which their ranks were broken, and they likewise were compelled to retreat in disorder. The results of this great victory were very important, not only in the losses the enemy sustained at this point, but in our troops gaining a position that compelled General Lee, with the main part of his army, to evacuate the pass at Boonsboro', seven miles distant, and which would have placed us in immediate communication with General Miles at Harper's Ferry, had he held out till noon of the next day. The enemy's loss in this affair was six hundred killed and wounded, one thousand two hundred prisoners, and three pieces of artillery. Our aggregate loss was about six hundred in killed and wounded. The Thirty-second, at this time numbering but about three hundred men, lost seventy enlisted men in killed and wounded. Colonel Roderick Matheson and Major G. Frank Lemon were mortally wounded; Lieutenant Louis R. Wright was killed, and Lieutenant Jno. Collins was severely wounded. On the morning of the 17th day of September the corps was pushed on rapidly toward Antietam, a distance of twelve miles, and arrived on the battle-field about noon. Lieutenant-Colonel Pinto, in command of the regiment, had been in command of the Thirty-first Regiment New York Volunteers from the 3d August till this time, and had successfully led that regiment side by side with the Thirty-second in the preceding battle at Crampton's Pass. Franklin's Corps took position on the extreme right of our army, to protect exposed artillery in the celebrated corn-field. Our

division was formed in column of régiments, and marched forward to the field under a heavy fire of shot and shell. The brigade, of which the Thirty-second Regiment was a part, were pushed forward in front of, and as a support to, several batteries, then actively at work. Orders were then received to advance the line no further at this point, and the Thirty-second was then thrown out as a skirmish line. The Thirty-second remained in the front line until the morning of the 19th September, when pursuit was made of the enemy, who had retreated the night before. Lieutenant-Colonel F. Pinto received his commission of colonel of the Thirty-second Regiment N. Y. S. Volunteers bearing date October 2, 1862. He had previously been commissioned colonel of the Thirty-first Regiment, but that he had declined. October 31st the regiment camped at Crampton's Pass, was there mustered, and on the 2d November, 1862, crossed the Potomac at Berlin, Maryland, and took up its march in pursuit of the rebel army (in the same corps now in command of Major-General Smith, and in its former division now commanded by Major-General Brooks). November 6th, camped at White Plains. On the 9th camped near New Baltimore, Va. Major-General McClellan was, at this point, superseded in the command of our army by Major-General Burnside, in consequence of which the army was brought to a stand, and did not make any movement of importance for some time. On the 16th November camped near Catlett's Station. On the 18th November the regiment camped near Stafford Court House, Va. On the 28th moved out about four miles, on a reconnoissance, and returned 30th. December 4th marched from Stafford Court House to near Belle Plain, and on 11th to the banks of the Rappahannock. December 12th, 1862, the regiment, with the army, crossed the Rappahannock river in the vicinity of Fredericksburg. The division, under the command of General Brooks, held the line near the center. The Thirty-second was the first that advanced in line of battle—the Eighteenth New York Regiment forming the skirmish line—and was almost constantly under fire during the day from the enemy's artillery on the heights above. On the next day (the 13th) the First Jersey Brigade took the front, the Thirty-second and Eighteenth New York and Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Regiments forming the second line. During the afternoon the Jersey Brigade took up an advanced position, and were fiercely attacked by the enemy, who compelled the Jersey brigade to fall back in great confusion. The

Thirty-second was put in motion, double-quick, checked the enemy's advance, and recovered the original line, the enemy being forced back to his previous position—the battle raging with great fierceness on both flanks of the army. On the 14th and 15th both armies were manœuvring for the advantage, with little or no fighting; the enemy felling trees and throwing up earth-works, in order to strengthen his position. On the 15th the Thirty-second again occupied the skirmish line, and during that night the army was withdrawn from the south bank of the Rappahannock, the Thirty-second covering the movement, and was the last regiment to retire from the front of the enemy that eventful night. On this occasion the regiment elicited from the generals of the division and brigade the highest commendation. On the 19th of December the regiment went into camp near White Oak Church.

January 20, 1863, the Thirty-second was engaged in Burnside's second attempt to cross the Rappahannock, but owing to the heavy rain setting in at the commencement of the movement, it became impracticable for the army to proceed, and after much hardship, exposure in the cold rain and the severe labor necessarily given by the troops, and aiding the removal of the pontoon to a place of safety, extricating artillery pieces out of the mud, etc., the regiment on the 25th returned to the camp it had left on the 20th.

April 28, 1863, the army was again put in motion, and crossed the Rappahannock under the command of Major-General Hooker, the Sixth Corps crossing below Fredericksburg, at the old crossing, (Franklin.) The brigade, to which the Thirty-second was attached (General Russell) was selected as the forlorn hope to cross under cover of darkness. The troops quietly embarked in the boats at about three o'clock A. M., April 29, and reached about half way across the river, when the enemy discovered their approach and opened a vigorous fire. Silence was then disregarded, and the men, cheering lustily, pulled vigorously for the bank. The two lines of rifle-pits were soon carried at the point of the bayonet, most of the enemy being made prisoners. The pontoons were then quickly laid, and the remainder of the Sixth Corps, then under the command of the gallant Major-General John Sedgwick, crossed to the south side of the Rappahannock. The major portion of the army, in the mean time, crossed above Fredericksburg. This movement of the Sixth Corps was designed as a diversion, the main attack to be made in the rear of the enemy in the vicinity of the Wilderness.

The 30th April, 1st and 2d of May, were occupied, more or less, in skirmishing with the enemy. On Sunday, the 3d of May, the enemy were early observed massing his troops on our extreme left. The Thirty-second was thrown out on our extreme left, to strengthen our skirmish line, the enemy having thrown out a cloud of skirmishers. The enemy, to make this contemplated attack on our left, had weakened his lines on Fredericksburg Heights. This, our gallant General observing, resolved to anticipate the enemy and storm the heights, which was gloriously accomplished, making thousands of prisoners and taking all the enemy's guns. The corps pushed on to Salem Heights, and there encountered fierce resistance, by new forces of the enemy sent hastily, which had been withdrawn from Hooker's front. The battle continued until darkness put an end to the conflict. About nine o'clock P. M., the Thirty-second was thrown out on the skirmish line, on the plank-road leading to the Wilderness. During the night, the enemy got in our rear, re-occupying the heights and the works that had been taken the preceding day, cutting off our communication with Fredericksburg. The morning of the 4th, revealed the fact that we were surrounded by the great mass of Lee's army, which had been withdrawn from before Major-General Hooker at the Wilderness. It was plain to be seen that the enemy were determined to capture the entire corps. All confidence, however, was placed in our gallant Sedgwick's ability to extricate us from this peril. The enemy were moving their troops and making feints the whole day looking for a weak point to attack. About six o'clock, in the afternoon, he moved solid columns against our left, our lines having the form of a horse shoe, consequently bearing from the direction of Fredericksburg. Our infantry and batteries were quickly massed at that point, meeting the terrific onslaught with heroic determination. Their repeated charges were repulsed with immense slaughter. Orders were received at this time, by Colonel Pinto, to have the Thirty-second regiment in condition to move from the field at a moment's notice. Darkness was then looked for with great solicitude, as our only hope of extrication from the perils in which we were environed. Soon as it was practicable to move without being seen by the enemy, the order came to proceed quickly and quietly toward the river to a crossing some three miles above Fredericksburg. The position of the Thirty-second on the 4th May being in the front, on the plank-road, was such that it

was necessarily one of the last regiments of the corps withdrawn from the field—and the darkness not being sufficient to screen our movements, the enemy followed up the pursuit vigorously, until a piece of woods was reached, when their attack was relinquished. The corps took up position around the ford until near daybreak of the 5th, when it crossed over without serious molestation, although the enemy had guns in position and kept firing on us during the night. On the 8th May the regiment returned to its former camp near White Oak Church. The loss of the corps in this movement was equal to nearly one-half of the entire loss of the army.

May 23, 1863, Colonel Pinto received the following order:—

SPECIAL ORDER, }	HEAD-QUARTERS, SIXTH ARMY CORPS, }
No. 130. }	May 23, 1863. }

The loss of this gallant regiment from the service is a cause of much regret to the Major-General commanding.

The Thirty-second Regiment N. Y. S. Volunteers, has been identified with the Sixth Army Corps from its first organization, and has nobly borne its part on all occasions, from its earliest marches down to the last memorable struggle at Salem Heights. In Maryland and Virginia—upon many battle-fields—the graves of fallen but unforgotten comrades attest the brave devotion of the regiment to the national cause. There are memories of great deeds, of trying marches, of perils and fatigues that should make each soldier proud of his connection with the command and the army of which it was a part. The General commanding the corps, congratulates the officers and men upon their honorable retirement from the service, and assures them that they have bravely deserved the thanks of the country and army.

By command of Major-General SEDGWICK.

(Signed) M. T. McMAHON,
 A. A. General.

May 25th 1863, the regiment left the old camp ground in Virginia for New York city, reaching New York on the afternoon of the 26th, and went into quarters at the Park Barracks. In the afternoon of May 27th, it was formally received by the mayor and civil authorities, escorted by the Eighth Regiment, National Guard and troop, and proceeded through Broadway to the residence of the Hon. Wm. Laimbeer, Lexington avenue, where the flags—presented two years previous—were formally returned; the Rev. Henry E. Montgomery receiving them on behalf of the donors. It then returned to the Park Barracks and partook of a collation prepared by the civil authorities.

On the 9th of June following, the Thirty-second Regiment was mustered out of the service.

LIST OF THE OFFICERS OF THE COMPANIES AND OF THE
ENLISTED MEN OF THE THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. S.
VOLUNTEERS.

COMPANY A.

Organized at Ithaca, Tompkins County, N. Y.

JEROME ROWE,..... *Captain.*
 WILLIAM TICHNOR,..... *First Lieutenant.*
 WILLIAM O. WYCKOFF,..... *Second Lieutenant.*

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
Oct. 10, 1861,	Akin, Joseph H.,.....	Killed in battle, May 7, 1862.
May 1, 1861,	Acker, George.	
May 1, 1861,	Brockett, Darwin.	
May 1, 1861,	Brunner, Louis F.	
May 1, 1861,	Bishop, William,.....	Deserted August 31, 1862; rejoined September 1, 1862.
May 1, 1861,	Bingham, Edwin F.,.....	Appointed Sergeant, April 30, 1862.
Oct. 10, 1861,	Benham, George.	
Oct. 8, 1861,	Batterson, Asa.	
May 1, 1861,	Clark, Alonzo W.,.....	Died in hospital, N. Y., June 12, 1861.
May 1, 1861,	Clark, Elisha.	
May 1, 1861,	Conklin, Eli.	
May 1, 1861,	Dickenson, Edward,.....	Discharged for disability, Oct. 24, 1861.
May 1, 1861,	Darlin, Preston,.....	Discharged for disability, Sept., 1861.
May 1, 1861,	Demaranville, John.	
Oct. 8, 1861,	Demaranville, William.	
Oct. 8, 1861,	Deane, John.	
Oct. 10, 1861,	Dinehart, William,.....	Discharged June 18, 1862.
May 1, 1861,	Everson, William H.	
May 1, 1861,	Etter, Fred. Geo.,.....	Appointed Corporal, June 6, 1862.
May 1, 1861,	Eason, Enos,.....	Appointed Sergeant, December 1, 1861; died near Gaines' Mills, June 14, '62.
May 1, 1861,	English, George.	
May 1, 1861,	Falkner, James,.....	Appointed Corporal, November 1, 1862.
Oct. 8, 1861,	Flinter, Patrick,.....	Missing in battle, June 27, 1862.
May 1, 1861,	Goodman, Richard L.,...	Discharged October 8, 1862.
May 1, 1861,	Godley, Charles H.,.....	Died June 30, 1862.
May 1, 1861,	Galvin, Daniel.	
May 1, 1861,	Haviland, Samuel.	
May 1, 1861,	Husselander, John.	
May 1, 1861,	Hilliard, Fletcher.	
May 1, 1861,	Hamilton, William, Jr.,	
May 1, 1861,	Hakes, Alonzo.	
May 1, 1861,	Hurlburt, Oscar E.,.....	Discharged for disability, Oct. 19, 1861.
Oct. 8, 1861,	Johnston, Sylvester M.,...	Appointed Corporal, February 8, 1863.
May 1, 1861,	Jones, John E.,.....	Captured by the enemy, June 27, 1862.
May 1, 1861,	King, Elvin,.....	Died November 4, 1862.
May 1, 1861,	Kelley, De Witt C.	
May 1, 1861,	Lane, Emory A.	
May 1, 1861,	Moseley, Charles D.,.....	Discharged September 29, 1862.
May 1, 1861,	McGillera, Archibald,...	Died July 30, 1862.
May 1, 1861,	Morgan, Chester A.,.....	Discharged for disability, Oct. 19, 1861.
May 1, 1861,	Metzgar, John.	
May 1, 1861,	Norton, Chauncey S.,.....	Discharged for disability, Aug. 27, 1862.
May 1, 1861,	Ostrander, James E.	
May 1, 1861,	Oney, Henry,.....	Discharged for disability, Oct. 17, 1862.
May 1, 1861,	O'Brien, Charles L.	
May 1, 1861,	Prescott, William H.,.....	Deserted August 31, 1862, and voluntarily rejoined November 17, 1862.
May 1, 1861,	Personius, Gilbert.	
May 1, 1861,	Perry, John H.	
May 1, 1861,	Patterson, James,.....	Missing in action June 27, 1862; exchanged and returned from Richmond August 12, 1862; deserted November 16, 1862; rejoined February 23, 1863.

COMPANY A—CONTINUED.

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
May 1, 1861,	Patterson, John,.....	Appointed Corporal Nov. 1, 1862.
Oct. 10, 1861,	Pew, Charles S.	
Oct. 10, 1861,	Quinn, Thomas.	
May 1, 1861,	Roberts, Joseph.	
May 1, 1861,	Reed, Arlington,.....	Appointed Sergeant January 8, 1863.
May 1, 1861,	Robins, Sanford,.....	Died of fever, Nov. 3, 1862.
May 1, 1861,	Ryan, George A.,.....	Discharged for disability, Oct. 19, 1861.
May 1, 1861,	Reeves, Daniel S.,.....	Discharged for disability, Oct. 19, 1861.
May 1, 1861,	Riley, John,.....	Deserted July 2, 1862; rejoined April 1, 1863.
Oct. 8, 1861,	Rose, John.	
May 1, 1861,	Smith, Theodore S.	
May 1, 1861,	Saxton, Wheeler.	
May 1, 1861,	Smith, Dewitt C.,.....	Discharged Dec. 1, 1862.
May 1, 1861,	Slaughter, Caspar,.....	Missing June 27, 1862; exchanged and returned from Richmond Aug. 12, '62.
May 1, 1861,	Salisbury, William H.	
May 1, 1861,	Slaughter, Charles,.....	Deserted Nov. 1, 1862; rejoined Feb. 23, 1863.
May 1, 1861,	Stanley, Fernando.	
May 1, 1861,	Seymour, Fred. C.,.....	Discharged by order for minorage, Sept. 14, 1861.
May 1, 1861,	Shepherd, George B.	
May 1, 1861,	Teter, Charles A.	
May 1, 1861,	Thompson, Benjamin.	
May 31, 1861,	Thomas, Charles Jr.	
Oct. 10, 1861,	Van Order, Ferdinand,...	Killed in battle, Sept. 14, 1862.
May 1, 1861,	Van Orden, Eugene.	
May 1, 1861,	Wisner, James, Jr.	
May 1, 1861,	Whitney, Augustus.	
May 1, 1861,	Warren, Frederick,.....	Died of fever, Oct. 28, 1861.
May 1, 1861,	Williams, Stephen.	
May 1, 1861,	Worden, Daniel D.	
May 1, 1861,	Wilson, John B.	
May 1, 1861,	Weir, Dudley W.,.....	Discharged for disability, Oct. 27, 1861.
Sept. 6, 1861,	Wyckoff, A. L.,.....	Appointed Sergeant June 1, 1862.
May 1, 1861,	Godley, William M.,.....	Appointed 1st Sergeant May 1, 1861, and 2d Lieutenant January 8, 1863.
May 1, 1861,	Fulkerson, Edwin V.,...	Appointed 2d Sergeant May 1, 1861; reduced October 10, 1861.
May 1, 1861,	Atwater, Edward,.....	Appointed Sergeant May 1, 1861; reduced April 30, 1862.
May 1, 1861,	Tarbell, Doctor,.....	Appointed Sergeant May 1, 1861; Quartermaster-Sergeant July 1, 1861; 1st Lieutenant February 15, 1862; and promoted from the regiment March 19, 1863, to Capt. and Com. Sub. Vols.
May 1, 1861,	Atwater, Leonard,.....	Appointed Corporal May 31, 1861; died June 24, 1862, on Chickahominy.
May 1, 1861,	McGill, Clinton,.....	Appointed Corporal May 1, 1861; appointed Sergeant October 10, 1861.
May 1, 1861,	Dickenson, James A.,.....	Appointed Corporal May 1, 1861; appointed Sergeant Oct. 10, 1861.
May 1, 1861,	Shepherd, George B.,.....	Appointed Corporal May 1, 1861; reduced Nov. 29, 1861.
May 1, 1861,	Moore, Edward,.....	Discharged September 8, 1861.
May 1, 1861,	Underwood, Stanley,.....	Died in hospital N. Y., June 19, 1861.
May 1, 1861,	Sullivan, Jeremiah.	
May 1, 1861,	Little, Wilson G.,.....	Deserted Nov. 2, 1862.
Dec. 1, 1861,	Warner, Seth D.,.....	Appointed Corporal January 1, 1863.
Aug. 23, 1862,	Wyckoff, Levi,.....	Enlisted for three years, and transferred to 121st Regt. N. Y. Vols., May 25, '63.
Aug. 23, 1862,	Wyant, John,.....	
Aug. 23, 1862,	Young, Oliver,.....	

COMPANY A — CONTINUED.

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted Men.	Remarks.
Aug. 25, 1862.	Hamilton, Wilber,.....	Enlisted for three years and transferred to 121st Regt. N. Y. Vols., May 25, '63.
Aug. 25, 1862.	Morgan, Hance,.....	
Aug. 29, 1862.	Pearce, Thomas,.....	
Aug. 25, 1862.	Teeter, Charles,.....	
Aug. 25, 1862.	Brooks, Owen,.....	

COMPANY B.

Organized at Amsterdam, Montgomery County, N. Y.

CHARLES HUBBS,..... Captain.
 WILLIAM E. STONE,..... First Lieutenant.
 JAMES MARCELLUS,..... Second Lieutenant.

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Vandever, John M.,.....	Acting 1st Sergeant; never mustered in, and stricken from the rolls.
May 31, 1861,	Leonard, B. A.,.....	Appointed Sergeant May 31, 1861; 1st Sergeant June 5, 1861, and Lieutenant August 9, 1861.
June 25, 1861,	Bell, Harvey, Jr.,.....	Appointed Sergeant May 31, 1861, and 2d Lieutenant January 27, 1862.
June 25, 1861,	Sammons, John T.,.....	Appointed Sergeant May 31, 1861, and 2d Lieutenant March 19, 1863.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Belding, George,.....	Discharged August 25, 1861, for minor-age, on application of father to Secretary of War.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Denton, James,.....	Appointed Corporal May 31, 1861.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Payne, Charles,.....	Appointed Corporal May 31, 1861.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Reid, William,.....	Discharged for disability, Aug. 27, 1861.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Alsong, Alson J.,.....	Deserted June 6, 1861.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Barber, George H.,.....	Died December 15, 1862, from wounds received in battle.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Burns, Peter,.....	Deserted August 5, 1861; rejoined Aug. 28, 1861.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Baker, V. R.,.....	Killed in battle, May 7, 1862.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Baldwin, Warren,.....	Killed in battle, June 17, 1862.
Sept. 29, 1861,	Barnes, Ambrose.	
Apr. 25, 1861,	Cross, Joseph.	
Apr. 25, 1861,	Cook, Chauncey.	
Apr. 25, 1861,	Crowden, James.	
Apr. 25, 1861,	Cunningham, James.	
Apr. 25, 1861,	Deal, John.	
Apr. 25, 1861,	Deal, James.	
Apr. 25, 1861,	Edee, John.	
Apr. 19, 1861,	Evans, John,.....	Deserted September 5, 1861.
Apr. 19, 1861,	Fagan, John,.....	Discharged for disability, Oct. 19, 1861.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Fayant, Francis.	
Apr. 25, 1861,	Fox, Aaron,.....	Died of disease at Hagerstown, November 24, 1862.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Freeman, Monroe M.	
Apr. 25, 1861,	Fletcher, Seth.	
Apr. 25, 1861,	Gorsage, William,.....	Appointed Corporal September 24, 1861; reduced.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Green, Clark,.....	Discharged for disability Oct. 19, 1861.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Hutchinson, Anson W.,	Discharged for disability Jan. 20, 1863.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Hadley, Charles,.....	Died November 21, 1862, of wounds received in battle September 14, 1862.

COMPANY B—CONTINUED.

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
Apr. 25, 1861.	Hand, Albert.	
Apr. 25, 1861.	Hugenot, John,.....	Killed in battle September 14, 1862.
Apr. 25, 1861.	Inman, Charles.	
Apr. 25, 1861.	Jump, De Witt.	
Apr. 25, 1861.	Johnson, Enoch.	
Apr. 25, 1861.	Johnson, David E.,.....	Discharged for disability April 21, 1862.
Apr. 25, 1861.	Lintner, John.	
Apr. 25, 1861.	La Cote, Frank,	Appointed Corporal.
Apr. 25, 1861.	Lane, Frank N.,.....	Killed in battle May 7, 1862.
Oct. 1, 1861.	Lindsay, John,	Appointed Sergeant.
Apr. 25, 1861.	Murphy, Patrick.	
Apr. 25, 1861.	McDonald, Archibald P.	
Apr. 25, 1861.	McDougall, Aaron,.....	Appointed Corporal.
Apr. 25, 1861.	Matthews, George,.....	Deserted June 11, 1861.
Apr. 25, 1861.	Milliumo, William S.	
Apr. 25, 1861.	Martin, Emil,	Discharged for disability Aug. 24, 1861.
Apr. 25, 1861.	McFarland, Thomas.	
Apr. 25, 1861.	Moore, Thomas,	Discharged for disability Nov. 1, 1861.
Apr. 25, 1861.	O'Marah, Michael,.....	Transferred to Company D July 1, 1861.
Apr. 25, 1861.	Nellis, Nelson S.,.....	Died of disease September 9, 1862.
Oct. 1, 1861.	Parmater, John.	
Apr. 25, 1861.	Putnam, John.	
Apr. 25, 1861.	Price, George S.,.....	Captured by rebels Dec. 1, 1861, and rejoined from captivity Nov. 11, 1862.
Apr. 25, 1861.	Powell, Robert,.....	Appointed Sergeant; died September 18, 1862, of wounds received in battle September 14, 1862.
Apr. 25, 1861.	Perry, Daniel H.,.....	Captured by the rebels Dec. 1, 1861, and rejoined from captivity Nov. 11, 1862.
Apr. 25, 1861.	Phillips, George,.....	Appointed Sergeant; died Sept. 18, '62, of wounds received in battle Sept. 14, 1862.
Apr. 25, 1861.	Porter, S. W.	
Apr. 25, 1861.	Roe, Robert,.....	Transferred to Co. D, July 1, 1861.
Apr. 25, 1861.	Rolfe, Elias.	
Apr. 25, 1861.	Smith, Michael.	
Apr. 25, 1861.	Shafford, George.	
Apr. 25, 1861.	Shepherd, William,.....	Missing in action, June 27, 1862; exchanged and returned from Richmond Aug. 7, 1863.
Apr. 25, 1861.	Smith, Thomas.	
Apr. 25, 1861.	Stickell, William,.....	Died June 16, '62, on the Chickahominy.
Apr. 25, 1861.	Turnbull, Peter,.....	Appointed Corporal.
Apr. 25, 1861.	Tenbroeck, Eli,.....	Appointed Sergeant.
Apr. 25, 1861.	Rorke, Thomas H.	
Apr. 25, 1861.	Vedder, George.	
Apr. 25, 1861.	Watkins, George W.,.....	Appointed Sergeant.
Apr. 25, 1861.	Winne, William H.,.....	Appointed Corporal Sept. 25, 1861; and Sergeant 1862, and 2d Lieutenant July 21, 1862.
Apr. 25, 1861.	Walrath, Jerry,.....	Discharged for disability Aug. 26, 1861.
Apr. 25, 1861.	Wiggins, Miner.	
Apr. 25, 1861.	Younger, John H.,.....	Shot himself Aug. 11, 1861, with suicidal intent.
Apr. 25, 1861.	Yates, Daniel P.,.....	Appointed Sergeant May 31, 1861; and 2d Lieutenant Oct. 2, 1862.
Apr. 25, 1861.	Doane, Fred,.....	Appointed Drum Sergeant May 31, '62.
Sept. 1, 1861.	Anderson, David,.....	Discharged for disability Oct. 19 1861.
Oct. 1, 1861.	Cone, Daniel.	
Oct. 1, 1861.	Pidcock, Edwin.	
Sept. 1, 1861.	Zimmermann, Jacob.	
Sept. 1, 1861.	Gates, Albert.	
Sept. 1, 1861.	Skinner, John.	

COMPANY B—CONTINUED.

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
Sept. 1, 1861.	Wright, Lewis K.,.....	Appointed 1st Sergeant Nov. 1, 1861; and 2d Lieutenant May 7, 1862; was killed in battle Sept. 14, 1862.
Feb. 11, 1862.	Eggleston, Ira J.	
Apr. 25, 1861.	Corcoro, Henry.	
Feb. 11, 1862.	Boyd, Charles G.	
Feb. 11, 1862.	Thomas, Nicholas,.....	Died Sept. 24, 1862, from wounds received in battle.
Dec. 9, 1861.	Degolia, John.	Discharged for disability July 19, 1862.
Dec. 11, 1861.	Friend, Nathan.	
Dec. 9, 1861.	Fletcher, Daniel.	
Nov. 12, 1861.	McKearney, Thomas,.....	
Apr. 25, 1861.	Goodbread, Adam.	Discharged for disability Oct. 21, 1862.
Apr. 25, 1861.	Collins, James C.,.....	
Nov. 27, 1861.	Divers, Charles.	
Oct. 12, 1861.	Howard, Alvin.	
Nov. 27, 1861.	Owens, Benjamin,.....	Had been discharged from Co. D Oct. 24, 1862, for wounds received in battle; re-enlisted Nov. 27, 1862.
Oct. 12, 1861.	Putnam, George W.	Discharged for disability Dec. 31, 1862.
Oct. 1, 1861.	Schram, Daniel,.....	
Oct. 12, 1861.	Tuttle, Daniel H.	
Oct. 12, 1861.	Towsley, Hiram.	
Nov. 2, 1861.	Lindsey, Henry.	Enlisted for three years; transferred May 25, 1863, to the 121st Regt N. Y. S. Vols.
Feb. 26, 1862.	Ross, James.	
Oct. 12, 1861.	Goodwin, Heman.	
Aug. 27, 1862.	Titecomb, Samuel,.....	
Aug. 27, 1862.	Filkins, William,.....	
Aug. 27, 1862.	Farley, George,.....	
Sept. 5, 1862.	Birch, Joseph,.....	
Aug. 28, 1862.	Picard, Charles,.....	
Aug. 25, 1862.	Gagin, James,.....	
Aug. 26, 1862.	Clark, James T.,.....	
Aug. 31, 1862.	Dwyer, John F.,.....	
Aug. 19, 1862.	Conde, Henry C.,.....	
Aug. 29, 1862.	Shepperman, John,.....	
Aug. 31, 1862.	Vandschaick, Marcus,	
Aug. 31, 1862.	Woodard, John,.....	
Aug. 23, 1862.	Harper, Samuel,.....	
Aug. 30, 1862.	Eldret, John S.,.....	
Aug. 29, 1862.	Garrigan, Thomas,.....	

COMPANY C.

Organized at Johnstown, Fulton County, N. Y.

B. I. HAYES,..... *Captain.*
 WILLIAM SAMMONS,..... *First Lieutenant.*
 R. FERGUSON,..... *Second Lieutenant.*

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
May 7, 1861.	Steward, Charles,.....	Appointed Sergeant May 7, 1861.
May 7, 1861.	Resseque, John M.,.....	Appointed Sergeant May 7, 1861; reduced July 1, 1861.
May 7, 1861.	Smith, Charles S.,.....	Appointed Sergeant May 7, 1861.
May 7, 1861.	Brown, John E.,.....	Appointed Sergeant May 7, 1861; 2d Lieutenant Nov. 24, 1862.
May 7, 1861.	Smith, Charles,.....	Appointed Sergeant Jan. 2, 1862; taken by rebels and exchanged Aug. 7, '62.

COMPANY C—CONTINUED.

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
May 7, 1861,	McEwen, Charles,	Appointed Corporal May 7, 1861, and Sergeant July 1, 1861.
May 7, 1861,	Ely, George H.,	Appointed Corporal May 7, 1861; discharged Aug. 27, 1861; a minor.
May 7, 1861,	Smith, Charles M.,	Appointed Corporal May 7, 1861; discharged Aug. 27, 1861; a minor.
June 25, 1861,	Schoonmaker, J. J.,	Appointed 1st Sergeant July 1, 1861; discharged July 25, 1862; disability.
May 7, 1861,	Wheeler, Giles V.,	Appointed Corporal July 1, 1861.
May 7, 1861,	Riddle, George,	Appointed Corporal July 1, 1861; discharged March 7, 1862; disability.
May 7, 1861,	Voorhees, Henry W.,	Appointed Corporal Sept. 1, 1861.
May 7, 1861,	De Witt, James R.,	Appointed Corporal Sept. 1, 1861.
May 7, 1861,	Brown, Henry,	Discharged Dec. 26, 1862, for wounds received in battle Sept. 14, 1862.
May 7, 1861,	Bass, Alpheus,	Died in Philadelphia, 1862, of disease.
May 7, 1861,	Bass, Abram,	
May 7, 1861,	Bryant, Ira,	
May 7, 1861,	Battles, Elisha,	Died Nov. 7, 1861, at Camp Newton.
May 7, 1861,	Bone, Moses D.,	Appointed Corporal Jan. 11, 1862; Sergeant Jan. 18, 1862.
May 7, 1861,	Bissel, Hiram,	Deserted Aug. 9, 1861.
May 7, 1861,	Brooks, Alpheus,	
May 7, 1861,	Canfield, David,	Deserted June 5, 1861.
May 7, 1861,	Carmichael, Daniel,	Deserted May, 1861.
May 7, 1861,	Coe, Jackson,	Appointed Corporal July 6, 1862.
May 7, 1861,	Cole, Henry,	
May 7, 1861,	Cook, James R.,	
May 7, 1861,	Cheetman, Joe,	
June 1, 1861,	Collins, Thomas,	Transferred from Co. E, July 1, 1861.
May 7, 1861,	Call, David A.,	
May 7, 1861,	Cooper, Alexander I.,	Discharged Sept. 20, 1861, for disability.
May 31, 1861,	Carlton, Andrew,	Transferred from Co. D, Nov. 1, 1861; died June 1, 1862.
May 7, 1861,	Coon, John,	Discharged June 27, 1861, for disability.
May 7, 1861,	De Witt, Simeon L.,	
May 13, 1861,	Domolian, William J.,	Transferred from Co. E, July 1, 1861; appointed Corporal July 6, 1862.
May 7, 1861,	Firpo, Paul,	Deserted June 27, 1861; rejoined Sept. 10, 1862.
May 7, 1861,	Frank, John B.,	
May 13, 1861,	Farley, John R.,	Transferred from Co. E, July 1, 1861.
May 7, 1861,	Forman, Albert I.,	
Aug. 1, 1861,	Flake, Robert,	
May 7, 1861,	Groat, James H.,	Deserted June 20, '61, at New Dorp, S. I.
May 7, 1861,	Greenman, Charles H.,	Missing in action, June 27, 1862; exchanged and returned from Richmond Aug. 7, 1861.
May 13, 1861,	Gorman, John,	Missing, battle of July 21, '61, Bull Run.
May 13, 1861,	Gillins, Francis,	Transferred from Co. E, July 1, 1861; died in Philadelphia, 1862.
May 7, 1861,	Hill, John H.,	
May 7, 1861,	Hinemau, Harvey D.,	Deserted June 16, 1861.
June 1, 1861,	Hinemau, Frederick,	Transferred to Co. D, Sept. 1, 1861.
May 7, 1861,	Harris, James H.,	Discharged June 28, 1861; disability.
May 7, 1861,	Haggart, Richard,	Discharged Sept. 10, 1861, as a minor.
May 7, 1861,	Jones, Adam,	
May 7, 1861,	Johnson, Stephen H.,	
May 7, 1861,	Joyce, Thomas,	Drummed out June 1, 1861; refused to take the oath.
May 7, 1861,	Hemeline, Henry,	
May 7, 1861,	Lessler, Charles H.,	
May 7, 1861,	Lessler, Jacob,	Discharged July 25, 1862.

COMPANY C—CONTINUED.

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
May 7, 1861.	Livingstone, Edward,....	Deserted June 26, 1861.
May 20, 1861.	Lhervette, Chamille.	
May 7, 1861.	Lawrence, William H.	
May 7, 1861.	Loyd, Frederick M.	
May 7, 1861.	Murray, James.	
May 7, 1861.	Miller, Jacob,.....	Deserted June 15, 1861.
May 7, 1861.	McLaughlin, Hugh,	Deserted June 18, 1861.
June 23, 1861.	Miller, Douglas,	Deserted June 26, 1861.
May 7, 1861.	McGowan, James.	
June 1, 1861.	McCormick, Owen.	
May 7, 1861.	Mullin, William,	Drummed out May 31, 1861.
May 7, 1861.	Mayher, Peter.	
May 7, 1861.	Myers, John,	Discharged Sept. 5, 1861, for disability.
May 25, 1861.	McSweeney, John,	Drummed out May 31, 1861.
May 7, 1861.	Matthews, Edward,	Deserted May 31, 1861.
May 7, 1861.	Place, Delavin C.,	Deserted Aug. 9, 1861; arrested May 17, 1862, in 77th N. Y. Vols.
May 31, 1861.	Peake, M. M.,	Transferred to Co. K, Sept. 1, 1861.
May 7, 1861.	Putnam, Charles P.,	Transferred from Co. E, July 1, 1861.
May 7, 1861.	Rounds, John,	Transferred from Co. E, July 1, 1861.
May 7, 1861.	Smith, John H.,	Appointed Corporal; died June 15, '62, on Chickahominy.
June 25, 1861.	Smith, Alexander,	Transferred to Co. D, Nov. 9, 1861.
June 1, 1861.	Schoonmaker, Silas,	Transferred from Co. E, July 1, 1861,
May 7, 1861.	Sutherland, Theodore.	
May 7, 1861.	Sutherland, James,	Deserted June, 1861.
May 7, 1861.	Snell, Aaron,	
May 7, 1861.	Speers, William W.	
May 7, 1861.	Stenebergh, David H.	
May 7, 1861.	Sawyer, Aaron F.,	Killed in battle, May 7, 1862.
May 7, 1861.	Sutcliff, John H.,	Discharged June 24, 1861; minor.
May 7, 1861.	Summons, Thomas F.,	Deserted Aug. 10, 1861.
May 7, 1861.	Sweet, Edward H.,	Died July 21, 1861, in Washington.
May 7, 1861.	Stewart, James A.,	Deserted Aug. 9, 1861.
May 7, 1861.	Spring, Obediah,	Drummed out May 31, 1861.
May 7, 1861.	Van Matter, James M.	
May 7, 1861.	Valentine, William S.	
May 7, 1861.	Van Slyke, Robert,	Discharged Sept. 5, 1861, for disability
May 7, 1861.	Wilson, William 1st,	Missing in action June 27, 1862.
May 7, 1861.	Wilson, William 2d.	
May 7, 1861.	Wilson, M. Fairfield,	Transferred to Co. D, June 1, 1861,
May 7, 1861.	Wemple, Ezeriah.	
Aug. 24, 1861.	Welch, Henry.	
May 7, 1861.	Loyd, Frederick.	
Feb. 17, 1862.	Marten, Abraham.	
Mar. 11, 1862.	Burnes, John.	
Mar. 11, 1862.	Howe, Daniel.	
Mar. 14, 1862.	Lusader, Benjamin F.	
Mar. 7, 1862.	Lepper, Jacob,	Discharged July, 1862, for disability.
Aug. 4, 1862.	O'Brien, Dennis.	

CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF MILITARY STATISTICS. 301

COMPANY D.

Organized at Amsterdam, Montgomery County, N. Y.

ELISHA S. YOUNG, *Captain.*
JOHN STEWART, *First Lieutenant.*
SAMUEL HEWITT, *Second Lieutenant.*

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
July 1, 1861,	Alexander, John C.,.....	Appointed Sergeant-Major Aug. 10, '61.
May 31, 1861,	Blass, Joseph,.....	Discharged Feb. 13, 1862; disability.
May 31, 1861,	Bullent, Robert,.....	Appointed Corporal.
May 31, 1861,	Bell, James.	
May 31, 1861,	Butterfield, Samuel.	
May 31, 1861,	Borland, Owen.	
Aug. 15, 1861,	Barringer, Richard E.,....	Appointed Sergeant Nov. 1, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Beaumont, Robert,.....	Deserted May 8, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Butler, Daniel,.....	Deserted June 23, 1861.
Sept. 20, 1861,	Coon, Virgil E.	
Sept. 20, 1861,	Cole, George W.	
May 31, 1861,	Corbitt, Edward.	
May 31, 1861,	Crouch, Charles,.....	Discharged June 14, 1861, for disability.
Sept. 30, 1861,	Cazen, Lewis.	
May 31, 1861,	Donahue, Peter.	
May 31, 1861,	Dugan, Patrick.	
May 31, 1861,	De Forrest, Myron.	
Sept. 19, 1861,	David, Hiram W.,.....	Discharged Oct. 30, 1862; disability.
May 31, 1861,	Dodds, John,.....	Discharged Sept. 5, 1861; disability.
May 31, 1861,	Donahue, Edward,.....	Deserted June 21, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Evans, George,.....	Discharged Jan. 12, 1863; disability.
May 31, 1861,	Fuller, Charles H.	
May 31, 1861,	Fox, James,.....	Discharged Oct. 19, 1861; re-enlisted Aug. 27, 1862, and shot himself Dec. 15, 1862.
Sept. 19, 1861,	Fredenbergh, John V.,....	Discharged Oct. 24, 1862; disability.
May 31, 1861,	Fitzgerald, Richard,.....	Transferred to Co. E, Oct. 1, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Garloch, Leonard S.	
Sept. 19, 1861,	Gibson, John.	
May 31, 1861,	Galloway, William.	
May 31, 1861,	Gilso, Andrew S.,.....	Discharged Nov. 1, 1861; incompetent as a musician, and worthless.
May 31, 1861,	Gillman, Albert,.....	Discharged Sept. 5, 1861, for disability.
May 31, 1861,	Gillan, Edward,.....	Discharged June 14, 1861, as a minor, on a writ of habeas corpus.
May 31, 1861,	Hurley, Edward.	
May 31, 1861,	Heinemann, Frederick,....	Transferred from Co. C, Sept. 1, 1861.
Sept. 19, 1861,	Harcourt, Richard,.....	Died January 4, 1863, of disease.
May 31, 1861,	Harvey, Peter J.,.....	Discharged July, 1861.
Sept. 28, 1861,	Hoffman, Charles.	
May 31, 1861,	Hart, John.	
May 31, 1861,	Irwin, James H.,.....	Discharged Dec. 30, 1861, for disability.
May 31, 1861,	Keating, Edward,.....	Transferred to Co. K, Sept. 1, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Keene, Patrick,.....	Discharged Oct. 21, 1861; disability.
May 31, 1861,	Kerrigan, Edward,.....	Deserted Aug. 12, 1861.
Aug. 15, 1861,	Kepp, Augustus,.....	Discharged Nov. 28, 1862; disability.
May 31, 1861,	Kinney, Thomas,.....	Deserted Aug. 2, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Ludden, Willard,.....	Discharged Dec. 11, '62, at Washington.
May 8, 1861,	Ludden, George W.	
May 31, 1861,	Lappien, Matthew,.....	Killed in battle, Sept. 14, 1862.
Sept. 20, 1861,	Lown, George.	
Sept. 19, 1861,	Lown, John P.	
May 31, 1861,	Lynch, John,.....	Discharged Oct. 21, 1861, for disability.
May 31, 1861,	Lepper, Jacob H.,.....	Discharged June 14, 1861, for disability.
May 31, 1861,	Laveus, James,.....	Deserted Aug. 2, 1861.
Sept. 24, 1861,	Lewis, Ludlow.	
May 31, 1861,	Lane, Alfred,.....	Missing July 22, 1861, after battle Bull Run.

COMPANY D—CONTINUED.

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
May 31, 1861,	McBeth, Duncan A.,.....	Appointed Sergeant and 1st Sergeant; mustered in 2d Lieut. April 7, 1863.
May 31, 1861,	McQueen, David,.....	Appointed Sergeant; wounded himself June 27, 1862; discharged Jan. 17, 1863.
May 8, 1861,	Mowrey, Oliver.	
May 31, 1861,	Morgan Henry.	
July 1, 1861,	McFee, Douglass.	
May 31, 1861,	McGuire, John,.....	Discharged Oct. 19, 1861, for disability.
May 31, 1861,	Mullett, Edward,.....	Discharged December 5, 1862; had been wounded in battle.
June 25, 1861,	McMahon, Michael,	Transferred from Co. K, Sept. 1, 1861.
Sept. 19, 1861,	Miller, Ruben A.,	Transferred to Co. F, Nov., 10, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Marsh, Cyrus,.....	Discharged March 31, '62, for disability.
May 31, 1861,	Mayher, John,.....	Deserted August 8, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Mulligan, Michael,	Transferred Sept. 1, 1861, to Co K.
Sept. 20, 1861,	Near, William R.,.....	Discharged Aug. 4, 1862, for disability.
May 31, 1861,	O'Mara, Michael.	
July 1, 1861,	Oliver, Ambrose W.,	Transferred to Co. K, Sept. 1, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Owens, Benjamin,.....	Discharged July 1, 1861, as a minor; re-enlisted Nov. 27, 1861; transferred to 121st N. Y. Vols., and killed in battle of the Wilderness.
May 31, 1861,	Pulaski, Adolphe,.....	Deserted Dec. 25, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Smith, Alexander,.....	Transferred from Co. C, Nov. 1, 1861.
Sept. 21, 1861,	Plass, Adam.	
Aug. 15, 1861,	Rivenbergh, John.	
May 31, 1861,	Sterns, Alonzo.	
May 31, 1861,	Steele, William,	Wounded in battle, Sept. 14, 1862.
Aug. 15, 1861,	Strobel, William E.,.....	Discharged Sept. 18, 1862.
July 1, 1861,	Sorstman, John.	
May 31, 1861,	Slocum, James,.....	Discharged Nov. 8, 1862, having been wounded in action.
May 31, 1861,	Slocum, Charles.	
Sept. 19, 1861,	Swart, Edward,.....	Discharged Dec. 22, 1862, for wounds received in action.
May 31, 1861,	Swart, James.	
May 31, 1861,	Sheriden, Joseph T.,.....	Discharged Oct 19, 1861; incompetent as a drummer.
May 31, 1861,	Swager, Richard,.....	Discharged Sept. 5, 1861, for disability.
May 31, 1861,	Snell, James,.....	Appointed Sergeant; discharged Aug. 15, 1861, as a minor, on application of his father to the Secretary of War.
May 31, 1861,	Farmer, John,.....	Appointed 1st Sergeant; discharged January 1, 1862, for disability.
May 31, 1861,	Teller, James M.,.....	Appointed Sergeant; discharged Oct. 15, 1861, for disability.
July 1, 1861,	Thompson, George B.	
May 21, 1861,	Taylor, Henry C.,	Discharged Dec. 2, 1861, for disability.
May 31, 1861,	Unger, Peter,.....	Discharged Dec. 30, 1862, for disability.
May 31, 1861,	Vedder, Herrick.	
May 31, 1861,	Vannest, John T.,	Never joined.
May 31, 1861,	Williams, Henry,.....	Died Oct. 9, 1862, of fever.
May 31, 1861,	Wilson, John L.	
May 31, 1861,	Walker, Robert.	
May 31, 1861,	Wilson, M. F., Jr.,	Died Jan. 27, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Ward, Owen,.....	Discharged Oct. 24, 1862; wounded in action.
May 31, 1861,	Weeks, Welcome J.,.....	Discharged Oct. 21, 1861, for disability.
Sept. 21, 1861,	Wentworth, James.	
Sept. 19, 1861,	Wagner, E. E.	
Sept. 19, 1861,	Whittaker, Levi V.,	Discharged July, 1862, for disability.
July 1, 1861,	Wilson, Hampton,.....	Died May, 1862, at Bedloe's Island.

COMPANY D—CONTINUED.

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
May 31, 1861,	Wirt, George H.,	Discharged June 23, 1861, for disability. Transferred from Co. K, Sept. 1, 1861.
June 1, 1861,	Simpson, William,	
Oct. 29, 1861,	Higgins, Patrick,	Died May, 1862, at Tarrytown, N. Y. Transferred to Co. K, Sept. 1, 1861.
Oct. 29, 1861,	Corrigan, John,	
Oct. 29, 1861,	Hagan, Charles,	Discharged Dec. 4, 1862, for disability. Transferred to Co. F, Nov. 27, 1861.
Nov. 19, 1861,	Waldorf, John W.,	
Nov. 19, 1861,	Dedrick, Absalom,	Transferred to Co. F, Nov. 27, 1861. Discharged April 16, '63, for disability.
Nov. 19, 1861,	Ludlow, Amos,	
Nov. 19, 1861,	Holmes, George L.,	Enlisted for three years; transferred to 121st Regt. N. Y. S. V., May 25, 1863.
Nov. 19, 1861,	Davies, Edward A.,	
Aug. 25, 1862,	Maybee, Edward,	Enlisted for three years; transferred to 121st Regt. N. Y. S. V., May 25, 1863.
Aug. 27, 1862,	Murphy, James,	
Sept. 13, 1862,	Reese, James,	
Aug. 28, 1862,	Stark, Daniel,	
Aug. 27, 1862,	Chase, Cornelius G., ...	
Aug. 23, 1862,	Depue, John,	
Aug. 26, 1862,	Deal, Harvey,	
Aug. 27, 1862,	Dirkheart, John,	
Aug. 23, 1862,	Dawson, Isaac,	
Aug. 27, 1862,	Fosmire, William H., ...	
Aug. 25, 1862,	Fitz James, Michael, ...	
Aug. 30, 1862,	Fox, Theodore,	
Aug. 21, 1862,	Harper, James,	
Aug. 22, 1862,	James, Jesse,	
Aug. 30, 1862,	Mutimer, Nathaniel, ...	
Aug. 27, 1862,	McKerman, Thomas, ...	
Aug. 18, 1862,	McElroy, William,	
Aug. 25, 1862,	Olin, Edward E.,	
Aug. 26, 1862,	Riley, Edward,	
Aug. 30, 1862,	Topping, Robert,	
Aug. 30, 1862,	Wood, Henry A.,	
Aug. 27, 1862,	Young, Michael E., Jr. }	Discharged Jan. 2, 1863, at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va. Enlisted for three years, and transferred to 121st Regt. N. Y. S. V., May 25, '63.
Aug. 25, 1862,	Terry, George D.,	

COMPANY E.

Organized in the City of New York.

Ross A. FISH, Captain.
 S. H. BROWN, First Lieutenant.
 E. PARKER, Second Lieutenant.

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
Aug. 1, 1861,	Allen, Franklin,	Transferred to Co. H, Nov. 1, 1861.
May, 1861,	Bartlett, R. H.,	
May 13, 1861,	Breen, Charles,	Discharged June 14, 1862; disability.
May 13, 1861,	Brophey, John,	
May 13, 1861,	Burton, James H.,	Discharged May 4, 1862; disability.
May 13, 1861,	Burton, Varnum,	
May 13, 1861,	Brusie, Harley,	Discharged Jan. 15, 1862; disability.
Sept., 1861,	Beebe, Charles,	
Sept. 12, 1861,	Beebe, Jacob,	Wounded in battle Sept. 14, 1862, and died at Bucksville Nov. 27, 1862.
Oct. 2, 1861,	Barnes, Harry J.,	
Sept. 12, 1861,	Betson, Thomas,	Discharged Jan. 16, 1863; disability.
October, 1861,	Barnes, Marshall,	
April, 1861,	Carney, Thomas,	

COMPANY E—CONTINUED.

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
May, 1861.	Cassidy, James.	
May, 1861.	Carroll, Andrew.	
April, 1861.	Cavanaugh, John.	
May 28, 1861.	Conklin, John H.,.....	Killed in battle May 7, 1862.
May 28, 1861.	Cummings, Wm. H.,...	Deserted July 1, 1861.
Sept., 1861.	Craig, Alexander,	Died Aug. 4, 1862.
Sept., 1861.	Congdon, George,.....	Discharged.
Sept., 1861.	Cook, Elijah.	
Sept., 1861.	Carleton, David.	
May, 1861.	Donovan, Jerry,	Missing in action June 27, 1862.
April, 1861.	Davidson, John.	
May, 1861.	Darling, Charles W.	
Sept., 1861.	Diamond, Lawrence,...	Killed in battle May 7, 1862.
Oct. 5, 1861.	Davis, Almon,.....	Died of wounds in action.
April 30, 1861.	Duston, Frank,.....	Appointed Quartermaster - Sergeant; appointed 1st Lieutenant; Quartermaster from July 19, 1862.
Oct. 2, 1861.	Doaring, James,	Discharged Sept. 18, 1862.
April, 1861.	Flannigan, Martin,.....	
May, 1861.	Falkerson, John G.,....	Died Dec. 12, 1861, of typhoid fever.
April 21, 1861.	Fitzgerald, Richard, ...	Discharged Jan. 20, 1863; disability.
Aug. 6, 1861.	Forbes, W. H.	
June, 1861.	Gilson, Michael.	
May, 1861.	Griswold, Charles D.,...	Appointed Corporal.
Aug. 27, 1861.	Gates, Albert,.....	Transferred to Co. B, Nov. 1, 1861.
October 5, 1861.	Garlock, Alfred,	Killed in battle May 7, 1862.
April, 1861.	Haskell, Benjamin S.	
April, 1861.	Hanson, Henry.	
May, 1861.	Haubiel, Charles, Jr.,...	
June, 1861.	Hultz, Seymour.	
May, 1861.	Hammond, Chas. H.,...	Discharged Jan. 16, 1863; disability.
April, 1861.	Hammond, George A.	
June, 1861.	Hagdn, Peter.	
May, 1861.	Hart Albert.	
Aug. 29, 1861.	Hart, James, Jr.	
Sept., 1861.	Hart, John C.,	Discharged July 3, 1862; disability.
May, 1861.	Hagan, Charles,.....	Transferred to Co. D. Nov. 1, 1861.
April 26, 1861.	Jolly, James, Jr.	
October, 1861.	Cone, Lewis.	
May, 1861.	Leonard, John.	
April 25, 1861.	Lutz, Herman.	
May, 1861.	Le Roy, William,.....	Died Aug. 20, 1862, in Philadelphia, of disease.
Oct. 1, 1861.	Lander, John.	
June, 1861.	Mulhizer, Fred.	
May, 1861.	Mulligan, Daniel, Jr.,...	Missing in action June 27, 1862.
April, 1861.	Middleton, Josiah T.	
April, 1861.	McKee, David.	
April, 1861.	Mott, William W.	
April, 1861.	Manhattan, Bernard.	
April 23, 1861.	Mayback, John F.,.....	Appointed Sergeant Nov. 1, 1862.
April 23, 1861.	Malone, John.	
April 23, 1861.	McCorn, Robert,	Deserted March 20, 1862; apprehended April 13, 1862; deserted May, 1862; apprehended May, 1862; deserted August 31, 1862; apprehended Sept., 1862; deserted Oct. 12, 1862; apprehended March 26, 1863.
April 23, 1861.	McKeon, Peter,.....	Missing in action June 27, 1862; rejoined from capture by rebels Nov., 1862.
April 23, 1861.	Morand, Thomas.	
April 23, 1861.	Melvin, John,	Appointed Corporal.

COMPANY E—CONTINUED.

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
August, 1861, May, 1861,	Nesbit, Archibald,..... Nichols, George,.....	Appointed Corporal Nov. 1, 1862. Appointed Sergeant Nov. 1, 1861, and Sergeant—
May, 1861, June, 1861, June, 1861,	Owens, Daniel. Price, Charles H. Puderbaugh, Theo.	
Sept. 10, 1861,	Peters, Walter,	
Sept. 12, 1861,	Parsons, Hiram,.....	Discharged Nov. 12, 1862, for disability.
May, 1861,	Rounds, Josephus,.....	Died Aug. 16, 1861, at Camp McDougal.
April 24, 1861,	Robertson, John G.,....	Appointed Sergeant Dec. 1, 1861.
May, 1861,	Robinson, Joseph, Jr.	
May, 1861,	Rice, Edmund A.	
May, 1861,	Romaine, Andrew,	Deserted Aug. 15, 1862.
October, 1861,	Remour, James,.....	Appointed Corporal.
October, 1861,	Rowell, Abram,	Died September 25, 1862.
April, 1861,	Spencer, John,.....	Wounded in battle Sept. 11, and died Sept. 16, 1862.
May, 1861,	Simpson, John,.....	Discharged Oct. 16, 1862, for disability.
May, 1861,	Shelton, George,.....	Discharged Nov. 23, 1862, for disability.
June, 1861,	Smith, Reuben.	
June, 1861,	Sweet, Albert.	
May, 1861,	Sutfin, Nathaniel D.,....	Discharged Dec. 17, 1862, for disability.
June, 1861,	Scott, Jerry,.....	Discharged Jan. 15, 1862, for disability.
May, 1861,	Straight, Hiram H.,.....	Discharged Dec. 17, 1862, for disability.
August, 1861,	Skinner, John,.....	Transferred Nov. 1, 1861, to Co. B.
Sept. 12, 1861,	Stedman, Benson F.	
June, 1861,	Southard, Louis,.....	Died Aug. 29, 1862, of disease.
Sept., 1861,	Simons, Isam C.	
April, 1861,	Taylor, John R.	
June, 1861,	Tanner, Lyman.	
Sept., 1861,	Treen, Martin.	
Oct. 12, 1861,	Johnson, Samuel H.	Discharged Jan. 6, 1863.
May, 1861,	Tuttle, Daniel H.,.....	Deserted Aug. 29, 1862; rejoined April, 1863.
Sept., 1861,	Utey, Henry,	Killed in battle, May 7, 1862.
Oct. 5, 1861,	Wilson, John H.,.....	
Sept., 1861,	Wardell, John.	
Sept., 1861,	Wright, Lewis R.,.....	Transferred to Co. B; appointed 1st Sergeant; appointed 2d Lieutenant May 7, 1862; killed in battle Sept. 14, 1862.
May, 1861,	Clark, Edmund,.....	Appointed Sergeant May, 1861.
May, 1861,	Yates, M. A.	
April 13, 1861,	Hart, Robert,.....	Dropped Oct. 7, 1862, by general order of Oct. 7, 1862.
May, 1861,	Johnson, Samuel H.,...	Discharged Sept. 10, 1861, for disability.
May, 1861,	Jones, David B.,.....	Discharged Sept. 10, 1861, for disability.
May, 1861,	McCabe, Patrick,.....	Discharged Sept. 10, 1861, for disability.
May, 1861,	Foote, William,.....	Discharged Sept. 10, 1861, for disability.
May, 1861,	Pine, Richard J.,.....	Discharged Sept. 10, 1861, for disability.
May, 1861,	Van Orden, Ferdinand,	Transferred to Co. A, Nov. 1, 1861.
May, 1861,	Holloway, George.	

COMPANY F.

Organized in the City of New York.

JAMES H. BUTLER, *Captain.*
 I. C. HYATT, *First Lieutenant.*
 WILLIAM R. HYSLOP, *Second Lieutenant.*

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
May 31, 1861,	Adams, John.	
May 31, 1861,	Barnhardt, George H.,	Discharged Dec. 3, 1861; disability.
May 31, 1861,	Barrett, Edward,.....	Killed Jan. 29, 1862, at Alexandria, Va.; shot by a sentinel for refusing to halt.
May 31, 1861,	Blue, Edward,.....	Deserted June 20, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Brown, Martin.	
May 31, 1861,	Burnett, James T.,.....	Appointed Sergeant May 31, 1861; deserted Dec. 20, 1862, and rejoined; discharged Dec. 27, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Byrnes, James,.....	Died June 26, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Butler, Michael,	Deserted July 26, 1861; deserted June 30, 1862; rejoined Dec. 6, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Carney, Michael,.....	Transferred to Co. H.
May 31, 1861,	Cary, John.	
May 31, 1861,	Clair, James,.....	Deserted Aug. 7, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Clair, William,.....	Deserted June 20, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Cleary, Michael.	
May 31, 1861,	Collins, John,.....	Appointed 1st Sergeant May 31, 1861; appointed 2d Lieutenant May 7, '62.
May 31, 1861,	Costolo, James,.....	Deserted June 19, 1861.
June 14, 1861,	Curtin, Bartholomew.	
May 31, 1861,	Curtin, Timothy.	
May 31, 1861,	Connelly, Robert,.....	Deserted July 6, 1861.
June 14, 1861,	Connelly, Michael.	
May 31, 1861,	Dagman, John.	
May 31, 1861,	Deigan, Michael,.....	Dropped per Gen. Order 162, of Oct. 7, 1862; rejoined Feb. 5, 1863, and returned to duty.
May 31, 1861,	Dercourt, Alexander,...	Discharged Oct. 25, 1862, on account of wounds received May 7, 1862; lost a leg.
May 31, 1861,	Dickenson, George H.,	Appointed Corporal Jan. 26, 1863.
May 31, 1861,	Donnelly, Patrick,.....	Discharged Nov. 6, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Doyle, John,.....	Deserted July 6, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Dunn, Hugh.	
June 14, 1861,	Dunn, John.	
June 14, 1861,	Darley, Thomas,.....	Deserted July 23, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Dyer, Patrick,	Deserted June 5, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Everett, Milton,.....	Appointed Sergeant Oct. 13, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Farrell, Matthew,.....	Discharged Nov. 26, 1861; disability.
May 31, 1861,	Fitzpatrick, John,.....	Deserted June 7, 1861.
June 14, 1861,	Fyans, Andrew,	Wounded May 7, 1862; discharged July 15, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Fahey, Lawrence,.....	Dropped from rolls, per order Oct. 7, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Fitzsimmons, Thos.,....	Deserted Nov. 3, 1862.
June 14, 1861,	Gibb, William,.....	Appointed Sergeant Dec. 20, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Hanlon, Peter,.....	Deserted July 9, 1861.
June 14, 1861,	Hanahan, John,.....	Deserted June 20, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Hanna, Charles,	Died April 29, 1862, on steamer Columbia, at Ship Point.
June 14, 1861,	Hapenney, James H.,...	Deserted Aug. 19, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Kavanagh, Michael,....	Appointed Sergeant Nov. 3, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Keefe, Edward,.....	Appointed Corporal Nov. 1, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Kellard, Cornelius,.....	Dropped per Gen. Order of Oct. 7, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Kelly, James,.....	Dropped per Gen. Order of Oct. 7, 1862.
June 14, 1861,	Kerrigan, John.	
May 31, 1861,	Kilderry, Patrick.	

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COMPANY F—CONTINUED.

Date of enlistment.		Enlisted men.	Remarks.
May	31, 1861,	Lamb, James,.....	Deserted July 6, 1861.
May	31, 1861,	Logan, Thomas,.....	Deserted July 6, 1861.
May	31, 1861,	Long, Nathan D.,.....	Deserted July 6, 1861.
May	31, 1861,	Madden, John,.....	Appointed Corporal Dec. 20, 1862.
May	31, 1861,	Mahoney, John A.,.....	Dropped Oct. 7, 1863; taken up again; discharged Nov. 17, 1862.
May	31, 1861,	Mahoney, John,.....	Killed in battle Sept. 14, 1862.
May	31, 1861,	Martin, Francis.	
May	31, 1861,	Milrisc, John H.	
May	31, 1861,	Michel, Thomas.	
June	14, 1861,	Morgan, Julius B.	
May	31, 1861,	Mulholland, Daniel,...	Appointed Corporal Sept. 1, 1861; appointed Sergeant Feb. 16, 1862.
June	14, 1861,	Musselman, Thomas,...	Wounded at battle of West Point, May 7, and died May 10, 1862.
May	31, 1861,	McCaffery, James,.....	Discharged Nov. 25, 1861.
May	31, 1861,	McDermott, Patrick,....	Dropped, per general order of Oct. 7, '62.
May	31, 1861,	McGahan, Thomas,.....	Dropped, per general order of Oct. 7, '62.
May	31, 1861,	McGrah, Michael,.....	Deserted April 17, 1862.
May	31, 1861,	McNance, Robert.	
May	31, 1861,	McCulloh, Samuel B.,	Appointed 1st Sergeant May 31, 1861; appointed 1st Lieutenant 4th Virginia Vols., February 16, 1862.
May	31, 1861,	Ormsby, James R.,.....	Appointed Sergeant Jan. 29, 1863.
May	31, 1861,	O'Connor, Samuel,.....	Discharged Oct. 13, 1862.
May	31, 1861,	O'Donnell, Mark,.....	Wounded May 7, 1862; dropped Oct. 7, 1862.
May	31, 1861,	O'Neal, John.	
May	31, 1861,	Parnell, Thomas,.....	Discharged Feb. 18, 1862, for disability.
June	14, 1861,	Powers, Thomas,.....	Appointed Corporal Nov. 3, 1862.
May	31, 1861,	Proctor, Wm. H.,.....	Deserted July 6, 1861.
May	31, 1861,	Reynolds, Michael S.,...	Killed in battle Sept. 14, 1862.
May	31, 1861,	Ryan, James G.,.....	Discharged.
May	31, 1861,	Salmon, Cornelius,.....	Deserted June 18, 1861.
May	31, 1861,	Scully, Patrick.	
May	31, 1861,	Seanlan, James,.....	Discharged Dec. 12, 1861, for disability.
May	31, 1861,	Sinclair, Geo. H.,.....	Discharged Dec. 12, 1861, for disability.
May	31, 1861,	Sweeney, Wm. C.,.....	Wounded May 7, 1862; dropped Oct. 7, 1862.
May	31, 1861,	Taney, Patrick.	
May	30, 1861,	Taxter, Joseph A.,.....	Deserted July 30, 1861.
June	14, 1861,	Van Horn, Joseph,.....	Dropped Oct. 7, 1862.
June	14, 1861,	Venus, William B.,.....	Discharged Nov. 26, 1861.
May	31, 1861,	Vanse, John T.,.....	Wounded in battle Sept. 14, 1862; discharged April 8, 1863.
May	31, 1861,	Walling, Garrett A.,...	Died Nov. 11, 1862, of fever.
May	31, 1861,	Welch, James,.....	Dropped Oct. 7, 1862; notice received Dec. 12, 1862, of his enlisting in Regulars.
June	14, 1861,	Wolffington, John,.....	Deserted Aug. 18, 1861.
May	31, 1861,	Young, Edgar,.....	Dropped Oct. 7, 1862.
June	14, 1861,	Arnold, Walter,.....	Deserted June 20, 1861.
Nov.	18, 1861,	Dedrick, Absalom.	
June	14, 1861,	Galway, George,.....	Deserted Aug. 22, 1861.
May	31, 1861,	Hayden, James,.....	Deserted Aug. 24, 1861.
May	31, 1861,	Kearney, Francis,.....	Deserted Aug. 25, 1861.
Sept.	19, 1861,	Miller, Reuben F.,.....	Transferred from Co. D, Nov. 1, 1862, as a musician.
May	31, 1861,	Quinn, Daniel,.....	Discharged January, 1862.
May	31, 1861,	Ryan, Michael,.....	Deserted Aug. 27, 1861.
May	31, 1861,	Smith, Harry,.....	Deserted Aug. 30, 1861.
Oct.	11, 1862,	Fisher, Robert,.....	Enlisted for three years, and transferred to 121st Regt. N. Y. S. V., May 23, '63.
Oct.	11, 1862,	McDermott, Francis, }	

COMPANY F—CONTINUED.

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
Oct. 20, 1862,	Tully, Patrick,	Enlisted for three years, and transferred to 121st Regt. N. Y. S. V., May 25, '63. Deserted Jan. 17, 1863.
Jan. 12, 1863,	Conn, William,	
Jan. 2, 1863,	Wilson, James,	

COMPANY G.

Organized in the city of New York.

RUSSELL MYERS, *Captain.*
 S. MCKEE, *First Lieutenant.*
 J. T. TWADDELL, *Second Lieutenant.*

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
May 31, 1861,	Cleveland, Lewis F.,...	Appointed 1st Sergeant May 31, 1861, and 2d Lieutenant from Aug. 9, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Burns, Thomas,	Appointed 1st Sergeant and 2d Lieutenant from Aug. 8, 1862; mustered 2d Lieutenant April 7, 1863.
May 31, 1861,	McCann, James,	Discharged Dec. 16, 1862; disability.
May 31, 1861,	Aldis, Thomas J.,	Appointed Sergeant Oct. 8, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Sawyer, John,	Appointed Sergeant Dec. 1, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Emmons, Clark,	Appointed Corporal May 31, 1861; reduced Dec. 9, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Sherlock, James,	Appointed Sergeant Aug. 1, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Bolin, Samuel.	Deserted July 19, 1861; rejoined Aug. 1, 1861; deserted Sept. 17, 1862; rejoined March 25, 1863.
May 31, 1861,	Allen, Charles E.,	
July 1, 1861,	Armstrong, Thomas J.	Discharged , having been wounded in battle May 7, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Bennett, Henry,	
May 31, 1861,	Barclay, John.	Discharged Sept. 4, 1862, for wounds received in battle May 7, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Chapel, Ezekiah,	
May 31, 1861,	Coleman, Jacob H.	Died May 21, 1862, of wounds received in battle May 7, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Chatterton, Charles E.,	
May 31, 1861,	Cowan, Abiram,	Appointed Corporal Nov. 1, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Connelly, Martin.	Appointed Corporal May 22, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Commendinger, F. A.,	
May 31, 1861,	Douglass, Charles,	Discharged Feb. 12, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Doyle, Michael,	Missing in action June 27, 1862; re-joined as a paroled prisoner Nov. 8, '62.
May 31, 1861,	Dwyer, John.	Killed May 3, '63; Fredericksburgh, Va.
May 31, 1861,	Fieldhouse, William, ..	
May 31, 1861,	Green, Edward.	Missing in action June 27, 1862; exchanged and returned from Richmond Aug. 7, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Garney, John.	
May 31, 1861,	Horan, Patrick,	Discharged Dec. 30, 1861; disability.
May 31, 1861,	Hoon, Thomas J.,	
May 31, 1861,	Gleason, Patrick.	Discharged Dec. 30, 1861; disability.
May 31, 1861,	Hinds, John.	
May 31, 1861,	Hepburn, William.	Discharged Dec. 30, 1861; disability.
May 31, 1861,	Johnston, William T.	
May 31, 1861,	Kelly, Patrick.	Discharged Dec. 30, 1861; disability.
July 1, 1861,	Kelly, John.	
May 31, 1861,	Keep, William.	

COMPANY G—CONTINUED.

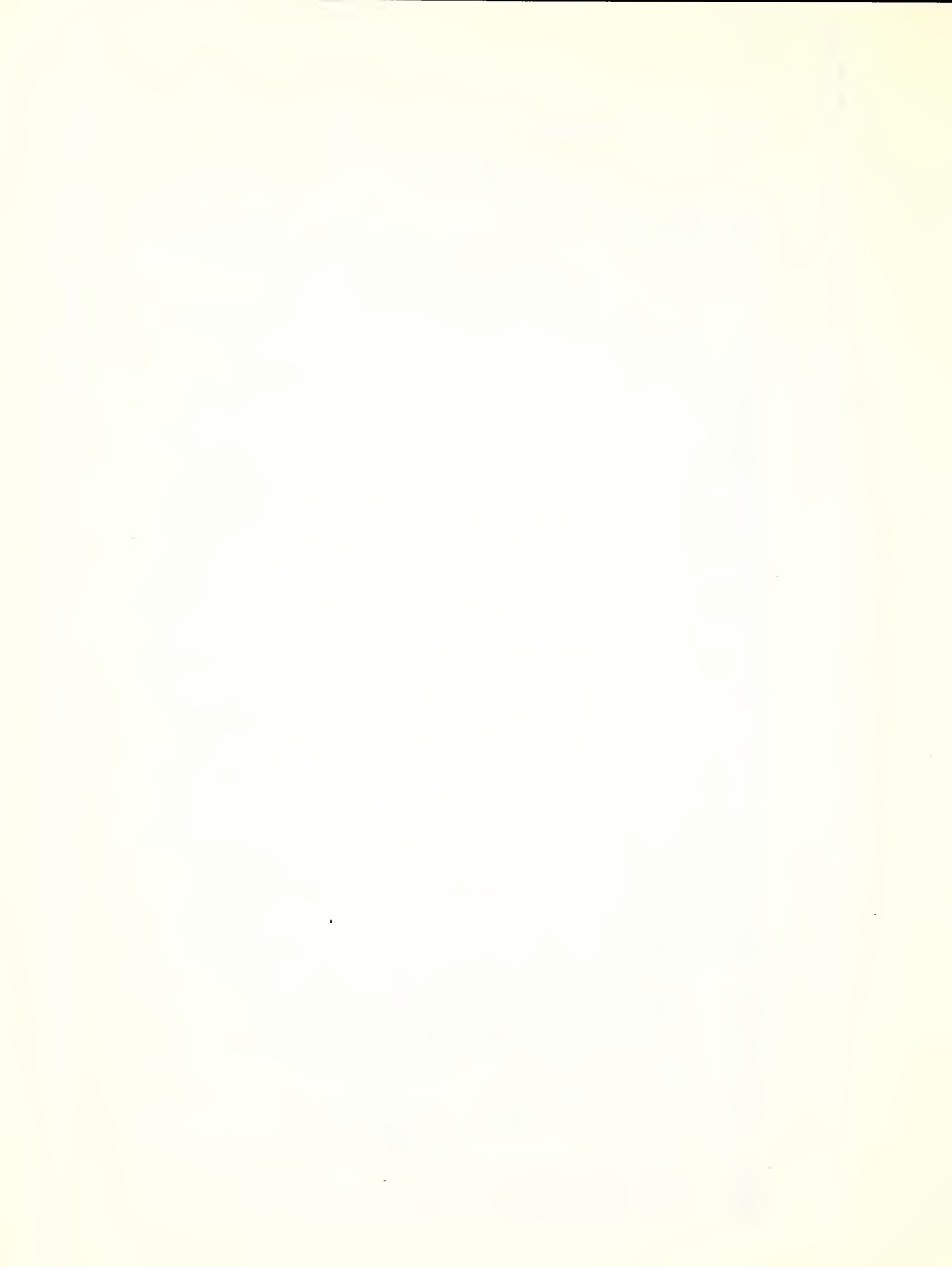
Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
May 31, 1861,	Lynch, Michael,.....	Deserted Sept. 13, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Lowney, Cornelius.	
May 31, 1861,	Lane, John.	
May 31, 1861,	Lawson, Richard.	
May 21, 1861,	McPherson, Chas. H.,	Appointed Drum-Major May 31, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Mayberry, John.	
May 31, 1861,	Marten, Anthony,	Deserted Aug. 25, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	McAvoy, Michael.	
May 31, 1861,	McCabe, Michael.	
May 31, 1861,	McIntire, Philip.	
May 31, 1861,	Phillips, Lawrence,.....	Appointed Corporal Jan. 1, 1863.
May 31, 1861,	Phillips, John,.....	Deserted Nov. 7, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Pote, Robert P.	
May 31, 1861,	Peck, Thomas.	
May 31, 1861,	Parse, Holis H.	
July 1, 1861,	Palmer, Hiram.	
May 31, 1861,	Rigney, Luke.	
May 31, 1861,	Riderbuck, Lewis,.....	Deserted Sept. 6, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Reed, Samuel.	
May 31, 1861,	Riley, Peter,.....	Killed in battle May 7, 1862.
July 1, 1861,	Robinson, Jno. W. H.,	Discharged July 3, 1862; disability.
May 31, 1861,	Smith, Edward,.....	Deserted July 1, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Smith, Charles W.,.....	Wounded May 7, 1862; discharged Sept. 14, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Sergood, Richard,.....	Discharged April 16, 1863; disability.
July 1, 1861,	Swartz, Morris,.....	Discharged Dec. 27, 1861; disability.
July 1, 1861,	Shultz, Ferdinand.	
May 31, 1861,	Tilton, David.	
May 31, 1861,	Taylor, Charles.	
May 31, 1861,	Ver Porten, Bernard,...	Discharged Dec. 27, 1861; disability.
July 1, 1861,	Van Fleet, James.	
May 31, 1861,	Yarnell, Thomas H.	
May 31, 1861,	Whitten, John T.	
May 31, 1861,	Woods, William,.....	Wounded in battle, May 7, 1862; discharged Sept. 15, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Wands, James,	Appointed Corporal Nov. 1, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Woods, John.	
May 31, 1861,	Weir, John,.....	Appointed Fife-Major May 31, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Cooper, David,.....	Appointed Sergeant.
May 31, 1861,	Brangle, George,.....	Deserted June 30, 1862; rejoined Nov. 6, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Dowling, William,	
May 31, 1861,	Twybill, William,.....	Discharged Oct. 21, 1861; disability.
May 31, 1861,	Britton, Benjamin H.,	Discharged Sept. 5, 1861; disability.
May 31, 1861,	O'Brien, William,.....	Discharged Sept. 5, 1861; disability.
May 31, 1861,	Costello, Edward,.....	Discharged Sept. 13, 1861; disability.
May 31, 1861,	Morrison, John,.....	Deserted June 23, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Dawson, William,	Deserted June 23, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Allen, Lucillius,.....	Deserted June 23, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Greenwood, Edward,...	Deserted June 23, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Murphy, James,.....	Deserted June 19, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	McDonald, James,.....	Deserted July 5, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Cranzell, George,.....	Deserted July 8, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Connell, Michael,.....	Deserted Aug. 8, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Seabring, George,.....	Deserted Aug. 10, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Ward, Thomas,.....	Deserted June 23, 1861.
Sept. 2, 1861,	Phillips, James,	Enlisted for three years, and transferred to 121st N. Y. S. Vols., May 23, 1863.

COMPANY H.

Organized at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y.

WILLIAM CHALMERS,..... *Captain.*
 WILLIAM H. SEE,..... *First Lieutenant.*
 WILLIAM H. ATCHESON,..... *Second Lieutenant.*

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
Dec. 15, 1861,	Applebee, Calvin T.,....	Deserted March 1, 1863.
May 2, 1861,	Allen, Franklin F.	
May 2, 1861,	Basset, Martin V. B.	
May 2, 1861,	Beir, George,	Deserted June 18, 1862.
May 2, 1861,	Barker, Edward D.	
May 2, 1861,	Brown, Peter.	
May 2, 1861,	Barrett, William A.	
May 2, 1861,	Bird, George W.,.....	Discharged Oct. 13, 1861.
May 2, 1861,	Brown, Alex. W.	
May 2, 1861,	Bushel, Robert.	
May 2, 1861,	Clarke, Robert W.,.....	Appointed Corporal.
May 2, 1861,	Clark, Charles H. M.,...	Appointed Corporal.
May 2, 1861,	Cowpland, Joseph W.,...	Discharged Oct. 22, 1861.
May 2, 1861,	Coach, Thomas.	
May 2, 1861,	Cypher, George W.	
May 2, 1861,	Covert, William,.....	Appointed Sergeant.
May 2, 1861,	Conklin, Timothy J.,...	Appointed Corporal.
May 2, 1861,	Coles, Daniel E.	
May 2, 1861,	Cropsy, Jarvis.	
May 2, 1861,	Daley, Michael C.	
May 2, 1861,	De Revere, Edward,...	Discharged August 5, 1861, at Camp McDougal, for disability.
May 2, 1861,	De Revere, Geo. W.,....	Discharged Oct. 13, 1861, for disability.
May 2, 1861,	Donohue, Thomas.	
May 2, 1861,	Dolan, John.	
May 2, 1861,	Downing, Alfred.	
May 2, 1861,	Doyle, Peter J.,.....	Killed in battle Sept. 14, 1862.
May 2, 1861,	Donohue, Michael.	
May 2, 1861,	Davison, Peter,.....	Deserted Aug. 14, 1862.
May 2, 1861,	Davis, Seymour T.,....	Discharged April 9, 1863; disability.
May 2, 1861,	Evans, William R.,....	Appointed 1st Sergeant Jan. 1, 1863.
May 2, 1861,	Eagle, Henry,.....	Deserted Aug. 24, 1862.
May 2, 1861,	Fisher, Henry,.....	Missing in action June 27, 1862; re-joined July 7, 1862.
May 2, 1861,	Felter, John M.	
May 2, 1861,	Fowler, John R.	
May 2, 1861,	Flannery, Jeremiah.	
May 2, 1861,	Greeley, Fergus.	
May 2, 1861,	Haviland, Charles E.,...	Deserted Nov. 1, 1861.
May 2, 1861,	Hartung, Charles,.....	Missing in action June 27, 1862.
May 2, 1861,	Hare, Frank C.	
May 2, 1861,	Hammond, Stephen F.	Discharged Feb. 9, 1863, at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va.
Sept., 1861,	Humphreys, William.	
May 2, 1861,	Jones, James O.,.....	Appointed Corporal.
May 2, 1861,	Knowlton, Edward.	
May 2, 1861,	Knowlton, William,....	Killed in battle Sept. 14, 1862.
May 2, 1861,	Kenney, John.	
May 2, 1861,	Kearns, Michael.	
May 2, 1861,	Kearney, Michael.	
May 2, 1861,	King, Charles.	
May 2, 1861,	Lawrence, Alfred,.....	Appointed Sergeant, and 1st Sergeant; 2d Lieutenant and so mustered Jan. 1, 1863.
May 2, 1861,	Lawrence, Theodore, ..	Discharged Camp Yates.
May 2, 1861,	Losce, Daniel W.	
May 2, 1861,	Lent, Jacob.	
May 2, 1861,	Leonard, John V.,.....	Discharged Nov. 1, 1861; disability.



COMPANY H—CONTINUED.

Date of enlistment.		Enlisted men.	Remarks.
May	2, 1861,	Lewis, Abel,.....	Discharged Oct. 15, 1861; disability.
May	2, 1861,	Meeker, Robert,.....	Appointed Corporal; appointed Sergeant.
May	2, 1861,	Mahoney, Florence, ...	Missing in action June 27, 1862; rejoined from Richmond Aug. 7, 1862,
May	2, 1861,	Martin, Josiah S.	
May	2, 1861,	Molyneaux, Edward,...	Deserted Aug. 24, 1862.
May	2, 1861,	McCoy, Oscar.	
May	2, 1861,	Millington, Frank,.....	Discharged at Camp McDougal.
May	2, 1861,	Morse, Henry.	
May	2, 1861,	Hadden, Thomas.	
May	2, 1861,	Millrose, Orlando,	Discharged Oct. 15, 1861.
		Mulener, Francis.	
May	2, 1861,	Nodine, Henry M.	
May	2, 1861,	O'Brien, Edward,.....	Deserted Aug. 24, 1862; rejoined March 20, 1863.
May	2, 1861,	Portions, James,.....	Discharged Oct. 15, 1861; disability.
May	2, 1861,	Phillip, Charles W.	
May	2, 1861,	Ploss, Marten V.	
May	2, 1861,	Perry, John.	
Dec.	7, 1861,	Quigley, George.	
May	2, 1861,	Roberts, William.	
May	2, 1861,	Rawcliffe, Thomas.	
May	2, 1861,	Ryan, Henry M.,.....	Appointed 1st Sergeant May 6, 1861; reduced and transferred to Company K, March 1, 1862.
May	2, 1861,	Sandford, William E.	
May	2, 1861,	Smith, Daniel.	
May	2, 1861,	Storms, William H.	
May	2, 1861,	See, Dustin P.	
May	2, 1861,	Smith, George W.	
May	2, 1861,	See, William Henry,...	Deserted Nov. 25, 1862; rejoined Jan. 1, 1863.
May	2, 1861,	Traey, John.	
May	2, 1861,	Verplanck, John C.	
May	2, 1861,	Van Tassel, Clark.	
May	2, 1861,	Van Wart, Peter,.....	Discharged Oct. 18, 1861; disability.
May	2, 1861,	Weeks, John N,.....	Transferred to Army Reserve Corps July 17, 1862, per order.
May	2, 1861,	Wardell, Henry P.	
May	2, 1861,	Williamson, Charles.	
May	2, 1861,	Yerkes, George T.	
May	2, 1861,	Taxter, Frank.	
Dec.	15, 1861,	Taxter, Thomas.	
		Davis, Thaddeus S.,....	Discharged Oct. 21, 1861; re-enlisted Sept. 11, 1862, for three years.
Sept.	2, 1862,	Aeker, George H.,....	Transferred to 121st Regiment N. Y. S. Vols. May 25, 1863; were enlisted for three years.
Sept.	11, 1862,	Courlan, Patrick,.....	
Sept.	15, 1862,	Dyckman Wallace,...	
Sept.	29, 1862,	Farrington, David,.....	Discharged Feb. 26, 1863, at Washington.
Aug.	30, 1862,	Griffin, Ezra M,	Died April 13, 1863, of fever.
Sept.	15, 1862,	Haines, Charles J.,	Transferred to 121st Regiment N. Y. S. Vols. May 25, 1863.
Aug.	26, 1862,	Lawrence, Henry E.,)	Enlisted for three years and transferred to 121st Reg't N. Y. S. V. May 25, '63.
Sept.	5, 1862,	Lowe, Francis E., ... }	
Aug.	29, 1862,	Lafarge, John B.,.....	Deserted Dec. 15, 1862.
Aug.	26, 1862,	Lynch, John,.....	
Sept.	29, 1862,	Munson, Edward H.,	
Sept.	29, 1862,	McNeal, Alonzo S.,...	
Aug.	30, 1862,	Rider, Aaron L.,.....	Enlisted for three years; transferred to 121st Regiment N. Y. S. Vols. May 25, 1863.
Sept.	11, 1862,	Smith, William,.....	
Sept.	20, 1862,	Smith, Warren P.,....	
Aug.	30, 1862,	Williams, Sanford,...	

COMPANY H—CONTINUED.

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
Aug. 29, 1862,	Lemon, Geo. McKee, }	Appointed Commissary Sergeant April 8, 1863.
Sept. 20, 1862,	Sager, Joseph W., ... }	

COMPANY I.

Organized at Ithaca, Tompkins County, N. Y.

JOHN WHITLOCK, *Captain.*
H. W. JACKSON, *First Lieutenant.*
P. B. WAGER, *Second Lieutenant.*

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
May 7, 1861,	Farrand, Jno. W.,	Appointed 1st Sergeant May 31, 1861, and 2d Lieutenant Oct. 22, 1861, and 1st Lieutenant
May 7, 1861,	Walcott, George,	Appointed Sergeant May 30, 1861, and 2d Lieutenant, and 1st Lieutenant
May 7, 1861,	Camp, Edward,	Appointed Sergeant May 31, 1861; discharged July 22, 1862.
May 7, 1861,	Davidson, Wm. M., ...	Appointed Sergeant May 31, 1861; mustered in as 2d Lieutenant Jan. 1, 1863.
May 7, 1861,	Newman, Levi L.,	Appointed Corporal May 31, 1861, and Sergeant
May 7, 1861,	Davenport, Wm. H., ...	Discharged Nov. 28, 1862, at Portsmouth, Va.
May 7, 1861,	Kellogg, Lewis, Jr.	Appointed Corporal May 31, 1861; died November 28, 1862, of disease at Hagerstown, Md.
May 7, 1861,	Spaulding, Benj.,	Deserted Aug. 6, 1861. Died July 30, 1862, from wounds received in battle June 27, 1862.
May 20, 1861,	Brewer, Martin V. B.	
May 24, 1861,	Storms, Thos. J.,	
May 7, 1861,	Allen, James E.,	Appointed Quartermaster-Sergeant Jan. 1, 1863.
May 7, 1861,	Brown, John W.	
May 7, 1861,	Berringham, Michael.	
May 7, 1861,	Beers, Wm. D.,	Discharged Nov. 23, 1862, at Ft. Monroe, Va. Deserted April 16, 1862; rejoined Oct. 6, 1862. Discharged Jan. 4, 1862, disability.
Nov. 7, 1862,	Bradley, Chas. E.	
May 7, 1861,	Curry, Geo. V.	
May 7, 1861,	Campbell, Alfred T.	Discharged July 17, 1862, disability.
May 7, 1861,	Carman, James T.,	
May 7, 1861,	Cryne, Chas. M.,	
May 7, 1861,	Dodd, Reuben W.,	Discharged Dec. 7, 1862, disability.
May 7, 1861,	Dunham, John.	
May 7, 1861,	Fletcher, Theodore.	
May 7, 1861,	Foster, Frank.	Discharged Jan. 4, 1862, disability.
May 7, 1861,	Fisk, Perie J.	
May 7, 1861,	Ganowny, Geo. S.,	
May 7, 1861,	Grogan, James.	Discharged Dec. 7, 1862, disability.
May 7, 1861,	Godley, Seymour H., ...	
May 23, 1861,	Gleason, Martin.	
May 7, 1861,	Hicks, Wm. W.,	Discharged Jan. 4, 1862, disability.
May 7, 1861,	Hildebrandt, Elihu, ...	

COMPANY I—CONTINUED.

Date of enlistment.		Enlisted men.	Remarks.
May	7, 1861.	Hanson, Peter J.,.....	Discharged Feb. 4, 1863; disability.
May	7, 1861.	Hawkins, Lewis.	
Oct.	22, 1862.	Hawkins, Joseph E., ..	Discharged Feb. 12, 1862; disability.
May	7, 1861.	Hackett, John.	
May	7, 1861.	Jones, Horace.	
May	7, 1861.	Jones, A. Parker.	
May	7, 1861.	Jimmerson, George,...	Discharged Dec. 29, 1861; for disability.
May	31, 1861.	Johnson, John,.....	Deserted Feb. 7, 1863. Died in Philadelphia Aug. 15, 1862, of disease.
May	7, 1861.	Kennedy, Michael,	
May	7, 1861.	Krum, Wm. B.,	Discharged Aug. 8, 1862; disability.
May	7, 1861.	Lewis, John E.	Appointed Corporal ; died June 1, 1862, at Ft. Monroe, Va.
Oct.	22, 1862.	Landon, Paul H.,.....	
May	7, 1861.	Marshall, Sydney.	
May	24, 1861.	McCauley, Wm.,	Discharged Jan. 6, 1862; disability.
May	7, 1861.	Martin, John.	
May	7, 1861.	Martin, Henry.	
May	7, 1861.	Mettelley, Richard.	
May	7, 1861.	Mulligan, John.	
May	7, 1861.	Murry, James.	
May	7, 1861.	Nevins, Andrew.	
May	7, 1861.	Nelson, Geo. H.,.....	Discharged Jan. 17, 1863; disability.
May	7, 1861.	O'Daniels, Addison M.	
May	7, 1861.	Patterson, Wm.	Discharged Feb. 10, 1863, for wounds received in action.
May	30, 1861.	Peck, Jarah L.,.....	
May	7, 1861.	Roberts, Samuel.	
May	7, 1861.	Reynolds, M. L.,	Discharged Dec. 29, 1861; disability.
May	7, 1861.	Randolph, Koest V.,....	Discharged Jan. 4, 1862; disability.
May	31, 1861.	Stein, William.	
May	7, 1861.	Smith, James M.,.....	Died May 23, 1862, of wounds received in battle May 7, 1862.
May	7, 1861.	Starr, Henry.	
May	7, 1861.	Saxton, John S.	
May	7, 1861.	Saxton, Wheeler G.,....	Deserted Feb. 8, 1863.
May	7, 1861.	Simpson, Eugene,	Killed in battle Sept. 14, 1862.
Oct.	21, 1861.	Shepherd, Moses,.....	Discharged Oct. 21, 1862; disability.
May	7, 1861.	Terrill, William O.	
May	7, 1861.	Van Vleck, Gilbert.	
May	7, 1861.	White, Thomas.	
May	7, 1861.	Way, William J.,.....	Deserted April 16, 1862.
May	30, 1861.	Wolsey, A. Jackson.	
Oct.	21, 1861.	Winchell, Elijah.	
April	12, 1862.	Randolph, Eph. B.,.....	Missing in action June 27, 1862; re-joined Aug. 25, 1862; paroled.
May	7, 1861.	Bradford, John F.	
Nov.	14, 1861.	Jones, George C.	
Sept.	4, 1862.	McPherson, Alex.,....	Enlisted for three years; transferred to 121st Regt. N. Y. S. V., May 25, '63.
Sept.	4, 1862.	Ross, James H.,.....	
Sept.	4, 1862.	Williams, Nath. G.,...	
Sept.	4, 1862.	Van Droof, Moses,....	
Sept.	4, 1862.	Randolph, David,.....	
Sept.	4, 1862.	Brower, Oscar,.....	
Sept.	4, 1862.	Meadow, Alanson,....	

COMPANY K.

Organized in the City of New York.

WILLIAM H. ROBINSON, *Captain.*
 CHARLES DIAMOND, *First Lieutenant.*
 PATRICK STANLEY, *Second Lieutenant.*

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
April 15, 1861,	Bingham, Leander D.,	Appointed Corporal August 9, 1861; wounded in battle Sept. 14, 1862.
April 15, 1861,	Brown, David.	
June 13, 1861,	Boyle, Edward,	Deserted June, 1861.
April 15, 1861,	Burk, Michael J.,	Transferred from Co. K to Co. E.
April 15, 1861,	Boorman, John,	Transferred from Co. K to Co. E.
April 15, 1861,	Barnes, John,	Transferred from Co. K to Co. E.
April 15, 1861,	Broderick, James,	Transferred from Co. K to Co. E.
April 15, 1861,	Buckbee, Benjamin, ...	Wounded in battle, Crampton Gap, Sept. 14, 1862; transferred from Co. K to Co. E.
June 15, 1861,	Barrett, James,	Deserted June, 1861.
Sept. 30, 1861,	Broderick, John.	
Sept. 25, 1861,	Bittman, Frederick, ...	Wounded in battle June 27, 1862.
April 15, 1861,	Caverly, Edward,	Deserted July 23, 1861; rejoined from desertion Nov. 15, 1861, and restored to duty.
April 15, 1861,	Cleary, Thomas,	Discharged Sept. 18, 1862, for disability.
April 15, 1861,	Clark, John J.	
April 15, 1861,	Coile, Henry,	Deserted June, 1861.
June 15, 1861,	Carleton, Andrew,	Transferred to Co. D Sept. 26, 1861.
Sept. 25, 1861,	Cohn, Jacob,	Discharged at Camp Newton Feb. 25, 1862, for disability.
Sept. 30, 1861,	Corcoran, Michael J., ...	Appointed Sergeant Sept. 30, 1861.
Sept. 30, 1861,	Coyle, James,	Appointed Corporal Sept. 30, '61; killed in battle Sept. 14, 1862.
April 15, 1861,	Dwyer, John,	Deserted June, 1861.
April 15, 1861,	Develin, James.	
June 15, 1861,	Doyle, Michael.	
June 15, 1861,	Dinen, Philip,	Discharged May 4, 1862 disability.
June 15, 1861,	Dougherty, Thomas.	
June 28, 1861,	Develin, William,	Deserted July 6, 1861.
May 15, 1861,	Diamond, Patrick,	Appointed Sergeant May 31, 1861; appointed 2d Lieutenant Jan. 1, 1863.
April 15, 1861,	Dwyer, William H., ...	Appointed Corporal May 31, 1861; appointed Sergeant Nov. 1, 1861.
June 13, 1861,	Foreman, Thomas,	Discharged June, 1861.
June 13, 1861,	Farrell, James.	
June 13, 1861,	Farrelly, John,	Deserted June, 1861.
April 15, 1861,	Foreman, Charles E., ...	Deserted Sept. 7, 1862; rejoined Oct. 6, 1862.
April 15, 1861,	Forley, Thomas.	
June 15, 1861,	Fowler, Charles J.	
April 15, 1861,	Flemming, James P., ...	Appointed Corporal May 31, 1861, and Sergeant June, 1861; reduced Aug. 8, 1861; discharged Oct. 22, 1862; disability.
Aug. 26, 1861,	Friker, Frank.	
June 13, 1861,	Graham, John W.,	Deserted June, 1861.
April 15, 1861,	Greer, Samuel,	Appointed Sergeant Nov. 1, 1862.
June 15, 1861,	Gibbons, William.	
April 15, 1861,	Harrigan, Jeremiah, ...	Discharged after being mustered in (by mistake), without pay, etc.
Aug. 22, 1861,	Humphery, John F.	
April 13, 1861,	Hagan, Charles,	Joined by transfer from Co. D; appointed Corporal Nov. 1, 1861; deserted July, 1862; rejoined Oct. 6, 1862.
May 14, 1861,	Jennings, John.	

COMPANY K—CONTINUED.

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
May 14, 1861,	Jennings, Thomas,.....	Taken prisoner at battle Salem Heights, Fredericksburg, Va., May 4, 1863; was Corporal from Sept. 1, 1862. Deserted July 23, 1861.
May 14, 1861,	Kenneday, Edward, ...	
May 14, 1861,	Kegan, Michael.	
May 14, 1861,	Kerr, John.	
June 13, 1861,	Kerrigan, John,.....	Deserted June, 1861.
May 14, 1861,	Kinley, Thomas.	
May 31, 1861,	Keating, Edmund,.....	Taken prisoner at Savage Station on June 29, 1862; exchanged and returned to duty Oct. 10, 1862.
June 13, 1861,	Lowrey, John W.,.....	Deserted June, 1861.
May 14, 1861,	Laing, Philip.	
April 15, 1861,	Lorey, Edward,.....	Deserted July 25, 1861.
April 15, 1861,	Lyons, Patrick.	
April 15, 1861,	Lynch, Cornelius,.....	Deserted Sept. 1, 1861.
April 15, 1861,	Langin, Patrick,.....	Appointed Corporal May 31, 1861; reduced July 31, 1861; wounded in battle Sept. 14, 1862.
April 15, 1861,	McKay, Patrick.	
April 15, 1861,	McBride, William,.....	Discharged Oct. 31, 1862; disability.
April 15, 1861,	Murray, John.	
April 15, 1861,	Murphy, Francis,.....	Discharged Dec. 26, 1862.
April 15, 1861,	McEvoy, Patrick,.....	Died Aug. 22, 1861.
April 15, 1861,	McGlennan, Richard.	
April 15, 1861,	Murphy, Michael,.....	Died Dec. 26, 1862, of disease, in Philadelphia.
April 15, 1861,	Mountjoy, William, ...	Deserted June, 1861.
June 13, 1861,	McNespie, James.	
May 14, 1861,	McCaffrey, Thomas, ...	Appointed Sergeant Aug. 1, 1862, and Color Sergeant.
June 13, 1861,	McMahan, Michael,.....	Appointed Corporal Aug. 1, 1861; transferred to Company D, Sept. 1, 1861.
June 15, 1861,	McFall, Thomas,.....	Deserted Sept. 3, 1861.
June 28, 1861,	McCarthy, Dennis,.....	Wounded in battle June 27, 1862, and missing since.
June 28, 1861,	Myers, Charles,.....	Deserted March 10, 1862.
June 28, 1861,	Mehan, Francis,.....	Appointed Corporal Nov. 1, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Mulligan, Michael,.....	Transferred from Company D.
April 15, 1861,	Nugent, Michael J.	
April 15, 1861,	Outen, Alfred.	
June 13, 1861,	O'Brien, William,.....	Deserted June, 1861.
Sept. 30, 1861,	O'Neal, Daniel,.....	Wounded in battle at Crampton's Gap, Sept. 14, 1862; died Feb. 11, 1863, at hospital, Frederick, Md.
April 16, 1861,	Patterson, William,.....	Transferred Sept. 25, 1861, to Company D; deserted.
June 15, 1861,	Pulaski, Adolphe,.....	Transferred to Company D, Sept. 25, 1861; deserted.
	Peake, Morton M.,.....	Transferred from Company C to K, Aug. 23, 1861, and appointed Sergeant; discharged Dec. 1, 1862.
June 15, 1861,	Quinn, John,.....	Appointed Corporal Nov. 1, 1862.
April 15, 1861,	Rodgers, Charles,.....	Deserted Sept. 1, 1861.
April 15, 1861,	Ryan, Michael.	
June 13, 1861,	Riley, James,.....	Deserted June, 1861.
June 13, 1861,	Reynolds, Pulse,.....	Deserted June, 1861.
June 13, 1861,	Riley, John,.....	Deserted June, 1861.
April 15, 1861,	Rosendale, Silas,.....	Discharged Feb. 23, 1863, by order of the Secretary of War.
April 15, 1861,	Rugen, Jacob.	
June 13, 1861,	Rubb, Sigismund.	
May 15, 1861,	Reed, James,.....	Deserted June, 1861.



COMPANY K—CONTINUED.

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
April 6, 1861,	Ryan, Henry M.,.....	Transferred from Company H to Company K, May 2, 1862; 1st Sergeant from Jan. 1, 1863, to muster out.
April 15, 1861,	Seerey, Patrick,	Appointed Corporal.
June 13, 1861,	Stalder, Edmund P.,....	Deserted June, 1861.
June 13, 1861,	Stone, Charles.....	Deserted June, 1861.
April 15, 1861,	Skeehan, Denis.	
June 15, 1861,	Streisler, Reinhart.	
Aug 26, 1861,	Simpson, William,.....	Transferred to Company D, Oct. 1, 1861.
April 15, 1861,	Taylor, Thomas,.....	Appointed Corporal June, 1861; reduced Aug. 8, 1861; reappointed 5th Sergeant.
April 15, 1861,	Taylor, William.	
April 15, 1861,	Walls, John.	
June 13, 1861,	Whalen, John,.....	Deserted June, 1861; rejoined March 1, 1862.
April 15, 1861,	Wallace, Edmund,.....	Appointed 1st Sergeant June 13, 1861; acting 2d Lieutenant Aug. 22, 1861; appointed 2d Lieutenant Aug., 1861, and 1st Lieutenant from July 9, 1861; killed in battle May 7, 1862.
Sept. 25, 1861,	Young, John J.	
May 15, 1861,	Zoller, John,.....	Appointed Corporal Dec. 1, 1861.
Sept. 17, 1861,	Kool, Henry I.,.....	Enlisted for three years; transferred to 121st Regiment N. Y. S. Vols. May 25, 1863.
Sept. 1, 1861,	Ryan, John.....	
Sept. 2, 1861,	Thompson, Joseph F.,	Deserted Feb. 8, 1863; rejoined April 11, 1863.
Aug. 7, 1861,	Stiles, Reuben H.,.....	Transferred to 121st Regiment N. Y. S. Vols. May 23, 1863.

FIELD AND STAFF AND LINE OFFICERS OF THE THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS, MUSTERED OUT ON THE NINTH DAY OF JUNE, 1863, AT NEW YORK CITY.

FRANCIS E. PINTO, Colonel; commissioned Colonel from Lieutenant-Colonel October 2, 1862, vice Colonel RODERICK MATHESON, who was mortally wounded in battle September 14, 1862, and died October 2, 1862.

CHARLES HUBBS, Lieutenant-Colonel; commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel from Major from November 24, 1862, vice Lieutenant-Colonel PINTO, promoted. He had been commissioned Major from Captain Co. B October 2, 1862, vice Major LEMON, who died November 10, 1862, from wounds received in battle September 14, 1862; Major LEMON was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel from October 2, 1862.

RUSSELL MYERS, Major; commissioned Major from Captain Co. G from November 24, 1862, vice Major HUBBS, promoted.

JOHN STEWART, Adjutant; commissioned Adjutant from 1st Lieutenant Co. D from September 22, 1861, vice Adjutant E. SPARROW PRUDY, promoted from the regiment to Captain and Assistant-Adjutant-General to General FRANKLIN.

FRANK DUSTIN, Quartermaster; commissioned Quartermaster (1st Lieutenant) from Quartermaster-Sergeant from July 19, 1862, vice Quartermaster GEO. W. DAVIES, resigned and discharged, who was successor to WM. N. WEST, resigned, July 5, 1861, who was the successor of Quartermaster JAS. E. WARING, elected May 14, 1861, resigned.

WILLIAM B. LITTLE, Surgeon; commissioned Surgeon from May 22, 1861.

GILBERT T. TOTTEK, Assistant-Surgeon; commissioned Assistant-Surgeon from June 27, 1861.

JAMES H. SCOON, Assistant-Surgeon; commissioned Assistant-Surgeon from August 15, 1862.

JAMES A. ROBINSON, Chaplain; commissioned Chaplain from November 26, 1862, vice Chaplain J. R. ROBINSON, resigned and discharged February 22, 1862.

Line—Company A.

WILLIAM O. WYCKOFF, Captain; commissioned 2d Lieutenant from May 1, 1861; 1st Lieutenant from August 9, 1861; Captain from 1st Lieutenant February 15, 1862, vice JEROME ROWE, resigned.



WM. M. DAVIDSON, 1st Lieutenant; commissioned 2d Lieutenant from 1st Sergeant Co. I from June 13, 1862, and 1st Lieutenant from February 16, 1863, vice W. O. WICKOFF, promoted.
WILLIAM M. GODLEY, 2d Lieutenant; commissioned 2d Lieutenant January 8, 1863, from 1st Sergeant Co. A, vice HARVEY BELL, JR., promoted.

Company B.

FRANK GODINE, Captain; commissioned Captain from 1st Lieutenant from October 2, 1862, vice Capt. CHARLES HUBBS, promoted; was commissioned 1st Lieutenant from May 7, 1862, vice 1st Lieutenant WILLIAM E. STONE, promoted to Captain.
NATHANIEL J. HUBBARD, 1st Lieutenant; commissioned 2d Lieutenant from February 12, 1862, vice B. A. LEONARD, promoted and 1st Lieutenant from May 7, 1862.
WILLIAM H. WINNE, 2d Lieutenant; commissioned from Sergeant Co. B from July 21, 1862, vice N. I. HEBBARD, promoted.

Company C.

WILLIAM R. HYSLOP, Captain; commissioned Captain from January 8, 1863, from 1st Lieutenant vice CHARLES DIAMOND, resigned and discharged; had been commissioned 1st Lieutenant October 2, 1862, vice I. T. TWADDELL, died from wounds received in action; was commissioned 2d Lieutenant from May 31, 1861.
LEWIS F. CLEVELAND, 1st Lieutenant; commissioned 1st Lieutenant from 2d Lieutenant from May 7, 1862, vice 1st Lieutenant R. FERGUSON, resigned; was commissioned 2d Lieutenant August 9, 1861, from 1st Sergeant.
JOHN F. SAMMONS, 2d Lieutenant; commissioned 2d Lieutenant from April 7, 1863, from 1st Sergeant Co. B, vice 2d Lieutenant HORACE H. OLEY, resigned, and discharged June 12, 1862.

Company D.

WILLIAM E. STONE, Captain; commissioned Captain from May 7, 1862, from 1st Lieutenant, vice ELISHA S. YOUNG, killed in battle; his commission of 1st Lieutenant was from April 26, 1861.
BENEDICT A. LEONARD, 1st Lieutenant; commissioned 1st Lieutenant from 2d Lieutenant from August 8, 1862, vice August 9, 1861, vice ; had been commissioned 2d Lieutenant
JOHN A. GODINE, 2d Lieutenant; commissioned 2d Lieutenant January 27, 1863, vice SAMUEL HEWITT, resigned.

Company E.

WILLIAM H. FORBES, Captain; commissioned Captain January 26, 1863, from 1st Lieutenant, vice ROSS A. FISH, resigned and discharged; had been commissioned 1st Lieutenant May 7, 1862, vice SYLVESTER H. BROWN, killed in battle; and was 2d Lieutenant from May 6, 1861.
DANIEL P. YATES, 1st Lieutenant; appointed 1st Lieutenant and commissioned March 19, 1863, from 2d Lieutenant; was commissioned 2d Lieutenant from Oct. 2, 1862, from 1st Sergeant Co. B.
STANLEY F. NEWELL, 2d Lieutenant; commissioned 2d Lieutenant December 19, 1862, vice Lieutenant JOHN COLLINS, discharged for wounds.

Company F.

JAMES H. BUTLER, Captain; commissioned Captain from May 14, 1861.
JOHN E. BROWN, 2d Lieutenant; commissioned 2d Lieutenant from 1st Sergeant, from November 24, 1862.

Company G.

PATRICK STANLEY, Captain; commissioned Captain from 1st Lieutenant, from November 24, 1862, vice Captain R. MYERS, promoted; he was promoted from 2d Lieutenant to 1st Lieutenant May 7, 1862, and was first commissioned 2d Lieutenant May 31, 1861.
GEORGE WOLCOTT, 1st Lieutenant; was commissioned 1st Lieutenant November 24, 1862, vice ; had been commissioned 2d Lieutenant from 1st Sergeant Co. I, May 7, 1862.
THOMAS BURNS, 2d Lieutenant; commissioned 2d Lieutenant from 1st Sergeant Co. G, from August 8, 1862.

Company H.

JAMES OSCAR JONES, Captain; commissioned Captain March 20, 1863, vice Captain WILLIAM A. SEE, discharged by order of War Department February 22, 1863, vice Captain WILLIAM CHAMBERS, resigned July 21, 1862; had been appointed 1st Lieutenant July 21, 1862; was commissioned 2d Lieutenant from May 7, 1862.
ALFRED LAWRENCE, 1st Lieutenant; commissioned 1st Lieutenant March 20, 1863, vice 1st Lieutenant JONES, promoted; had been commissioned 2d Lieutenant June 12, 1862, from 1st Sergeant Co. H.
JAMES V. DAVENPORT 2d Lieutenant from Commissary Sergeant, from March 20, 1863.

Company I.

JOHN WHITLOCK, Captain; commissioned Captain May 7, 1861.
JOHN W. FERRAND, 1st Lieutenant; promoted from 2d Lieutenant June 13, 1862; from 1st Sergeant to 2d Lieutenant October 22, 1861.

DUNCAN A. McBETH, 2d Lieutenant; commissioned 2d Lieutenant from 1st Sergeant Co. D, from February 16, 1863.

Company K.

HARRY BELL, JR., Captain; commissioned 2d Lieutenant from 1st Sergeant Co. B, January 27, 1862; to 1st Lieutenant from July 5, 1862.

PATRICK DIAMOND, 2d Lieutenant; commissioned 2d Lieutenant from 1st Sergeant Co. K, from October 24, 1862.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF OFFICERS MUSTERED OUT JUNE 9, 1863.

A. CUMMING ALEXANDER, Sergeant-Major; enlisted July 1, 1861; was appointed Sergeant-Major from Co. D, August 10, 1861, vice Sergeant-Major H. H. OLEY, promoted 2d Lieutenant.

WILLIAM D. BEERS, Quartermaster-Sergeant; enlisted May 7, 1861; was appointed Quartermaster-Sergeant January 1, 1863, from Co. I, vice FRANK DUSTIN, promoted to Quartermaster and 1st Lieutenant, vice GEORGE M. BROMLEY, discharged for disability June 23, 1862, vice D. TARBELL, promoted to 1st Lieutenant February 15, 1862.

JOSIAH T. MIDDLETON, Hospital Steward; enlisted May 13, 1861; was appointed Hospital Steward April 21, 1863, vice D. E. BEDELL, deserted.

CHARLES J. McPHERSON, Principal Musician; enlisted May 31, 1861, and then appointed.

JOHN J. WEIR, Principal Musician; enlisted May 31, 1861, and then appointed.

LIST OF OFFICERS DIED, KILLED, RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED PRIOR TO THE MUSTERING OUT OF THE REGIMENT.

RODERICK MATHESON, Colonel; died October 2, 1862, at Burkettsville, Maryland, from wounds received in battle September 14, 1862, at Crampton Pass.

GEO. FRANK LEMON, Major; died November 10, 1862, at Burkettsville, Maryland, from wounds received in battle September 14, 1862, at Crampton Pass.

R. H. ROBINSON, Chaplain; resigned February 22, 1862.

E. SPARROW PURDY, Adjutant; promoted from the regiment September 21, 1861, on General FRANKLIN's staff.

WM. N. WEST, Quartermaster; left the regiment at Washington, D. C., July 5, 1861, and was dropped from the rolls.

GEORGE W. DAVIES, Quartermaster; resigned July 19, 1861, at Harrison's Landing, Va.

JEROME ROWE, Captain; resigned February 15, 1862.

WILLIAM CHALMERS, Captain; resigned and discharged July 21, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, Va.

BARRY J. HAYS, Captain; resigned to escape a court-martial, and was discharged August 9, 1861.

ELISHA S. YOUNG, Captain; killed in battle May 7, 1862, at West Point, Va.,

ROSWELL A. FISH, Captain; discharged per special order dated Head-quarters, Major-General FRANKLIN's Grand Division, January 26, 1863.

SYLVESTER H. BROWN, Captain; was promoted from 1st Lieutenant to Captain August 9, 1861, and killed in battle May 7, 1862, at West Point, Va.

CHARLES DIAMOND, Captain; was promoted from 1st Lieutenant to Captain May 7, 1862, and discharged by Special Order No. 6, dated Head-quarters, Left Grand Division, January 9, 1863.

WILLIAM H. SEE, Captain; was commissioned Captain from 1st Lieutenant July 21, 1862, through influence of friends at home, and was discharged by order of the Secretary of War February 22, 1863.

DOCTOR TARBELL, 1st Lieutenant; promoted to 1st Lieutenant from Sergeant February 15, 1862, and was promoted from the Regiment, March 19, 1863, to Captain in Commissary Department.

JAMES T. TWADDELL, 1st Lieutenant; wounded May 7, 1862, at the battle of West Point, Va., and died of his wounds in Washington, D. C., July 5, 1862.

HIRAM W. JACKSON, 1st Lieutenant; resigned in the face of the enemy on the Chickahominy, Va., and was discharged June 13, 1862.

SAMUEL MCKEE, 1st Lieutenant; left the Regiment, July 5, 1861, at Washington, D. C., and was dropped from the rolls.

JOSEPH C. HYATT, 1st Lieutenant; resigned and was discharged by a special order from the headquarters of the army, February 15, 1862.

WILLIAM Y. SAMMONS, 1st Lieutenant; resigned and discharged August 9, 1862.

RAYMOND FERGUSON, 1st Lieutenant; resigned and was discharged July 18, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, Va.

JAMES H. TICKNOR, 1st Lieutenant; resigned after the battle of Bull Run, and was discharged August 9, 1861.

EDMUND WALLACE, 1st Lieutenant; was promoted from Sergeant, and killed in the battle of West Point, Va., May 7, 1862.

PRENTICE B. WAGER, 2d Lieutenant; died of typhoid fever at Alexandria, Va., October 22, 1862.

SAMUEL HEWITT, 2d Lieutenant; resigned in consequence of disability January 27, 1862.

WILLIAM H. ATCHISON, 2d Lieutenant; resigned to escape a court-martial, and was discharged August 9, 1861.

ANDREW PARKER, 2d Lieutenant; resigned August 5, 1861.

HORACE H. OLEY, 2d Lieutenant; promoted from Sergeant August 9, 1861.; resigned and was discharged in face of the enemy June 12, 1862, on the Chickahominy, Va.

LOUIS R. WRIGHT, 2d Lieutenant; was promoted from Sergeant to 2d Lieutenant May 7, 1862, and killed in the battle of Crampton Gap, Maryland, September 14, 1862.

JOHN COLLINS, 2d Lieutenant; was promoted from Sergeant to 2d Lieutenant, May 7, 1862; was wounded at Crampton Gap, Md., September 14, 1862, and discharged for disability, February 16, 1863.

CARSWELL McCLELLEN, 2d Lieutenant; commissioned 2d Lieutenant, May 7, 1862; resigned, and was discharged, October 23, 1862.

ALBANY COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys paid out for Bounties, etc., and for what purposes paid out, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865.

EXPENDITURES.											
TOWNS.	Paid for town bounties.	Paid for fees and expenses.	Paid interest on loans.	Paid principal of loans.	Paid support of families.	State bonds on hand.	Cash on hand.	Discount on bonds.	Re-im-bursed to tax pay'rs.	Total paid.	Principal of loans out-standing.
Bethlehem.....					\$2,000 00					\$2,000 00	
Berne.....	\$19,159 00	\$300 00								19,459 00	
Cocuyans.....	7,800 00	39 00	\$1,167 50	\$5,431 02						14,437 52	\$1,810 34
Guiderland.....	5,046 13			5,046 13						10,092 26	
Knox.....	7,108 00	130 00	651 92	5,308 00	95 00					13,282 92	600 00
New Scotland,*.....											
Rensselaerville,*.....											
Westerlo,.....					150 00						
Watervliet,*.....		2,367 72	632 28							3,150 00	
City and Co. Albany,	\$39,113 13	\$2,826 72	\$2,451 70	\$15,785 15	\$2,245 00					\$62,421 70	\$2,410 34
	3,100,700 00	925,125 39	228,260 38	452,000 00		\$167,000 00	\$305,190 68			4,485,276 45	2,530,522 00
	\$3,139,813 13	\$227,952 11	\$230,712 08	\$174,785 15	\$2,245 00	\$167,000 00	\$305,190 68			\$4,547,608 15	\$2,532,492 34

* No report received.

BROOME COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys received for Bounties, etc., and from what sources received, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865.

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.											
	RECEIVED FROM TOWN TAXES.				RECEIVED FROM TOWN LOANS.				RECEIVED FROM STATE PAY-MASTER-GENERAL.		Total received.	
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	In cash.	In State bonds.		Interest on bonds.
Barker.....	\$940 00	\$919 18	\$7,328 50	\$6,998 18	\$600 00	\$600 00	\$16,474 00	\$1,646 00		\$5,010 00		\$40,515 98
Binghamton.....	3,000 00	5,471 17	13,677 89	11,456 00	3,000 00	5,471 17	51,550 00					94,426 83
Chemung.....		2,970 79	40 00	6,519 00	2,600 00		11,400 00	29,000 00	\$9,450 00		\$399 00	23,928 79
Colesville.....				7,493 78								45,913 78
Conklin,*.....			4,337 09	4,739 00			15,000 00					24,311 00
Kirkwood.....	215 00		3,801 25	8,752 65			19,711 56					32,295 46
Lisle.....	2,000 00		13,476 00		2,000 00		12,600 00					29,076 00
Maine.....												
Nanticoke,*.....		245 24	4,690 01	5,260 07		245 24	6,137 00	10,200 00				27,017 59
Port Crane.....			27,317 83				25,317 53		6,200 00			56,835 66
Sanford.....			3,015 82	6,855 87			7,732 00	3,600 00				21,353 69
Triangle.....	2,512 61		8,281 78	10,629 08	2,500 00		25,000 00					48,956 29
Vestal.....	1,863 00		6,825 00	8,190 00	1,800 00		18,000 00					36,678 00
Windora,*.....												
	\$10,530 61	\$9,606 38	\$91,084 11	\$77,423 63	\$12,500 00	\$6,316 41	\$299,272 39	\$41,446 00	\$15,650 00	\$5,010 00	\$399 00	\$182,329 05

* No report received.

BROOME COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys paid out for Bounties, etc., and for what purposes paid out, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865.

EXPENDITURES.											
TOWNS.	Paid for town bounties.	Paid for fees and expenses.	Paid interest on loans.	Paid principal of loans.	Paid support of families.	State bonds on hand.	Cash on hand.	Discount on bonds.	Reimbursed to tax payers.	Total paid.	Principal of loans outstanding.
Barker,.....	\$19,330 00	\$2,021 00	\$1,239 36	\$12,706 50	\$219 00	\$5,010 00	.....	.....	.....	\$40,515 86	\$6,613 50
Binghamton,.....	60,321 17	3,297 00	4,138 89	25,671 17	998 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	91,424 83	31,650 00
Chemung,.....	14,000 00	40 00	629 55	8,300 00	560 24	.....	.....	\$399 00	.....	23,928 79	5,700 00
Colesville,.....	29,000 00	250 00	1,078 00	15,400 00	215 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,943 78	13,600 00
Conklin,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kirkwood,.....	15,000 00	280 00	1,214 00	7,500 00	317 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,311 00	7,500 00
Lisle,.....	19,711 56	350 00	1,708 85	10,495 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,295 46	9,246 51
Maine,.....	14,600 00	83 00	763 00	14,600 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,076 00	.....
Nanticoke,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Crane,.....	16,582 24	.....	1,519 44	8,659 24	236 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,017 59	7,923 00
Saunder,.....	25,317 83	.....	.....	25,317 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$6,200 00	56,825 56	.....
Triangle,.....	11,552 00	666 00	624 69	8,611 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,253 69	2,741 00
Union,.....	27,500 00	2,177 00	1,879 39	17,400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,956 39	10,100 00
Vestal,.....	19,800 00	900 00	1,728 00	13,800 00	450 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,678 00	6,000 00
Windsor,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	\$272,534 80	\$10,464 00	\$16,552 78	\$168,400 79	\$3,017 29	\$5,010 00	.....	\$399 00	\$6,200 00	\$482,239 05	\$104,074 01

* No report received.

CORTLAND COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys received for Dounties, etc., and from what sources received, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865.

TOWNS.	RECEIVED FROM TOWN TAXES.					RECEIVED FROM TOWN LOANS.				RECEIVED FROM STATE PAY-MASTER-GENERAL.			Total. received.	
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.		1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	In cash.	State bonds.	Interest on bonds.		
Chesterburg.*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cortlandville.	\$11,378 84	\$29 33	\$16,612 57	\$18,063 80	\$11,378 84	\$27,000 00	\$27,600 00	\$89,050 00	\$37,797 83	\$8,100 00	\$29,450 50	\$31 23	.....	\$241,304 94
Cuyler.	.....	2,250 00	3,570 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000 00	1,425 00	1,100 00	9,600 00	100 00	.....	\$2,810 00
Fredtown.*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harford.	.....	.....	3,280 47	3,504 31	.....	.....	6,900 00	14,575 00	6,335 00	1,200 00	5,400 00	164 04	.....	41,328 85
Harper.	.....	.....	11,137 92	23,499 22	6,389 96	.....	.....	69,475 00	25,710 00	4,400 00	16,000 00	425 00	.....	155,256 63
Lapeer.	955 00	.....	2,127 17	3,740 00	.....	.....	2,400 00	11,825 00	700 00	600 00	.....	.....	.....	22,917 17
Marathon.	.....	.....	21,825 00	.....	1,750 00	.....	.....	31,775 00	13,600 00	11,400 00	.....	.....	.....	67,950 00
Oriskany.*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scio.*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Solon.*	1,450 00	.....	14,865 59	618 14	.....	.....	2,700 00	.....	4,250 00	1,000 00	2,000 00	.....	.....	26,883 73
Taylor.	.....	.....	.....	1,150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,150 00
Truxton.*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Verdel.*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virgil.*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Willard.	.....	.....	3,973 35	5,702 00	.....	.....	3,900 00	22,550 00	5,052 00	.....	2,800 00	.....	.....	44,013 35
	\$13,783 84	\$9,415 88	\$77,388 07	\$56,337 50	\$21,778 80	\$24,100 00	\$242,250 00	\$85,869 83	\$29,100 00	\$65,959 50	\$1,428 27	\$452 00	\$653,711 69	
	.....	.....	.....	158,218 59	.....	.....	.....	103,300 00	33,000 00	130,000 00	.....	.....	1,009,875 17	
Cortland county,.....	\$13,783 84	\$9,415 88	\$155,974 65	\$211,556 09	\$21,778 80	\$51,100 00	\$749,020 00	\$189,199 83	\$61,100 00	\$195,959 50	\$1,428 27	\$452 00	\$1,603,589 86	

* No report received.

CORTLAND COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys paid out for Bounties, etc., and for what purposes paid out, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865.

TOWNS.	EXPENDITURES.										Principal of loans outstanding.
	Paid for town bounties.	For fees and expenses.	For interest on loans.	For principal of loans.	For support of families.	Return'd to town.	State bonds on hand.	Cash on hand.	Discount on bonds.	Re-im-bursed to tax payers.	Total paid.
Cincinnati,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuyler,.....	\$150,818 13	\$2,621 13	\$13,511 55	\$11,539 76	\$12 96	\$321 41	\$2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	\$241,204 91
Freetown,*	15,400 00	200 00	600 00	6,550 00	90 00	.....	4,000 00	\$9,000 00	.....	.....	32,810 00
Harford,.....	26,400 00	1,410 00	2,774 75	8,682 28	.....	.....	.....	2,091 82	.....	.....	41,258 83
Homer,.....	89,199 96	3,415 00	9,251 61	32,622 08	.....	.....	8,500 00	12,208 00	\$10 00	.....	153,074 65
Lapeer,.....	15,125 00	425 00	.....	7,067 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,972 63
Marathon,.....	51,725 00	775 00	3,450 00	25,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,950 00
Pease,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scio,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Solom,.....	22,011 36	193 50	751 01	3,722 21	135 50	.....	.....	.....	40 00	.....	26,883 73
Taylor,.....	1,000 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,150 00
Truxton,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virgil,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Willert,.....	30,621 00	500 00	5,825 30	6,065 03	.....	.....	.....	651 00	378 00	.....	44,013 35
Cortland county,.....	\$105,693 45	\$12,692 63	\$35,167 25	155,139 58	\$68 55	\$351 41	\$21,500 00	\$29,950 82	\$558 00	.....	653,714 69
	600,575 00	9,435 00	51,155 17	182,650 00	.....	.....	130,000 00	31,000 30	.....	.....	1,009,875 17
	\$1,006,268 45	\$22,127 63	\$90,322 42	\$327,789 53	\$68 55	\$951 41	\$151,500 00	\$53,950 82	\$558 00	.....	\$1,663,589 86
											\$673,000 05

* No report received.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys received for Bounties, etc., and from what sources received, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865.

TOWNS.	RECEIVED FROM TOWN TAXES.					RECEIVED FROM TOWN LOANS.					RECEIVED FROM STATE PAY-MASTER-GENERAL.			Total received.
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.		1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	In cash.	In State bonds.	Interest on bonds.		
Arkwright.....	\$2,000 70	\$3,933 01	\$17,070 02			\$2,000 70	\$3,933 06	\$17,070 02	\$9,030 00	\$0,000 00	\$9,000 00	.....	\$70,607 55
Basil.....	4,899 08		32,452 14					21,437 11	15,910 00	8,000 00	6,000 00	.....	91,359 01
Carroll,*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charlotte,*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chautauqua,*.....	.....	3,719 97	9,639 95	6,811 55	.....	3,500 00	4,200 00	10,000 00	7,500 00	1,300 00	5,000 00	.....	52,301 47
Cherry Creek.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clymer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunkirk,*.....	5,625 00	9,350 00	20,300 00	.....	.....	5,600 00	9,000 00	19,000 00	14,000 00	6,800 00	14,000 00	.....	103,685 00
Ellery.....	15,000 00	20,002 00	52,313 35	52,212 04	.....	5,179 00	7,074 00	21,800 00	15,489 00	.....	40,100 00	.....	180,017 39
Ellington.....	5,139 00	7,111 00	15,000 00	9,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,500 00	.....	103,773 00
French Creek,*.....	2,919 69	5,042 10	14,182 19	9,135 77	.....	2,500 00	5,462 00	13,500 00	9,000 00	600 00	12,000 00	.....	55,651 75
Gerry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hanover,*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harmony,*.....	.....	.....	11,152 00	.....	.....	2,500 00	3,200 00	5,650 00	4,755 00	5,100 00	.....	.....	32,357 00
Kiantone.....	.....	4,906 62	18,301 65	1,181 86	.....	4,700 00	4,200 00	13,317 42	10,110 00	3,800 00	6,000 00	.....	67,117 53
Mina.....	.....	.....	33,784 66	.....	.....	8,571 31	15,770 74	29,188 60	12,800 00	700 00	17,000 00	.....	97,773 32
Portland.....	.....	9,017 11	16,882 63	80,555 46	.....	.....	.....	49,781 00	.....	6,000 00	23,000 00	.....	291,558 55
Poland.....	4,000 00	21,089 50	11,320 00	14,512 00	.....	2,500 00	6,375 00	11,320 00	14,512 00	1,300 00	11,000 00	.....	43,850 50
Ripley.....	2,100 00	6,025 00	28,005 52	.....	.....	2,100 00	.....	7,551 00	1,465 00	4,600 00	15,000 00	\$76 00	92,014 00
Sheridan,*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,586 52
Stockton.....	4,176 81	7,555 03	16,310 58	.....	.....	4,000 00	7,455 00	13,143 50	12,139 91	6,800 00	15,000 00	439 91	87,570 77
Unionville,*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Villanova,*.....	5,700 00	18,560 15	23,086 25	.....	.....	5,500 00	18,000 00	23,000 00	17,352 21	6,700 00	20,000 00	822 41	139,270 85
Westfield.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	\$53,850 31	\$127,109 54	\$323,529 91	\$176,612 36		\$45,761 01	\$88,892 80	\$264,717 71	\$111,751 12	\$61,300 00	\$222,900 00	\$2,008 15	1,517,525 91	

* No report received.

CHAUTAQUA COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys paid out for Bounties, etc., and for what purposes paid out, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865.

TOWNS.	EXPENDITURES.										Principal of loans outstanding.
	Paid for town bounties.	For fees and expenses.	For interest on loans.	For principal of loans.	For support of families.	State bonds on hand.	Cash on hand.	Discount on bonds.	Reimbursed to taxpayers.	Total paid.	
Arkwright,	\$30,220 00	\$1,410 32	.....	\$32,000 76	\$313 46	.....	\$9,000 00	.....	.....	\$70,607 56	.....
Busti,	51,120 58	1,328 52	\$1,198 01	40,317 11	77 00	.....	.....	\$67 12	.....	91,359 01	.....
Carroll,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charlotte,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chautauque,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherry Creek,*	55,200 00	311 55	1,520 02	25,200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,301 47	.....
Clymer,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunkirk,*	45,000 00	2,000 00	2,285 00	35,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105,685 00	.....
Ellery,*	121,733 33	11,111 56	.....	.....	709 80	\$11,000 00	6,800 00	.....	\$10,400 00	185,177 33	\$14,000 00
Fillingim,*	52,105 00	802 00	1,600 00	49,108 00	32 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	105,775 00	3,325 00
French Creek,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gerry,*	30,862 00	255 00	755 41	30,862 00	820 31	12,000 00	600 00	.....	.....	55,631 75	.....
Hamoy,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harmony,*	15,905 00	317 00	.....	16,105 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,337 00	.....
Kantone,*	52,200 00	819 13	1,431 00	50,557 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105,775 35	6,000 00
Mina,*	100,121 05	2,207 05	4,812 15	94,101 85	198 00	6,000 00	1,271 10	230 00	26,770 00	122,773 32	.....
Portland,*	31,000 00	.....	.....	74,121 05	.....	3,000 00	.....	.....	.....	204,538 32	.....
Poland,*	35,801 00	329 00	570 00	37,499 00	.....	.....	182 45	.....	.....	43,889 50	.....
Rupley,*	41,972 00	1,200 31	1,010 54	41,115 00	486 50	15,000 00	2 12	.....	11,609 02	122,041 00	.....
Sheffield,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,536 52	.....
Sherman,*	37,008 41	2,441 39	1,027 10	37,008 41	182 46	.....	.....	.....	9,800 00	87,570 77	.....
Stockton,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theriot,*	64,475 00	1,008 50	2,181 63	64,802 21	.....	.....	8,018 16	450 00	.....	133,270 85	.....
Westfield,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	\$775,074 03	\$29,357 45	\$19,510 82	\$523,830 61	\$21,400 22	\$50,000 00	\$26,317 13	\$747 42	\$88,579 02	\$1,517,525 91	\$23,625 00

Notes—Chautauque county—no report received.

* No report received.

† Paid County Treasurer.
‡ Paid Hall of Military Record.

MADISON COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys received for Dounties, etc., and from what sources received, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865.

TOWNS.	RECEIVED FROM TOWN TAXES.					RECEIVED FROM TOWN LOANS.				RECEIVED FROM STATE PAY-MASTER-GENERAL.			Total received.
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.		1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	Cash.	State bonds.	Interest on bonds.	
Brookfield, .....	.....	\$5,000 00	\$10,428 29	\$11,333 49	\$8,450 00	.....	.....	\$23,000 00	\$20,383 06	\$5,000 00	\$28,000 00	.....	\$122,877 41
Cazenovia, .....	.....	50 00	17,383 84	1,309 93	.....	.....	.....	34,000 00	38,345 00	2,000 00	3,915 00	\$1,063 35	34,000 00
Die Ruyter,	\$50 00	10,729 16	17,383 82	7,524 20	10,000 00	.....	\$11,823 00	17,221 85	9,395 00	6,800 00	28,000 00	.....	52,553 12
Eden, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,800 00	9,829 00	200 00	13,000 00	.....	96,567 01
Greene,	5,050 00	912 00	5,224 50	8,451 26	5,050 00	.....	912 00	5,224 50	25,431 93	4,530 67	12,000 00	473 20	46,480 42
Hamilton,	4,759 42	2,831 88	19,786 70	7,531 63	.....	.....	.....	8,300 00	27,515 06	7,000 00	27,000 00	777 60	75,029 06
Lebanon, .....	.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,900 00	11,073 06	2,200 00	12,700 00	5 60	91,000 00
Lebanon, .....	.....	.....	63,962 00	9,671 21	8,525 00	.....	.....	22,500 00	27,500 00	5,000 00	75,000 00	720 00	47,652 69
Madison, .....	.....	9,112 50	17,452 89	11,500 00	4,000 00	.....	.....	35,500 00	21,550 00	5,400 00	21,000 00	476 08	287,323 21
Nelson, .....	.....	4,709 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,404 00	8,000 00	2,800 00	16,000 00	.....	130,316 47
Smithfield,	850 00	.....	4,968 08	51 87	.....	.....	.....	4,800 00	17,250 00	1,800 00	15,000 00	.....	31,869 87
Stockbridge, .....	.....	12,566 00	21,296 03	2,876 07	850 00	.....	.....	21,296 03	17,250 00	1,200 00	15,000 00	.....	105,950 20
Sullivan, .....	.....	.....	51,283 39	23,463 47	.....	.....	12,566 00	61,499 50	7,300 00	5,000 00	38,000 00	.....	186,516 45
.....	\$10,709 42	\$16,171 51	\$25,768 15	\$81,239 13	\$96,875 00	\$25,401 00	\$337,631 88	\$257,893 72	\$19,530 67	\$313,085 00	\$3,415 23	\$2,490 00	\$1,413,681 16
Madison county,	71,190 17	110,000 00	309,378 21	200,000 00	71,190 17	281,950 00	329,652 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,373,829 45
.....	\$81,899 59	\$156,171 51	\$555,103 36	\$281,239 13	\$108,065 17	\$307,351 00	\$607,263 88	\$257,893 72	\$19,530 67	\$313,085 00	\$3,415 23	\$2,360 00	\$2,817,001 61

* Forfeited money.

1 Premium on loans.

MADISON COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys paid out for Bounties, etc., and for what purposes paid out, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865.

TOWNS.	EXPENDITURES.										Total paid.	Principals of loans outstanding.
	Paid for town bounties.	For fees and expenses.	For interest on loans.	For principal of loans.	For support of families.		State bonds on hand.	Cash on hand.	Discount on bonds.	Reimbursed to tax payers.		
Brookfield,	\$29,773 31	\$2,073 35	\$1,681 31	\$91,005 29	\$312 13	.....	.....	\$14,322 14	.....	.....	\$122,227 44	\$20,779 46
Cazenovia,	50,840 31	4,192 43	3,531 21	72,900 00	1,703 77	\$1,200 00*	.....	.....	.....	.....	131,067 72	.....
De Ruyter,	25,115 00	1,786 11	1,177 01	25,145 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,353 12	.....
Eaton,	39,066 85	678 00	2,406 46	39,111 85	.....	.....	\$15,000 00	670 85	.....	.....	96,867 00	.....
Fenner,	21,620 09	.....	2,438 42	21,620 09	1,002 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,080 42	.....
Georgetown,	26,021 43	1,360 00	373 20	26,021 43	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,026 06	.....
Leeds,	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500 00	.....
Letchum,	21,053 16	.....	7,303 47	21,113 05	.....	.....	.....	231 00	.....	.....	47,652 69	3,460 00
Leurus,	136,030 00	2,517 41	8,909 65	136,030 00	3,786 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150,516 47	.....
Madison,	53,973 00	.....	3,062 65	55,575 00	476 08	.....	.....	2,887 74	.....	.....	41,960 00	.....
Nelson,	18,406 00	2,000 00	1,237 10	18,406 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,860 87	.....
Smithfield,	13,020 00	615 50	1,011 30	13,020 00	51 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130,500 20	.....
Stockbridge,	82,252 10	.....	1,216 00	82,252 10	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136,516 35	.....
Sullivan,	68,736 50	700 00	4,118 35	68,736 50	1,050 00	.....	43,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison county,	\$655,828 66	\$17,422 80	\$12,584 83	\$633,562 11	\$9,384 00	\$1,200 00	\$62,703 60	\$18,111 73	.....	\$3,187 40	\$1,413,681 16	\$21,229 46
	682,792 17	7,748 21	32,127 00	670,665 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,373,820 45	32,027 00
Madison county,	\$1,338,320 83	\$25,129 01	\$74,710 83	\$1,284,227 31	\$9,384 00	\$1,200 00	\$62,703 60	\$18,111 73	.....	\$3,187 30	\$2,817,001 01	\$56,296 46

* Road certificates.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors and Comptroller of County, showing amount of moneys received for Counties, etc., and from what sources received, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865.

RECEIPTS.													
RECEIVED FROM CITY AND COUNTY TAXES.					RECEIVED FROM CITY AND COUNTY LOANS.								
1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.					
City and county of New York,	\$705,691 96	\$1,295,789 98	\$1,340,835 19	\$1,335,570 00	\$1,533,100 00	\$1,327,000 00	\$7,199,700 00	\$2,696,290 00					
					RECEIPTS.								
Amount re-funded on bond acc't.					RECEIVED FROM STATE PAYMASTER-GENERAL.				Am't advanced by Co. Treasurer, in anticipation of the sale of State bonds.		Total received.		
					In cash.		In State bonds.					Interest on State bonds.	
City and county of New York,					\$32,040 40	\$800,000 00	\$1,946,000 00	\$57,435 14	\$640,329 41	\$23,979,401 11			

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors and Comptroller of County, showing amount of moneys paid out for Bounties, etc., and for what purposes paid out, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865.

	EXPENDITURES.					
	Paid for city and county bounties.	Paid for fees and exp'ses.	Paid for interest on city and county loans.	Paid for principal of city and county loans.	Paid for support of families.	Sundry exp's paid in 1864 by the city, in addition to the foregoing.
City and county of New York,.....	\$9,981,895 00	\$1,885,253 83	\$1,556,456 16	\$1,298,570 00	\$5,965,711 73	\$9,804 95

	EXPENDITURES.				Principal of loans outstanding.
	State bonds on hand.	Cash on hand.	Discount on State bonds.	Reimbursed to tax payers.	
City and county of New York,.....	\$723,000 00	\$15,799 94	.....	.....	\$12,843,000 00

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys paid out for Bounties, etc., and for what purposes paid out, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865.

TOWNS.	EXPENDITURES.										
	Paid for town bounties.	For fees and expenses.	Interest on loans.	Principal of loans.	For support of families.	State bonds on hand.	Cash on hand.	Discount on bonds.	Reimbursed to tax payers.	Total paid.	Principal of loans outstanding.
Camillus,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleary,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Geddes,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$975 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$975 30	.....
La Fayette,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lysander,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manlius,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marcellus,*	\$4,955 00	.....	.....	\$1,300 00	3,328 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,955 00	.....
Onondaga,*	.....	\$1,565 00	\$250 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,694 16	\$1,500 00
Oriskany,*	.....	.....	.....	3,800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pompey,*	3,800 00	500 00	751 49	.....	337 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,188 78	.....
Salina,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shaneadoles,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stafford,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tully,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Van Buren,*	43,000 00	800 00	.....	.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,000 00	.....
City of Syracuse,	\$31,755 00	\$5,865 00	\$82 45	\$5,200 00	\$1,910 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$70,812 94	\$1,500 00
County of Onondaga,	2,881,975 00	5,311 47	9,759 33	855,460 00	50,000 00	\$465,000 00	.....	.....	.....	65,093 80	50,000 00
	.....	174,255 39	160,196 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,066,897 28	1,953,300 00
	\$2,955,730 00	\$185,521 77	\$170,938 76	\$890,700 00	\$51,910 49	\$465,000 00	.....	.....	.....	\$1,802,801 02	\$2,000,800 00

* No report received.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys received for Donuties, etc., and from what sources received, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865.

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.												
	RECEIVED FROM TOWN TAXES.					RECEIVED FROM TOWN LOANS.				RECEIVED FROM STATE PAY-MASTER-GENERAL.			Total received.
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.		1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	In cash.	In State bonds.	Interest on bonds.	
Bristol.....	\$326 00	\$2,570 00	\$172 10	\$2,690 00	
Canadawana.....	.....	1,000 00	12,000 00	2,608 60	13,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,608 60
East Bloomfield.....	.....	6,462 00	1,588 00	502 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$502 18	.....	.....	.....	9,994 36
Farmington.....	\$1,524 47	365 00	200 00	1,090 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,189 47
Garham.....	.....	3,898 60	3,011 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,500 89
Hopewell.....	.....	3,873 25	1,691 00	90 00	3,500 00	.....	3,600 00	2,850 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....	10,850 39
Madison.....	3,210 00	1,212 00	1,631 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	90 00	.....	.....	.....	6,086 00
Naples.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phelps.....	5,000 00	1,851 50	3,222 00	1,200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,274 50
Richmond.....	.....	32 50	369 32	169 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	502 36
Seneeca.....	.....	1,065 00	17,372 00	2,225 00	13,560 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,223 00
South Bristol.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victor.....	.....	600 00	747 00	1,174 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,021 00
West Bloomfield.....	3,322 44	200 00	.....	.....	1,120 00	.....	.....	8,200 29	650 00	.....	.....	.....	13,151 73
County of Ontario,	\$13,056 39	\$21,239 89	\$11,614 61	\$9,228 42	\$33,780 00	\$3,762 00	\$11,197 29	\$1,392 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$11,301 30
	.....	.....	2,100 00	254,680 03	30,000 00	.....	.....	1,248,093 00	251,050 00	\$615 54	\$1,500 00	\$388,000 00	2,190,219 72
	\$13,056 39	\$21,239 89	\$16,744 61	\$23,908 45	\$33,780 00	\$3,762 00	\$1,292,292 29	\$255,442 18	.....	\$615 54	\$1,500 00	\$388,000 00	\$2,331,551 02

* No report received.

ONTARIO COUNTY.
ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys paid out for Bounties, etc., and for what purposes paid out, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865.

TOWNS.	EXPENDITURES.										Principal of loans out-standing.
	Paid for town bounties.	For fees and ex-penses.	For inter-est on loans.	For prin-cipal of loans.	For sup-port of families.	State bonds on hand.	Cash on hand.	Discount on bonds.	Reimbursed to tax pay-ers.	Total paid.	
Bristol,	\$2,150 00	.....	\$112 82	\$2,000 00	\$315 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$5,973 10	.....
Canadice,*	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	4,008 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$12,000 00
Canaditongue,	21,000 00	.....	.....	1,352 18	1,352 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,008 00	.....
East Bloomfield,	7,100 00	\$100 00	.....	.....	1,276 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,901 30	.....
Garfield,	1,524 47	389 00	.....	.....	680 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,189 47	.....
Garham,	5,900 00	.....	450 80	6,450 00	.....	.....	\$20 00	.....	.....	13,509 80	150 00
Hempstead,	4,700 00	.....	470 20	5,190 00	400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,850 20	.....
Manchester,	3,700 00	.....	210 00	.....	2,176 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,086 00	.....
Naples,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,222 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,276 50	.....
Pierrepont,	2,651 50	.....	.....	.....	502 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,153 80	.....
Richmond,	13,500 00	.....	.....	13,500 00	7,103 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,223 00	.....
South Bristol,*	.....	650 00	.....	1,500 00	900 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,021 00	.....
Victor,	850 00	.....	121 00	1,329 00	452 00	.....	65 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Bloomfield,	11,210 00	.....	121 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000 20
	\$81,743 97	\$1,139 00	\$1,705 73	\$32,972 18	\$23,557 42	.....	\$88 00	.....	.....	\$11,301 30	\$20,150 20
County of Ontario,	1,417 330 73	69,401 00	59,453 67	218,750 00	.....	\$982,000 00	13,191 72	.....	.....	2,190,219 72	1,313,365 00
	\$1,523,179 30	\$70,630 00	\$61,219 40	\$251,722 18	\$23,557 42	\$982,000 00	\$13,282 72	.....	.....	\$2,321,551 02	\$1,331,321 20

* No report received.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys paid out for Bounties, etc., and for what purposes paid out, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865.

TOWNS.	EXPENDITURES.										
	Paid for town bounties.	For fees and expenses.	Interest on loans.	Principal of loans.	For support of families.	State bonds on hand.	Cash on hand.	Discount on bonds.	Re-imbursed to tax payers.	Total paid.	Principal of loans outstanding.
Barre.....	\$50,600 00	\$2,316 00	\$2,000 00	\$14,316 00	\$4,792 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$19,481 23	\$39,000 00
Cartersville.....	1,575 00	1,893 44	810 15	10,656 00	1,150 14	.....	\$3,650 00	.....	.....	31,015 73	.....
Chambersville.....	20,128 00	620 00	1,855 00	19,000 00	1,497 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,150 00	.....
Concord.....	21,820 00	321 40	1,294 70	21,915 00	1,550 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,631 89	.....
Kendall.....	22,215 00	171 55	1,092 63	29,670 00	117 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,286 34	.....
Murray.....	27,000 00	125 00	800 00	27,000 00	1,300 00	.....	10,417 00	.....	.....	66,672 00	.....
Ridgebury.....	58,520 00	1,790 00	2,597 08	63,487 00	4,399 00	.....	1,332 00	.....	.....	186,672 00	.....
Shelby.....	10,395 00	2,502 00	2,500 00	40,365 00	1,678 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,725 00	.....
Yates.....	14,360 00	.....	.....	.....	1,578 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,387 97	.....
County of Orleans.....	\$271,411 00	\$9,799 39	\$13,009 56	\$27,409 00	\$21,501 29	.....	\$15,429 00	.....	.....	\$38,619 21	\$11,875 00
	484,575 00	41,450 92	57,382 00	273,087 00	4,119 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	863,911 40	230,800 00
	\$766,316 00	\$51,250 31	\$70,391 56	\$309,556 00	\$25,620 77	\$15,429 00	\$1,452,563 61	\$381,735 00

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